PLANT GENES INVOLVED IN DEFENSE AGAINST PATHOGENS

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

This application claims the benefit of the filing date of U.S. application Serial No. 60/213,634, filed on June 23, 2000, U.S. application Serial No. 60/214,926, filed on June 23, 2000, U.S. application Serial No. 60/261,320, filed on January 12, 2001, U.S. application Serial No. 60/264,353, filed on January 26, 2001, and U.S. application Serial No. 60/273,879, filed on March 7, 2001 under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

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Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to the field of plant molecular biology, and more specifically to the regulation of gene expression in plants in response to pathogen exposure.

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Background of the Invention

Plants are capable of activating a large array of defense mechanisms in response to pathogen attack, some of which are preexisting and others are inducible. Pathogens must specialize to circumvent the defense mechanisms of the host, especially those biotrophic pathogens that derive their nutrition from an intimate association with living plant cells. If the pathogen can cause disease, the interaction is said to be compatible, but if the plant is resistant, the interaction is said to be incompatible. A crucial factor determining the success of these mechanisms is the speed of their activation. Consequently, there is considerable interest in understanding how plants recognize pathogen attack and control expression of defense mechanisms.

Some potential pathogens trigger a very rapid resistance response called gene-for-gene resistance. This occurs when the pathogen carries an avirulence (avr) gene that triggers specific recognition by a corresponding host resistance (R) gene. R gene specificity is generally quite narrow, in most cases only pathogens carrying a particular avr gene are recognized. Recognition is thought to be mediated by ligand-

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receptor binding. R genes have been studied extensively in recent years. For a review of R genes, see Ellis et al. (1998); Jones et al. (1997); and Ronald (1998).

One of the defense mechanisms triggered by gene-for-gene resistance is programmed cell death at the infection site. This is called the hypersensitive response, or HR. Pathogens that induce the HR, or cause cell death by other means, activate a systemic resistance response called systemic acquired resistance (SAR). During SAR, levels of salicylic acid (SA) rise throughout the plant, defense genes such as pathogenesis related (PR) genes are expressed, and the plant becomes more resistant to pathogen attack. SA is a crucial component of this response. Plants that cannot accumulate SA due to the presence of a transgene that encodes an SA-degrading enzyme (*nahG*), develop a HR in response to challenge by avirulent pathogens, but do not exhibit systemic expression of defense genes and do not develop resistance to subsequent pathogen attack (Ryals et al., 1996). The nature of the systemic signal that triggers SAR is a subject of debate (Shulaev et al., 1995; Vernooji et al., 1994). SA clearly moves from the site of the HR to other parts of the plant, but if this is the signal, it must be effective at extremely low concentration (Willitset et al., 1998).

SAR is quite similar to some reactions that occur locally in response to attack by virulent (those that cause disease) or avirulent (those that trigger gene-forgene resistance) pathogens. In general, activation of defense gene expression occurs more slowly in response to virulent pathogens than in response to avirulent pathogens. Some pathogens trigger expression of defense genes through a different signaling pathway that requires components of the jasmonic acid (JA) and ethylene signaling pathways (Creelman et al., 1997).

One approach to understanding the signal transduction networks that control defense mechanisms is to use genetic methods to identify signaling components and determine their roles within the network. Considerable progress has been made using this approach in *Arabidopsis*-pathogen model systems.

R gene signal transduction

Genes such as *NDR1* and *EDS1*, as well as *DND1* and the lesion-mimic genes, likely act in signal transduction pathways downstream from *R-avr*

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recognition. *NDR1* and *EDS1* are required for gene-for-gene mediated resistance to avirulent strains of the bacterial pathogen *Pseudomonas syringae* and the oomycete pathogen *Peronospora parasitica*. Curiously, *ndr1* mutants are susceptible to one set of avirulent pathogens, whereas *eds1* mutants are susceptible to a non-overlapping set (Aarts et el., 1998). The five cloned *R* genes that require *EDS1* all belong to the subset of the nucleotide binding site-leucine rich repeat (NBS-LRR) class of *R* genes that contain sequences similar to the cytoplasmic domains of *Drosophila* Toll and mammalian interleukin 1 transmembrane receptors (TIR-NBS-LRR). The two genes that require *NDR1* belong to the leucine-zipper (LZ-NBS-LRR) subclass of NBS-LRR genes. There is another LZ-NBS-LRR gene, *RPP8*, that does not require *EDS1* or *NDR1*, so the correlation between *R* gene structure and requirement for *EDS1* or *NDR1* is not perfect. Nevertheless, these results show that *R* genes differ in their requirements for downstream factors and that these differences are correlated with *R* gene structural type.

NDR1 encodes a protein with two predicted transmembrane domains (Century et al. 1997). RPM1, which requires NDR1 to mediate resistance, is membrane-associated, despite the fact that its primary sequence does not include any likely membrane-integral stretches (Boyes et al., 1998). It is possible that part of the function of NDR1 is to hold R proteins close to the membrane. EDS1 encodes a protein with blocks of homology to triacyl glycerol lipases (Falk et al., 1999). The significance of this homology is not known, but it is tempting to speculate that EDS1 is involved in synthesis or degradation of a signal molecule. EDS1 expression is inducible by SA and pathogen infection, suggesting that EDS1 may be involved in signal amplification (Falk et al., 1999).

It has been extremely difficult to isolate mutations in genes other than the *R* genes that are required for gene-for-gene resistance. A selection procedure was devised (McNellis et al., 1998) on the basis of precisely controlled inducible expression of the *avr* gene *avrRpt2* in plants carrying the corresponding resistance gene *RPS2*. Expression of *avrRpt2* in this background is lethal, as it triggers a systemic HR. It is now possible to select for mutants with subtle defects in gene-

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for-gene signaling by requiring growth on a concentration of inducer slightly higher than the lethal dose.

Putative plant receptor proteins encoded by *RPP* genes (recognition of <u>P</u>. parasitica) mediate specific recognition of *Peronospora* isolates and trigger defense reactions. Recently, McDowell et al. (2000) reported that two members of this class, *RPP7* and *RPP8* (the latter of which encodes a LZ-NBS-LRR type R protein) were not significantly suppressed by mutations in either *EDS1* or *NDR1*, and that RPP7 resistance was also not compromised by mutations in *EIN2*, *JAR1* or *COI1*, which affect ethylene or jasmonic acid signaling, or in *coi1/npr1* or *coi1/NahG* backgrounds. The authors suggested that RPP7 initiates resistance through a novel signaling pathway that is independent of salicylic acid accumulation or jasmonic acid response components.

SA-dependent signaling

SA levels increase locally in response to pathogen attack, and systemically in response to the SAR-inducing signal. SA is necessary and sufficient for activation of PR gene expression and enhanced disease resistance. Physiological analyses and characterization of certain lesion-mimic mutants strongly suggest that there is a positive autoregulatory loop affecting SA concentrations (Shirasu et al., 1997; Hunt et al., 1997; Weymann et al., 1995). Several mutants with defects in SA signaling have been characterized. These include *npr1*, in which expression of *PR* genes in response to SA is blocked; *cpr1*, *cpr5*, and *cpr6*, which constitutively express *PR* genes; the *npr1* suppressor *ssi1*; *pad4*, which has a defect in SA accumulation; and *eds5*, which has a defect in *PR1* expression.

Expression of the defense genes *PR1*, *BG2*, and *PR5* in response to SA treatment requires a gene called *NPR1* or *NIM1*. Mutations in *npr1* abolish SAR, and cause enhanced susceptibility to infection by various pathogens (Cao et al., 1994; Delaney et al., 1995; Glazebrook et al., 1996; Shah et al., 1997). NPR1 appears to be a positive regulator of *PR* gene expression that acts downstream from SA. *NPR1* encodes a novel protein that contains ankyrin repeats (which are often involved in protein-protein interactions (Cao et al., 1997; Ryals et al., 1997), and that is localized to the nucleus in the presence of SA (Dong et al., 1998).

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Consequently, it is unlikely that NPR1 acts as a transcription factor to directly control *PR* gene expression, but its nuclear localization suggests that it may interact with such transcription factors.

PAD4 appears to act upstream from SA. In pad4 plants infected with a virulent P. syringae strain, SA levels, synthesis of the antimicrobial compound camalexin, and PR1 expression are all reduced (Zhou et al., 1998). SA is necessary, but not sufficient, for activation of camalexin synthesis (Zhou et al., 1998; Zhao et al., 1996). The camalexin defect in pad4 plants is reversible by exogenous SA (Zhou et al., 1998). Mutations in pad4 do not affect SA levels, camalexin synthesis, or PR1 when plants are infected with an avirulent P. syringae strain (Zhou et al., 1998). Taken together, these results suggest that PAD4 is required for signal amplification to activate the SA pathway in response to pathogens that do not elicit a strong defense response (Zhou et al., 1998).

JA-dependent signaling

JA signaling affects diverse processes including fruit ripening, pollen development, root growth, and response to wounding (Creelman et al., 1997). The *jar1* and *coi1* mutants fail to respond to JA (Feys et al., 1994; Staswick et al., 1992). *COI1* has been cloned, and found to encode protein containing leucine-rich repeats and a degenerate F-box motif (Xie et al., 1998). These features are characteristic of proteins that function in complexes that ubiquitinate protein targeted for degradation.

In the past few years it has become apparent that JA plays an important role in regulation of pathogen defenses. For example, the induction of the defensin gene *PDF1.2* after inoculation of *Arabidopsis* with the avirulent pathogen *Alternaria* brassicicola does not require SA or NPR1, but does require ethylene and JA signaling (Penninck et al., 1996).

SA signaling and JA signaling pathways are interconnected in complicated ways. Studies in other systems have shown that SA signaling and JA signaling are mutually inhibitory (Creelman et al., 1997; Harms et al., 1998). However, synthesis of camalexin in response to *P. syringae* infection is blocked in *nahG* (Zhou et al.,

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1998; Zhao et al., 1996) and *coi1* (Glazebrook, 1999) plants, strongly suggesting that camalexin synthesis requires both SA and JA signaling.

Induced systemic resistance (ISR)

Some rhizosphere-associated bacteria promote disease resistance (van Loon et al., 1998). This phenomenon, called ISR, has been studied using *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain WCS417r to colonize *Arabidopsis* roots (Pieterse et al., 1996). Colonized plants are more resistant to infection by the fungal pathogen *Fusarium oxysporum* f sp *raphani* and *P. syringae* (Pieterse et al., 1996). ISR occurs in *nahG* plants, indicating that it is not a SA-dependent phenomenon (Pieterse et al., 1996). Rather, ISR appears to be JA- and ethylene-dependent. The observation that ethylene can induce ISR in *jarl* mutants led to the hypothesis that ISR requires a JA signal followed by an ethylene signal (Pieterse et al., 1998). No changes in gene expression associated with ISR have been detected (Pieterse et al., 1998), suggesting that it is different from activation of *PDF1.2* expression by *A. brassicicola*.

Curiously, ISR requires *NPR1* (Pieterse et al., 1996). This was unexpected in light of the fact that NPR1 was previously known to be involved only in SA-dependent processes and ISR is SA-independent. If the SA-dependent signal is received, NPR1 mediates a resistance response characterized by *PR1* expression, whereas if the ISR signal is received, NPR1 mediates a different resistance response. It is difficult to imagine how this could occur, unless NPR1 is interacting with different 'adapter' molecules to mediate the different signals. The ankyrin repeats found in NPR1 could function in protein-protein interactions between NPR1 and adapter proteins. Identification of proteins that interact with NPR1, and characterization of plants with loss-of-function mutations affecting those proteins, would be very helpful for understanding how NPR1 acts in each pathway. It would also be worthwhile to determine if the *ssi1 or cpr6* mutations suppress the ISR defect of *npr1* mutants.

Relevance to disease resistance

Characterization of the effects of various mutations on resistance to different pathogens has revealed that there is considerable variation in the extent to which pathogens are affected by defense mechanisms. SAR is known to confer resistance

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to a wide array of pathogens, including bacteria, fungi, oomycetes, and viruses. JA signaling is important for limiting the growth of certain fungal pathogens. In *Arabidopsis*, the SA pathway mutants *npr1* and *pad4* show enhanced susceptibility to *P. syringae* and *P. parasitica* (Cao et al., 1994; Delaney et al., 1995; Shah et al., 1997; Zhou et al., 1998; Glazebrook et al., 1997).

Overexpression of rate-limiting defense response regulators may cause the signaling network to respond faster or more strongly to pathogen attack, thereby improving resistance. For example, overexpression of *NPR1* caused increased resistance to *P. syringae* and *P. parasitica* in a dosage dependent manner (Cao et al., 1998). Moreover, *NPR1*-overexpression had no obvious deleterious effects on plant growth, in contrast to mutations that lead to constitutive overexpression of defense responses, which generally cause dwarfism.

Promoters for gene expression of plant pathogen defense genes

Promoters (and other regulatory components) from bacteria, viruses, fungi and plants have been used to control gene expression in plant cells. Numerous plant transformation experiments using DNA constructs comprising various promoter sequences fused to various foreign genes (for example, bacterial marker genes) have led to the identification of useful promoter sequences. It has been demonstrated that sequences up to 500-1,000 bases in most instances are sufficient to allow for the regulated expression of foreign genes. However, it has also been shown that sequences much longer than 1 kb may have useful features which permit high levels of gene expression in transgenic plants. The expression of genes encoding proteins that are useful for protecting plants from pathogen attack may have deleterious effects on plant growth if expressed constitutively. Consequently, it is desirable to have promoter sequences that control expression of these gene(s) in such a way that expression is absent or very low in the absence of pathogens, and high in the presence of pathogens.

Thus, what is needed is the identification of plant genes useful to confer resistance to a pathogen(s) and plant promoters, the expression of which is altered in response to pathogen attack.

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Summary of the Invention

The invention generally provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule (polynucleotide) comprising a plant nucleotide sequence obtained or isolatable from a gene, the expression of which is altered, either increased or decreased, in response to pathogen infection. In one embodiment, the plant nucleotide sequence comprises an open reading frame, while in another embodiment, the plant nucleotide sequence comprises a promoter. A promoter sequence of the invention directs transcription of a linked nucleic acid segment, e.g., a linked plant DNA comprising an open reading frame for a structural or regulatory gene, in a host cell, such as a plant cell, in response to pathogen infection of that cell. As used herein, a "pathogen" includes bacteria, fungi, oomycetes, viruses, nematodes and insects, e.g., aphids (see Hammond-Kosack and Jones, 1997). Moreover, the expression of a plant nucleotide sequence of the invention comprising a promoter may be altered in response to one or more species of bacteria, nematode, fungi, oomycete, virus, or insect. Likewise, the expression of a plant nucleotide sequence of the invention comprising an open reading frame may be useful to confer tolerance or resistance of a plant to one or more species of bacteria, nematode, fungi, oomycete, virus or insect.

The nucleotide sequence preferably is obtained or isolatable from plant DNA. In particular, the nucleotide sequence is obtained or isolatable from a gene encoding a polypeptide which is substantially similar, and preferably has at least 70%, e.g., 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, and even 90% or more, e.g., 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, and 99%, amino acid sequence identity, to a polypeptide encoded by an *Arabidopsis* gene comprising any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-953 and 2137-2661 or a fragment (portion) thereof which encodes a partial length polypeptide having substantially the same activity of the full-length polypeptide, a rice gene comprising one of SEQ ID NOs:2000-2129 and 2662-6813, or a *Chenopodium* gene comprising one of SEQ ID NOs:1954-1966.

The present invention also provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a plant nucleotide sequence that directs transcription of a linked nucleic acid segment in a host cell, e.g., a plant cell. The nucleotide sequence preferably is

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obtained or isolatable from plant genomic DNA. In particular, the nucleotide sequence is obtained or isolatable from a gene encoding a polypeptide which is substantially similar, and preferably has at least 70%, e.g., 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, and even 90% or more, e.g., 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, and 99%, amino acid sequence identity, to a polypeptide encoded by an Arabidopsis gene comprising any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-953 and 2137-2661, a rice gene comprising one of SEQ ID NOs:2000-2129 and 2662-6813, or a Chenopodium gene comprising any one of SEQ ID NOs:1954-1966, the expression of which is increased or decreased in response to pathogen infection. Preferred promoters comprise DNA obtained or isolatable from a gene encoding a polypeptide which is substantially similar, and preferably has at least 70%, e.g., 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, and even 90% or more, e.g., 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, and 99%, amino acid sequence identity, to a polypeptide encoded by an Arabidopsis gene comprising a promoter according to SEO ID NOs:1001-1095 and 2137-2661, a rice gene comprising a promoter according to SEQ IN NOs:4738-6813, or a fragment thereof (i.e., promoters isolatable from any one of SEQ ID NOs:1001-1095, 2137-2661 and 4738-6813) which increases or decreases transcription of a linked nucleic acid segment in response to pathogen infection.

The invention also provides uses for an isolated nucleic acid molecule, e.g., DNA or RNA, comprising a plant nucleotide sequence comprising an open reading frame encoding a polypeptide which is substantially similar, and preferably has at least 70%, e.g., 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, and even 90% or more, e.g., 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, and 99%, amino acid sequence identity, to a polypeptide encoded by an *Arabidopsis, Chenopodium* or rice gene comprising an open reading frame comprising any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-953, 1954-1966, 2000-2129, 2662-4737 or the complement thereof. For example, these open reading frames may be useful to prepare plants that over- or under-express the encoded product or to prepare knockout plants.

The promoters and open reading frames of the invention can be identified by any method. For example, they can be identified by employing an array of nucleic acid samples, e.g., each sample having a plurality of oligonucleotides, and each plurality corresponding to a different plant gene, on a solid substrate, e.g., a DNA chip, and probes corresponding to nucleic acid which is up- or down-regulated in response to pathogen infection in one or more ecotypes or species of plant relative to a control (e.g., a water control, nucleic acid from an uninfected plant or nucleic acid from a mutant plant). Thus, genes that are upregulated or downregulated in response to pathogen infection can be systematically identified.

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As described herein, GeneChip® technology was utilized to discover a plurality of genes, the expression of which is altered after pathogen infection. The *Arabidopsis* oligonucleotide probe array consists of probes from about 8,100 unique *Arabidopsis* genes, which covers approximately one third of the genome. This genome array permits a broader, more complete and less biased analysis of gene expression. Using labeled cRNA probes, expression levels were determined by laser scanning and genes generally selected for expression levels that were > 2 fold over the control.

For example, using this approach, 953 genes were identified, the expression of which was altered after infection of wild-type *Arabidopsis* plants with a pathogen (SEQ ID NOs:1-953). In addition, 745 genes were identified, the expression which was increased after infection of wild-type *Arabidopsis* with *Pseudomonas syringae* (SEQ ID NOs: 2-6, 8-13, 16, 18, 22-23, 25, 28-29, 31-32, 35-37, 39-43, 45-47, 49-50, 52, 54-55, 57-58, 60-66, 70-72, 74, 76-77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87-90, 92, 94, 97, 100-107, 111-115, 117-125, 127-135, 138-140, 142-153, 156-158, 160, 162-165, 168-170, 173-181, 183-184, 186-188, 190-198, 200-201, 203-211, 214-215, 218-224, 227-232, 234-249, 251-262, 264, 266-268, 270, 272-275, 277-281, 283, 286-294, 297-298, 302, 304-306, 308-326, 328-339, 341, 344-345, 347, 350-351, 353-358, 361-371, 373-377, 379-386, 388-390, 392, 394-400, 402-406, 408-410, 412-417, 419-427, 429-433, 435-443, 445-452, 454-457, 459-460, 462-464, 466-470, 473-475, 478-479, 481-482, 484-187, 489-494, 496-498, 500-501, 503-506, 508, 510, 512-515, 517-523, 526, 528-529, 531-538, 540, 544-548, 550-558, 560, 563-568,

570, 572-577, 579-580, 582-585, 588-594, 596, 598-600, 602-603, 605-606, 608-612, 614-617, 619-624, 626-630, 632-639, 642, 644, 646-651, 653-657, 659-665, 667-671, 673-678, 681-689, 691-693, 695-713, 715-717, 719, 721-727, 729-733, 736-738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748-752, 755-756, 758-760, 762-769, 771, 774, 776-5 781, 783-788, 790-796, 798-799, 802, 804-808, 810-815, 817-831, 833-848, 850-855, 857-869, 871-880, 882-900, 903-907, 909, 911-915, 918-920, 922-925, 927, 929, 931-938, 940, 943-945, 947, and 950-953). Of the 745 genes, the expression of 530 of those genes was altered in at least one mutant Arabidopsis after infection with Pseudomonas syringae (SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4-6, 11-13, 18, 22-23, 28, 31, 36, 39-10 43, 45, 47, 49-50, 52, 54-55, 57-58, 60-61, 63-66, 71-72, 74, 77, 81, 83, 85, 87-89, 92, 97, 100-107, 111-112, 114-115, 117-120, 122, 125, 127-128, 134, 128-140, 143-144, 148-151, 153, 156-157, 160, 165, 168-170, 173-174, 176-180, 183, 187-188, 191, 193-194, 197-198, 200, 203-210, 214, 219-224, 227, 230-232, 235-237, 239-240, 243-246, 248-249, 251-254, 256-258, 261, 264, 266-268, 270, 272-275, 277-15 278, 280, 283, 286-287, 290-293, 297, 302, 305-306, 308-310, 312-316, 321-326, 328-331, 333, 336-339, 341, 345, 351, 353, 355-358, 361-363, 365-366, 368-371, 373, 375, 377, 379-381, 384-385, 388-390, 392, 394-400, 402-406, 410, 412, 415-416, 419-420, 422-425, 429-433, 435-439, 441-443, 445-452, 454, 459-460, 463, 466, 468-470, 473, 481-482, 485-486, 489, 491-494, 497-498, 500-501, 503, 505-20 506, 508, 510, 513-515, 517, 520-521, 523, 528-529, 531, 533-538, 540, 545-548, 550-551, 553-554, 556-558, 560, 566-567, 575, 580, 582-584, 588-593, 596, 598-600, 602-603, 605-606, 608-610, 612, 614, 616, 620-622, 627-629, 633-634, 636-639, 644, 646, 648-651, 654-657, 659, 661-663, 667, 669, 673-674, 677, 682, 684-687, 689, 691-693, 697, 699, 701, 703-708, 713, 717, 719, 721-727, 730-733, 736, 25 740, 744, 746, 749-752, 755-756, 758-760, 762-764, 766-769, 774, 776-778, 780-781, 786, 788, 791-796, 799, 802, 804-808, 810-812, 815, 818-821, 823-825, 827-829, 831, 833-836, 838-843, 845, 847-848, 852-853, 855, 858, 860-869, 871-874, 876, 878-880, 884-887, 889, 892-894, 896-900, 904-907, 911-915, 918-920, 922-924, 931, 933, 938, 943-945, 947, and 950-952). Of the 530, 81 encode regulatory 30 factors (SEQ ID NOs: 39, 52, 60, 63, 81, 83, 106, 107, 115, 117, 118, 168, 174, 176,

179, 204, 207, 208, 220, 221, 248, 258, 268, 275, 280, 309, 323, 326, 329, 351, 419,

422, 429, 430, 432, 459, 460, 468, 469, 473, 500, 505, 506, 508, 529, 531, 533, 535, 538, 545, 553, 602, 606, 608, 610, 614, 616, 634, 654, 655, 684, 686, 687, 691, 717, 751, 752, 766, 777, 815, 831, 834, 835, 839, 841, 847, 876, 884, 906, 920, and 924).

As also described herein, 333 genes were identified that are useful to confer 5 improved resistance to plants to bacterial infection (SEQ ID NOs: 12-13, 18, 23, 36, 39-40, 43, 45, 50, 52, 57-58, 60-61, 64, 71-72, 81, 87-89, 97, 100, 102-105, 107, 111-112, 115, 119-120, 122, 125, 127-128, 140, 144, 148-150, 153, 165, 168-169, 176-177, 179, 183, 188, 191, 193-194, 197-198, 203-206, 208-209, 214, 219-222, 227, 230, 232, 237, 244-246, 248-249, 251-253, 258, 261, 264, 266, 268, 273-275, 10 283, 287, 290, 293, 297, 302, 305-306, 308, 312-315, 321-322, 324, 326, 330, 333, 338, 341, 345, 353, 356-358, 362-363, 366, 369, 371, 375, 377, 380, 384-385, 389, 392, 394-395, 398-399, 402-404, 406, 410, 415, 419, 422, 425, 429-430, 433, 435-439, 443, 445-452, 454, 463, 466, 468-470, 473, 486, 489, 491-492, 4894, 498, 500-501, 503, 508, 513-514, 517, 529, 533-538, 548, 550, 553-554, 4556-558, 566, 575, 15 580, 582-583, 590-591, 593, 600, 602, 609-610, 612, 614, 620-622, 627-629, 637-638, 644, 649, 654-657, 659, 663, 667, 669, 673-674, 677, 684-685, 689, 691-693, 699, 703-705, 708, 719, 721, 724-726, 730-732, 744, 746, 749-750, 752, 755-756, 758, 760, 762-764, 767, 769, 774, 780-781, 786, 788, 791-792, 794-796, 799, 804-808, 810-812, 815, 818-819, 823, 828-829, 833, 840841, 843, 847, 852-853, 858, 20 860, 862-865, 867-868, 872-874, 876, 885-887, 889, 892-894, 896-900, 904-905, 907, 911-914, 918-920, 922-924, 931, 933, 938, 947, 950, and 952).

Further, 296 genes were identified that are useful to confer improved resistance to plants to fungal infection (SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 11-13, 18, 22-23, 31, 41-43, 49-50, 54, 57-58, 61, 64-66, 71-72, 74, 77, 85, 87, 89, 92, 97, 101, 103, 106-107, 112, 114, 117-119, 125, 128, 134, 138, 143, 149, 151, 156-157, 165, 169-170, 174, 176-180, 187-188, 191, 193, 206, 208, 219-220, 222, 224, 231, 236, 239, 243-245, 251-254, 256-257, 267, 272, 287, 290, 292, 297, 302, 312-313, 315-316, 321-322, 324-325, 328, 330, 345, 351, 353, 355-357, 362-363, 366, 368-371, 373, 375, 379, 381, 384, 388-390, 392, 395-400, 405, 410, 415-416, 419, 422, 424, 431-432, 435-436, 438-439, 447, 459-460, 470, 473, 481-482, 489, 491, 493-494, 500-501, 505-506, 513-514, 517, 520-521, 523, 528-529, 531, 535, 537-538, 540, 545-548,

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In addition, 288 genes were identified that are useful to confer improved resistance to plants to infection with more than one pathogen, e.g., pathogens that include bacteria, oomycetes and viruses (SEQ ID NOs: 12-13, 18, 23, 36, 39-40, 43, 45, 50, 52, 57-58, 60-61, 64, 71-72, 81, 87-88, 100, 102-105, 107, 111-112, 115, 119-120, 122, 125, 127-128, 140, 148-150, 153, 168-169, 176-177, 188, 191, 193-194, 197-198, 203-206, 209, 219-222, 227, 232, 237, 244-246, 248-249, 251-253, 258, 261, 264, 266, 268, 273-275, 283, 287, 290, 293, 297, 302, 305-306, 308, 312-315, 324, 326, 330, 333, 341, 345, 353, 356, 358, 366, 371, 375, 377, 380, 385, 389, 392, 394, 398, 402-404, 406, 410, 415, 419, 425, 429-430, 433, 435-438, 443, 445-447, 449-452, 454, 463, 466, 468-470, 473, 486, 489, 492, 494, 498, 500-501, 503, 508, 513-514, 517, 533-538, 548, 550, 553-554, 57-558, 566, 575, 582-583, 590-591, 593, 600, 602, 609-610, 612, 620-622, 627-629, 637-638, 644, 649, 654-657, 659, 667, 669, 673, 677, 684, 689, 692-693, 703-705, 719, 721, 724-726, 730-732, 744, 746, 749-750, 752, 755-756, 760, 762-764, 767, 769, 774, 780-781, 786, 788, 791-792, 795-796, 805-808, 810-812, 815, 818-819, 823, 828, 833, 840-841, 843, 852-853, 858, 860, 862-865, 867-868, 872-874, 876, 887, 889, 893-894, 896-898, 900, 905, 907, 911-914, 918-920, 922-923, 931, 933, 938, 947, 950, and 952).

Using the same approach described above, 25 genes were identified (SEQ ID NOs: 1, 15, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27, 34, 38, 51, 56, 59, 67-69, 99, 116, 155, 159, 182, 212, 284, 372, 444, and 789), the expression of which was decreased at 6 hours in an avr2 plant. Also identified were 33 genes (SEQ ID NOs:17, 70, 76, 81, 84, 109, 123, 144, 160, 230, 265, 268, 269, 271, 323, 333, 385, 427, 428, 430, 457, 505, 569, 597, 602, 606, 616, 708, 730, 741, 812, 862, and 942), the expression of which was elevated in an incompatible or a compatible interaction in four *Arabidopsis* ecotypes

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infected with bacteria. Eight of the genes were upregulated by 3 hours in an incompatible interaction, 18 of the genes were upregulated by 6 hours, but not at 3 hours, in an incompatible interaction, and 6 of the genes were upregulated in a compatible interaction.

Further identified were 33 genes, the expression of which was induced early after infection (SEQ ID NOs:17, 21, 80, 81, 156, 174, 176, 221, 227, 296, 302, 303, 306, 333, 340, 360, 500, 505, 524, 575, 601, 602, 614, 628, 687, 733, 782, 811, 835, 862, 900, 905, and 912), 10 genes, the expression of which was decreased early after infection (SEQ ID NOs:30, 73, 282, 541, 640, 679, 761, 870, 917, and 930), and 135 genes, 107 of which were induced at 3 and/or 6 hours after infection, and 28 of which were decreased after infection (SEQ ID NOs:7, 21, 33, 44, 46, 60, 82, 86, 91, 93, 106, 110, 119, 122, 130, 131, 136, 141, 154, 161, 166-168, 171, 176, 185, 189, 199, 200, 202, 203, 213, 225, 227, 248, 261, 262, 266, 274, 285, 300, 301, 302, 320, 326, 341, 345, 348, 349, 360, 366, 378, 406, 409, 422, 425, 434, 441, 443, 446, 449, 454, 461, 471, 475, 476, 483, 485, 499, 500, 511, 512, 516, 527, 530, 533, 543, 545, 549, 550, 552, 567, 575, 578, 586, 590, 608, 611, 615, 618, 625, 631, 643, 656, 658, 659, 666, 668, 671, 680, 690, 694, 704, 706, 711, 714, 718, 721, 728, 734, 738, 757, 770, 772, 791, 807, 811, 813, 816, 827, 857, 864, 868, 875, 881, 893, 901, 905, 908, 912, 916, 939, 941, 951, and 952).

In a similar approach, 48 genes that were upregulated in response to infection, e.g., bacterial or fungal infection, as well as 46 of the corresponding promoter containing regions, were identified. Thirty-six of the genes were upregulated in response to bacterial, e.g., *Pseudomonas*, infection (the promoters for genes corresponding to SEQ ID NOs: 104-106, 119, 123, 129, 131, 151-152, 183, 191, 198, 200, 227, 249, 274, 302, 358, 415, 481, 547, 566, 582, 628, 633, 639, 656, 673, 793, 818, 827, 864, 874, 880, and 904-905), while 23 of the genes were upregulated in response to fungal, e.g., *Botrykis*, infection (SEQ ID NOs: 18, 71, 119, 123, 129, 151, 191, 244, 245, 302, 545, 547, 562, 566, 637, 653, 747, 756, 774, 793, 842, 864, and 905). Twenty-five of the genes were upregulated only in response to bacterial, e.g., *Pseudomonas*, infection (the promoters for genes corresponding to SEQ ID NOs: 104-106, 131, 152, 183, 198, 200, 227, 249, 274,

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358, 415, 481, 582, 628, 633, 639, 656, 673, 818, 827, 874, 880, and 904 are provided in SEQ ID NOs:1001-1025), 10 of the genes were upregulated only in response to fungal, e.g., *Botrytis*, infection (the promoters for genes corresponding to SEQ ID NOs:18, 71, 244, 245, 545, 562, 637, 653, 747, 756, 774, and 842 are provided in SEQ ID NOs:1026-1035), and 11 genes were upregulated in response to both bacterial and fungal infection (the promoters for genes corresponding to SEQ ID NOs:119, 123, 129, 151, 191, 302, 547, 566, 793, 864, and 905 are provided in SEQ ID NOs:1036-1046).

As also described hereinbelow, 129 *Arabidopsis* genes (SEQ ID NOs: 3, 51, 54, 60, 61, 66, 75, 76, 78, 88, 95, 96, 101, 106, 108, 123, 126, 128, 129, 131, 137, 145-147, 150, 158, 169, 170, 172, 173, 197, 200, 216, 219, 224, 230, 233, 237, 249, 250, 263, 274, 275, 276, 299, 307, 323, 333, 342, 346, 359, 382, 383, 387, 391, 393, 401, 411, 415, 427, 442, 455, 459, 466, 477, 481, 485, 487, 502, 511, 515, 525, 534, 539, 542, 560, 571, 577, 579, 584, 587, 595, 600, 627, 638, 645, 654, 659, 668, 681, 688, 695, 696, 706, 708, 730, 742, 753, 775, 785, 786, 791, 797, 800, 801, 809, 817, 819, 820, 823, 827, 847, 856, 875, 885, 896, 902, 910, 921, 922, 923, 925, 926, 928, 946, and 952) were identified that were upregulated in response to viral infection, and 46 *Arabidopsis* genes were identified that were downregulated in response to viral infection (SEQ ID NOs: 14, 48, 53, 98, 217, 226, 295, 327, 343, 352, 369, 404, 407, 418, 453, 458, 465, 472, 480, 488, 495, 507, 509, 513, 514, 559, 561, 581, 604, 607, 613, 641, 652, 672, 720, 735, 739, 743, 745, 754, 773, 803, 832, 849, 948, and 949).

Also provided are nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence comprising an open reading frame expressed in response to pathogen infection comprising SEQ ID NOs:209, 216, 262, 267, 317, 386, 425, 440 and 800. These sequences are useful to over- or under-express the encoded product, or prepare knock-out plants which have an altered response to pathogen infection.

The invention therefore provides a method in which the open reading frame of a plant pathogen resistance gene, e.g., a gene that is associated with a response to pathogen infection, which is altered in a plant in response to infection is identified and isolated. A transgene comprising the isolated open reading frame may be

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introduced to and expressed in a transgenic plant, e.g., prior to infection, e.g., constitutively, or early and/or rapidly after infection, or in regulatable (inducible) fashion, e.g., after exposure to a chemical or using a promoter that is upregulated after infection, so as to confer resistance to that transgenic plant to the pathogen relative to a corresponding plant which does not have the transgene. The expression of the transgene is preferably at higher than normal levels, and under the regulation of a promoter that allows very fast and high induction in response to the presence of a pathogen or under cycling promoters (e.g., circadian clock regulated promoters), such that the encoded gene product(s) is maintained at sufficiently high levels to provide enhanced resistance or tolerance. The invention further provides a method in which a gene in a plant which is downregulated in response to infection, is disrupted or the expression of that gene is further downregulated, e.g., using antisense expression, so as to result in a plant that has enhanced resistance to infection, and which disruption or downregulation preferably has little or no detrimental effect(s) on the host plant.

As also described herein, it was found that the early incompatible response was similar to the late compatible response, suggesting that early expression of plant pathogen-resistance genes is important for resistance. Also, various plant strains were found to respond differently to the same pathogen, but there was also an identifiable global pattern of response. Thus, the comparison of the expression patterns in incompatible and compatible interactions in one or more ecotypes can lead to identifying subsets of key responding genes and clusters of genes that are key (early) responders. In addition, the observed global expression pattern indicated that the least resistant strain tested (Ws) had a low basal level of pathogen-upregulated genes and a high level of pathogen-downregulated genes compared to the most resistant strain (Ler). Thus, plant strains that are more resistant to pathogens have a gene expression phenotype in which genes that are upregulated in response to infection are already expressed at a higher than normal basal level, and those genes that are downregulated are expressed at a lower than normal basal level.

Thus, further provided herein is a method to identify at least one gene involved in plant (dicot or monocot) resistance or response to infection by at least

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one pathogen, e.g., a bacterium, fungus or virus, which method involves determining or detecting plant gene expression in an incompatible interaction and identifying at least one gene whose expression is significantly altered, e.g., upregulated or downregulated in response to infection, in the incompatible interaction relative to expression of the at least one gene in an uninfected plant, in a mutant plant that does not express a gene associated with response to infection by a pathogen, or in a corresponding compatible interaction. Also provided is a method to identify at least one gene involved in plant (dicot or monocot) resistance or response to infection by at least one pathogen, e.g., bacterium, fungus or virus, which method involves determining or detecting plant gene expression in a compatible interaction; and identifying at least one gene whose expression is significantly altered, e.g., upregulated or downregulated in response to infection, in the compatible interaction relative to expression of the at least one gene in an uninfected plant, in a mutant plant that does not express a gene associated with response to infection by a pathogen, or in a corresponding incompatible interaction. A compatible interaction can be, for example, between a plant having a resistance gene and a pathogen lacking a corresponding avirulence gene, a plant lacking a resistance gene to a pathogen having a corresponding avirulence gene, or a plant lacking a resistance gene and a pathogen lacking a corresponding avirulence gene. For example, the gene identified by such a method can encode a polypeptide that is substantially similar to a polypeptide encoded by an open reading frame comprising one of SEQ ID NOs: 50, 139, 609, 2699, 3311, 3463, 3584, 3791, 4210, 4451 or 4595, or has an open reading frame comprising one of SEQ ID NOs: 50, 139, 609, 2699, 3311, 3463, 3584, 3791, 4210, 4451 or 4595. In such a method, gene expression can be detected or determined using, for example, a gene chip, a cDNA array, cDNA-AFLP or differential display PCR. Such a method can further involve isolating the at least one gene or a portion thereof which includes the open reading frame or promoter for the gene.

Further provided is a method to identify at least one gene, the expression of which is altered by pathogen infection in a wild-type plant relative to a plant having a mutation that decreases jasmonic acid or ethylene-dependent signaling, which

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method involves contacting a plurality of isolated nucleic acid samples on a solid substrate each comprising isolated nucleic acid with a probe comprising plant nucleic acid corresponding to RNA from a wild-type plant infected with the pathogen, so as to form a complex, wherein each sample comprises a plurality of oligonucleotides corresponding to at least a portion of one plant gene; and comparing complex formation in a) with complex formation between a second plurality of isolated nucleic acid samples on a solid substrate with a second probe comprising nucleic acid corresponding to RNA from the plant having the mutation and infected with the pathogen, so as to identify a gene, the expression of which is altered by pathogen infection in a wild-type plant relative to the mutant plant. Also provided herein is a method to identify at least one gene, the expression of which is altered by pathogen infection in a wild-type plant relative to a plant having a mutation in a gene that interferes with salicylic acid dependent signaling, which method involves contacting a plurality of isolated nucleic acid samples on a solid substrate each comprising isolated nucleic acid with a probe comprising plant nucleic acid corresponding to RNA from a wild-type plant infected with the pathogen, so as to form a complex, wherein each sample comprises a plurality of oligonucleotides corresponding to at least a portion of one plant gene; and comparing complex formation in a) with complex formation between a second plurality of isolated nucleic acid samples on a solid substrate with a second probe comprising nucleic acid corresponding to RNA from the plant having a mutation and infected with the pathogen, so as to identify a gene, the expression of which is altered by pathogen infection in a wild-type plant relative to the mutant plant. Also provided herein is a method to identify at least one gene, the expression of which is altered by pathogen infection in a wild-type plant relative to a plant having a mutation that results in enhanced susceptibility to bacterial infection, which method involves contacting a plurality of isolated nucleic acid samples on a solid substrate each comprising isolated nucleic acid with a probe comprising plant nucleic acid corresponding to RNA from a wild-type plant infected with the pathogen, so as to form a complex, wherein each sample comprises a plurality of oligonucleotides corresponding to at least a portion of one plant gene; and comparing complex

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formation in a) with complex formation between a second plurality of isolated nucleic acid samples on a solid substrate with a second probe comprising nucleic acid corresponding to RNA from the plant having a mutation and infected with the pathogen, so as to identify a gene, the expression of which is altered by pathogen infection in a wild-type plant relative to the mutant plant. In addition, provided herein is a method to identify at least one gene, the expression of which is altered by infection with at least one virus, which method comprises contacting a plurality of isolated nucleic acid samples on a solid substrate each comprising isolated nucleic acid with a probe comprising plant nucleic acid corresponding to RNA from a wildtype plant infected with a virus, so as to form a complex, wherein each sample comprises a plurality of oligonucleotides corresponding to at least a portion of one plant gene; and comparing complex formation in a) with complex formation between a second plurality of isolated nucleic acid samples on a solid substrate with a second probe comprising nucleic acid corresponding to RNA from an uninfected plant, so as to identify a gene, the expression of which is altered by virus infection. Also provided is a method to identify at least one gene, the expression of which is altered by infection with at least one pathogen, which involves contacting a plurality of isolated nucleic acid samples on a solid substrate each comprising isolated nucleic acid with a probe comprising plant nucleic acid corresponding to RNA from an incompatible interaction so as to form a complex, wherein each sample comprises a plurality of oligonucleotides corresponding to at least a portion of one plant gene; and comparing complex formation in a) with complex formation between a second plurality of isolated nucleic acid samples on a solid substrate with a second probe comprising nucleic acid corresponding to RNA from a corresponding compatible interaction so as to identify a gene, the expression of which is altered by the pathogen. In any of the methods described herein, the probes can have nucleic acid, for example, from a dicot, a cereal plant, or a monocot. Further, the methods can additionally involve identifying the promoter for the at least one gene.

The genes and promoters described hereinabove can be used to identify orthologous genes and their promoters which are also likely useful to enhance

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resistance of plants to pathogens. Moreover, the orthologous promoters are useful to express linked open reading frames. In addition by aligning the promoters of these orthologs, novel *cis* elements can be identified that are useful to generate synthetic promoters.

Hence, the isolated nucleic acid molecules of the invention include the orthologs (homologs) of the Arabidopsis, Chenopodium and rice sequences disclosed herein, i.e., the corresponding nucleic acid molecules in organisms other than Arabidopsis, Chenopodium and rice, including, but not limited to, plants other than Arabidopsis, Chenopodium and rice, preferably cereal plants, e.g., corn, wheat, rye, turfgrass, sorghum, millet, sugarcane, soybean, barley, alfalfa, sunflower, canola, soybean, cotton, peanut, tobacco, sugarbeet, or rice. An ortholog is a gene from a different species that encodes a product having the same function as the product encoded by a gene from a reference organism. Databases such GenBank or one found at http://bioserver.myongjiac.kr/rjce.html (for rice) may be employed to identify sequences related to the Arabidopsis or Chenopodium sequences, e.g., orthologs in cereal crops such as rice. Alternatively, recombinant DNA techniques such as hybridization or PCR may be employed to identify sequences related to the Arabidopsis sequences. The encoded ortholog products likely have at least 70% sequence identity to each other. Hence, the invention includes an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide having at least 70% identity to a polypeptide encoded by one or more of the Arabidopsis, Chenopodium or rice sequences disclosed herein. For example, promoter sequences within the scope of the invention are those which direct expression of an open reading frame which encodes a polypeptide that is substantially similar to an Arabidopsis polypeptide encoded by a gene comprising SEQ ID NOs:1-953.

The genes and promoters described hereinabove can be used to identify orthologous genes and their promoters which are also likely expressed in a particular tissue and/or development manner. Moreover, the orthologous promoters are useful to express linked open reading frames. In addition, by aligning the promoters of these orthologs, novel *cis* elements can be identified that are useful to generate synthetic promoters. Hence, the isolated nucleic acid molecules of the invention

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include the orthologs of the Arabidopsis sequences disclosed herein, i.e., the corresponding nucleotide sequences in organisms other than Arabidopsis, including, but not limited to, plants other than Arabidopsis, preferably cereal plants, e.g., corn, wheat, rye, turfgrass, sorghum, millet, sugarcane, soybean, barley, alfalfa, sunflower, canola, soybean, cotton, peanut, tobacco, sugarbeet, or rice. An orthologous gene is a gene from a different species that encodes a product having the same or similar function, e.g., catalyzing the same reaction as a product encoded by a gene from a reference organism. Thus, an ortholog includes polypeptides having less than, e.g., 65% amino acid sequence identity, but which ortholog encodes a polypeptide having the same or similar function. Databases such as GenBank or one found at http://bioserver.myongjiac.kr/rjce.html (for rice) may be employed to identify sequences related to the Arabidopsis sequences, e.g., orthologs in cereal crops such as rice, wheat, sunflower or alfalfa. SEQ ID NOs: 6286, 4210 and for example, are the rice promoter and open reading frame for rice peroxidase, the ortholog of the Arabidopsis gene comprising SEQ ID NO: 50. SEQ ID NOs: 3311, 5387, 3791 and 5867 are rice orthologs of the Arabidopsis gene comprising SEQ ID NO:609; SEQ ID NOs: 2699, 4775, 3463, 5539, 3584, 5660, 4451, 6527, 4595 and 6671 are rice orthologs of the *Arabidopsis* gene comprising SEQ ID NO: 139.

Preferably, the promoters of the invention include a consecutive stretch of about 25 to 2000, including 50 to 500 or 100 to 250, and up to 1000 or 1500, contiguous nucleotides, e.g., 40 to about 743, 60 to about 743, 125 to about 743, 250 to about 743, 400 to about 743, 600 to about 743, of any one of SEQ ID NOs:1001-1095, 2137-2661, 4738-6813 or the promoter orthologs thereof, which include the minimal promoter region. Preferably, the nucleotide sequence that includes the promoter region includes at least one copy of a TATA box. Thus, the invention provides plant promoters, including orthologs of *Arabidopsis* promoters corresponding to genes comprising any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-953. The present invention further provides a composition, an expression cassette or a recombinant vector containing the nucleic acid molecule of the invention, and host cells comprising the expression cassette or vector, e.g., comprising a plasmid. In particular, the present invention provides an expression cassette or a recombinant

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vector comprising a promoter of the invention linked to a nucleic acid segment which, when present in a plant, plant cell or plant tissue, results in transcription of the linked nucleic acid segment.

In its broadest sense, the term "substantially similar" when used herein with respect to a nucleotide sequence means that the nucleotide sequence is part of a gene which encodes a polypeptide having substantially the same structure and function as a polypeptide encoded by a gene for the reference nucleotide sequence, e.g., the nucleotide sequence comprises a promoter from a gene that is the ortholog of the gene corresponding to the reference nucleotide sequence, as well as promoter sequences that are structurally related the promoter sequences particularly exemplified herein, i.e., the substantially similar promoter sequences hybridize to the complement of the promoter sequences exemplified herein under high or very high stringency conditions. The term "substantially similar" thus includes nucleotide sequences wherein the sequence has been modified, for example, to optimize expression in particular cells, as well as nucleotide sequences encoding a variant polypeptide comprising one or more amino acid substitutions relative to the (unmodified) polypeptide encoded by the reference sequence, which substitution(s) does not alter the activity of the variant polypeptide relative to the unmodified polypeptide. In its broadest sense, the term "substantially similar" when used herein with respect to polypeptide means that the polypeptide has substantially the same structure and function as the reference polypeptide. The percentage of amino acid sequence identity between the substantially similar and the reference polypeptide is at least 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, e.g., 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, and even 90% or more, e.g., 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, up to at least 99%, wherein the reference polypeptide is a polypeptide encoded by an Arabidopsis gene comprising any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-953, a Chenopodium gene comprising any one of SEQ ID NOs:1954-1966, or a rice gene comprising any one of SEQ ID NOs:2000-2129 and 2662-4737. One indication that two polypeptides are substantially similar to each other, besides having substantially the same function, is

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that an agent, e.g., an antibody, which specifically binds to one of the polypeptides, specifically binds to the other.

Sequence comparisons maybe carried out using a Smith-Waterman sequence alignment algorithm (see e.g., Waterman (1995) or http://www
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Hence, the present invention further provides an expression cassette or a vector containing the nucleic acid molecule comprising an open reading frame of the invention operably linked to a promoter, or comprising a promoter of the invention operably linked to an open reading frame or portion thereof, and the vector may be a plasmid. Such cassettes or vectors, when present in a plant, plant cell or plant tissue result in transcription of the linked nucleic acid fragment in the plant. The expression cassettes or vectors of the invention may optionally include other regulatory sequences, e.g., transcription terminator sequences, operator, repressor binding site, transcription factor binding site, and/or an enhancer and may be contained in a host cell. The expression cassette or vector may augment the genome of a transformed plant or may be maintained extrachromosomally. The expression cassette or vector may further have a Ti plasmid and be contained in an *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* cell; it may be carried on a microparticle, wherein the microparticle is suitable for ballistic transformation of a plant cell; or it may be

contained in a plant cell or protoplast. Further, the expression cassette can be contained in a transformed plant or cells thereof and the plant may be a dicot or a monocot. In particular, the plant may be a cereal plant.

The invention also provides sense and anti-sense nucleic acid molecules corresponding to the open reading frames identified herein as well as their orthologs. Also provided are expression cassettes, e.g., recombinant vectors, and host cells, comprising the nucleic acid molecule of the invention, e.g., one which comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide the expression of which is altered in response to pathogen infection.

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The present invention further provides a method of augmenting a plant genome by contacting plant cells with a nucleic acid molecule of the invention, e.g., one isolatable or obtained from a plant gene encoding a polypeptide that is substantially similar to a polypeptide encoded by an *Arabidopsis*, *Chenopodium* or rice gene comprising a sequence comprising any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-953, 1954-1966, 2000-2129 or 2662-4737 so as to yield transformed plant cells; and regenerating the transformed plant cells to provide a differentiated transformed plant, wherein the differentiated transformed plant expresses the nucleic acid molecule in the cells of the plant. The nucleic acid molecule may be present in the nucleus, chloroplast, mitochondria and/or plastid of the cells of the plant. The present invention also provides a transgenic plant prepared by this method, a seed from such a plant and progeny plants from such a plant including hybrids and inbreds. Preferred transgenic plants are transgenic maize, soybean, barley, alfalfa, sunflower, canola, soybean, cotton, peanut, sorghum, tobacco, sugarbeet, rice, wheat, rye, turfgrass, millet, sugarcane, tomato, or potato.

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The invention also provides a method of plant breeding, e.g., to prepare a crossed fertile transgenic plant. The method comprises crossing a fertile transgenic plant comprising a particular nucleic acid molecule of the invention with itself or with a second plant, e.g., one lacking the particular nucleic acid molecule, to prepare the seed of a crossed fertile transgenic plant comprising the particular nucleic acid molecule. The seed is then planted to obtain a crossed fertile transgenic plant. The

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plant may be a monocot or a dicot. In a particular embodiment, the plant is a cereal plant.

The crossed fertile transgenic plant may have the particular nucleic acid molecule inherited through a female parent or through a male parent. The second plant may be an inbred plant. The crossed fertile transgenic may be a hybrid. Also included within the present invention are seeds of any of these crossed fertile transgenic plants.

The various breeding steps are characterized by well-defined human intervention such as selecting the lines to be crossed, directing pollination of the parental lines, or selecting appropriate progeny plants. Depending on the desired properties different breeding measures are taken. The relevant techniques are well known in the art and include but are not limited to hybridization, inbreeding, backcross breeding, multiline breeding, variety blend, interspecific hybridization, aneuploid techniques, etc. Hybridization techniques also include the sterilization of plants to yield male or female sterile plants by mechanical, chemical or biochemical means. Cross pollination of a male sterile plant with pollen of a different line assures that the genome of the male sterile but female fertile plant will uniformly obtain properties of both parental lines. Thus, the transgenic plants according to the invention can be used for the breeding of improved plant lines that for example increase the effectiveness of conventional methods such as herbicide or pesticide treatment or allow to dispense with said methods due to their modified genetic properties. Alternatively new crops with improved stress tolerance can be obtained that, due to their optimized genetic "equipment", yield harvested product of better quality than products that were not able to tolerate comparable adverse developmental conditions.

The nucleic acid molecules of the invention, their encoded polypeptides and compositions thereof, are: for open reading frames, useful to provide resistance to pathogens to alter expression of a particular gene corresponding to the open reading frame by decreasing or eliminating expression of that plant gene or by overexpressing a particular gene product, and as a diagnostic for the presence or absence of the pathogen by correlating the expression level or pattern of expression

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of one or more of the nucleic acid molecules or polypeptides of the invention; and for promoters, useful to alter the expression of a linked open reading frame in response to pathogen infection. As one embodiment of the invention includes isolated nucleic acid molecules that have increased expression in response to pathogen infection, the invention further provides compositions and methods for enhancing resistance to pathogen infection. The compositions of the invention include plant nucleic acid sequences and the amino acid sequences for the polypeptides or partial-length polypeptides encoded thereby which are described herein, or other plant nucleic acid sequences and the amino acid sequences for the polypeptides or partial-length polypeptides encoded thereby which are operably linked to a promoters are useful to provide tolerance or resistance to a plant to a pathogen, preferably by preventing or inhibiting pathogen infection. Methods of the invention involve stably transforming a plant with one or more of at least a portion of these nucleotide sequences which confer tolerance or resistance operably linked to a promoter capable of driving expression of that nucleotide sequence in a plant cell. By "portion" or "fragment", as it relates to a nucleic acid molecule, sequence or segment of the invention, when it is linked to other sequences for expression, is meant a sequence comprising at least 80 nucleotides, more preferably at least 150 nucleotides, and still more preferably at least 400 nucleotides. If not employed for expressing, a "portion" or "fragment" means at least 9, preferably 12, more preferably 15, even more preferably at least 20, consecutive nucleotides, e.g., probes and primers (oligonucleotides), corresponding to the nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecules of the invention. By "resistant" is meant a plant which exhibits substantially no phenotypic changes as a consequence of infection with the pathogen. By "tolerant" is meant a plant which, although it may exhibit some phenotypic changes as a consequence of infection, does not have a substantially decreased reproductive capacity or substantially altered metabolism.

A method of combating a pathogen in an agricultural crop is also provided. The method comprises introducing to a plant, plant cell, or plant tissue an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprising an open reading frame so as to yield a transformed differentiated plant, transformed

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cell or transformed tissue. Transformed cells or tissue can be regenerated to provide a transformed differentiated plant. The transformed differentiated plant preferably expresses the nucleic acid molecule in an amount that confers resistance to the transformed plant to pathogen infection relative to a corresponding nontransformed plant. The present invention also provides a transformed plant prepared by the method, progeny and seed thereof. Examples of plant viruses which may be combated by the present invention include single stranded RNA viruses (with and without envelope), double stranded RNA viruses, and single and double stranded DNA viruses such as (but not limited to) tobacco mosaic virus, cucumber mosaic virus, turnip mosaic virus, turnip vein clearing virus, oilseed rape mosaic virus, tobacco rattle virus, pea enation mosaic virus, barley stripe mosaic virus, potato viruses X and Y, carnation latent virus, beet yellows virus, maize chlorotic virus, tobacco necrosis virus, turnip yellow mosaic virus, tomato bushy stunt virus, southern bean mosaic virus, barley yellow dwarf virus, tomato spotted wilt virus, lettuce necrotic yellows virus, wound tumor virus, maize streak virus, and cauliflower mosaic virus. Other pathogens within the scope of the invention include, but are not limited to, fungi such as Cochliobolus carbonum, Phytophthora infestans, Phytophthora sojae, Collesosichum, Melampsora lini, cladosporium fulvum, Heminthosporium maydia, Peronospora parasitica, Puccinia sorghi, and Puccinia polysora; bacteria such as Phynchosporium secalis, Pseudomonas glycinea, Xanthomonas oryzae and, Fusarium oxyaporium; and nematodes such as Globodera rostochiensis.

For example, the invention provides a nucleic acid molecule comprising a plant nucleotide sequence comprising at least a portion of a key effector gene(s) responsible for host resistance to particular pathogens. To provide resistance or tolerance to a pathogen in a plant, this sequence may be overexpressed individually, in the sense or antisense orientation, or in combination with other sequences to confer improved disease resistance or tolerance to a plant relative to a plant that does not comprise and/or express the sequence. The overexpression may be constitutive, or it may be preferable to express the effector gene(s) in a tissue-specific manner or from an inducible promoter including a promoter which is

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responsive to external stimuli, such as chemical application, or to pathogen infection, e.g., so as to avoid possible deleterious effects on plant growth if the effector gene(s) was constitutively expressed. In one embodiment of the invention, the promoter employed may be one that is rapidly and transiently and/or highly transcribed after pathogen infection.

A transformed (transgenic) plant of the invention includes plants, for example, a plant the cells of which have an expression cassette of the invention, i.e., an expression cassette having a polynucleotide of the invention operatively linked to an open reading frame, or, the genome of which is augmented by a nucleic acid molecule of the invention, or in which the corresponding gene has been disrupted, e.g., to result in a loss, a decrease or an alteration, in the function of the product encoded by the gene, which plant may also have increased yields, e.g., under conditions of pathogen infection, and/or produce a better-quality product than the corresponding wild-type plant. The nucleic acid molecules of the invention are thus useful for targeted gene disruption, as well as markers and probes.

For example, the invention includes a pathogen, e.g., virus, tolerant or resistant plant and seed thereof having stably integrated and expressed within its genome, a nucleic acid molecule of the invention. The normal fertile transformed (transgenic) plant may be selfed to yield a substantially homogenous line with respect to viral resistance or tolerance. Individuals of the line, or the progeny thereof, may be crossed with plants which optionally exhibit the trait. In a particular embodiment of the method, the selfing and selection steps are repeated at least five times in order to obtain the homogenous (isogenic) line. Thus, the invention also provides transgenic plants and the products of the transgenic plants.

The invention further includes a nucleotide sequence which is complementary to one (hereinafter "test" sequence) which hybridizes under low, moderate or stringent conditions with the nucleic acid molecules of the invention as well as RNA which is encoded by the nucleic acid molecule. When the hybridization is performed under stringent conditions, either the test or nucleic acid molecule of invention is preferably supported, e.g., on a membrane or DNA chip. Thus, either a denatured test or nucleic acid molecule of the invention is preferably

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first bound to a support and hybridization is effected for a specified period of time at a temperature of, e.g., between 55 and 70°C, in double strength citrate buffered saline (SC) containing 0.1% SDS followed by rinsing of the support at the same temperature but with a buffer having a reduced SC concentration. Depending upon the degree of stringency required such reduced concentration buffers are typically single strength SC containing 0.1% SDS, half strength SC containing 0.1% SDS and one-tenth strength SC containing 0.1% SDS.

The invention further provides a method to identify an open reading frame in the genome of a plant cell, the expression of which is altered by pathogen infection of that cell. The method comprises contacting a solid substrate comprising a plurality of samples comprising isolated plant nucleic acid of a probe comprising plant nucleic acid, e.g., cRNA, isolated from a pathogen infected plant so as to form a complex. Each individual sample comprises one or more nucleic acid sequences (e.g., oligonucleotides) corresponding to at least a portion of a plant gene. The method may be employed with nucleic acid samples and probes from any organism, e.g., any prokaryotic or eukaryotic organism. Preferably, the nucleic acid sample and probes are from a plant, such as a dicot or monocot. More preferably the nucleic acid samples and probes are from a cereal plant. Even more preferably the nucleic acids and probes are from a crop plant. A second plurality of samples on a solid substrate, i.e., a DNA chip, each comprising a plurality of samples comprising isolated plant nucleic acid is contacted with a probe comprising plant nucleic acid isolated from an uninfected or infected control (mutant) plant so as to form a complex. Then complex formation between the samples and probes comprising nucleic acid from infected or control cells compared. For example, potato virus X. tobacco mosaic virus, tobravirus, cucumber mosaic virus and gemnivirus are known to infect Arabidopsis. Thus, Arabidopsis genes, the expression of which is altered in response to infection by any of these viruses, can be identified. Regions that are 5' to the start codon for the gene can then be identified and/or isolated.

The invention further provides a method for identifying a plant cell infected with a pathogen. The method comprises contacting nucleic acid obtained from a plant cell suspected of being infected with a pathogen with oligonucleotides

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corresponding to a portion of a plurality of sequences selected from SEQ ID NOs:1-953, 1954-1966, 2000-2129 or 2662-4737 under conditions effective to amplify those sequences. Then the presence of the amplified product is detected or determined. The presence of two or more amplified products, e.g., in an amount that is different than the amount of the corresponding amplified products from an uninfected plant, each corresponding to two or more SEQ ID NOs: 1-953, 1954-1966, 2000-2129 or 2662-4737 is indicative of pathogen infection.

The invention further provides a method for identifying a plant cell infected with a pathogen. The method comprises contacting a protein sample obtained from a plant cell suspected of being infected with a pathogen with an agent that specifically binds a polypeptide encoded by an open reading frame comprising SEQ ID NOs:1-953, 1954-1966, 2000-2129 or 2662-4737 so as to form a complex. Then the presence or amount of complex formation is detected or determined.

The invention provides an additional method for identifying a plant cell infected with a pathogen. The method comprises hybridizing a probe selected from SEQ ID NOs:1-953, 1954-1966, 2000-2129 or 2662-4737 to nucleic acid obtained from a plant cell suspected of being infected with a pathogen. The amount of the probe hybridized to nucleic acid obtained from a cell suspected of being infected with a virus is compared to hybridization of the probe to nucleic acid isolated from an uninfected cell. A change in the amount of at least two probes that hybridize to nucleic acid isolated from a cell suspected of being infected by a virus relative to hybridization of at least two probes to nucleic acid isolated from an uninfected cell is indicative of viral infection.

A method to shuffle the nucleic acids of the invention is provided. This method involves fragmentation of a nucleic acid corresponding to a nucleic acid sequence listed in SEQ ID NOs: 1-953, 1954-1966, 2000-2129 or 2662-4737, the orthologs thereof, and the corresponding genes, followed by religation. This method allows for the production of polypeptides having altered activity relative to the native form of the polypeptide. Accordingly, the invention provides cells and transgenic plants containing nucleic acid segments produced through shuffling that

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encode polypeptides having altered activity relative to the corresponding native polypeptide.

A computer readable medium, e.g., a magnetic tape, optical disk, CD-ROM, random access memory, volatile memory, non-volatile memory, or bubble memory, containing the nucleic acid sequences of the invention as well as methods of use for the computer readable medium are provided. For example, a computer readable medium can contain a nucleic acid molecule that has at least 70% nucleic acid sequence identity to SEQ ID NOs: 50, 139, 609, 4210, 6286, 3311, 5387, 3791, 5867, 2699, 4775, 3463, 5539, 3584, 5660, 4451, 6527, 4595, 6671 or the complement thereof. This medium allows a nucleic acid segment corresponding to a nucleic acid sequence listed in SEQ ID NOs:1-953, 1001-1095, 1954-1966, 2000-2129 or 2662-4737 to be used as a reference sequence to search against databases. This medium also allows for computer-based manipulation of a nucleic acid sequence corresponding to a nucleic acid sequence listed in SEQ ID NOs:1-953, 1001-1095, 1954-1966, 2000-2129 or 2662-4737, and the corresponding gene and polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid sequence.

The invention also provides a method for marker-assisted breeding to select for plants having altered resistance to a pathogen. The method involves contacting plant DNA or cDNA with a probe corresponding to a nucleic acid sequence listed in SEQ ID NOs. 1-953, 1954-1966, 2000-2129 or 2662-4737, the orthologs thereof, and the corresponding genes, or a portion thereof which hybridizes under moderate stringency conditions to a gene corresponding to one of of SEQ ID Nos. 1-953, 1954-1966, 2000-2129 or 2662-4737 so as to form a duplex and detecting or determining the presence or amount of the duplex. The amount or presence of the duplex is indicative of the presence of a gene, the expression of which alters the resistance of the plant to a pathogen.

Therefore, another embodiment of the present invention provides a method of using known inducers or inhibitors of genes identified as being important in plant-pathogen interactions to induce genes that are important in resistance, or to inhibit genes that are downregulated in resistance.

Thus, some of the isolated nucleic acid molecules of the invention are useful in a method of combating a pathogen in an agricultural crop. The method comprises introducing to a plant an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid molecule of the invention so as to yield a transformed differentiated plant. The transformed differentiated plant expresses the nucleic acid molecule in an amount that confers resistance to the transformed plant to infection relative to a corresponding nontransformed plant.

Detailed Description of the Invention

10 I. Definitions

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The term "gene" is used broadly to refer to any segment of nucleic acid associated with a biological function. Thus, genes include coding sequences and/or the regulatory sequences required for their expression. For example, gene refers to a nucleic acid fragment that expresses mRNA or functional RNA, or encodes a specific protein, and which includes regulatory sequences. Genes also include nonexpressed DNA segments that, for example, form recognition sequences for other proteins. Genes can be obtained from a variety of sources, including cloning from a source of interest or synthesizing from known or predicted sequence information, and may include sequences designed to have desired parameters.

The term "native" or "wild type" gene refers to a gene that is present in the genome of an untransformed cell, i.e., a cell not having a known mutation.

A "marker gene" encodes a selectable or screenable trait.

The term "chimeric gene" refers to any gene that contains 1) DNA sequences, including regulatory and coding sequences, that are not found together in nature, or 2) sequences encoding parts of proteins not naturally adjoined, or 3) parts of promoters that are not naturally adjoined. Accordingly, a chimeric gene may comprise regulatory sequences and coding sequences that are derived from different sources, or comprise regulatory sequences and coding sequences derived from the same source, but arranged in a manner different from that found in nature.

A "transgene" refers to a gene that has been introduced into the genome by transformation and is stably maintained. Transgenes may include, for example,

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genes that are either heterologous or homologous to the genes of a particular plant to be transformed. Additionally, transgenes may comprise native genes inserted into a non-native organism, or chimeric genes. The term "endogenous gene" refers to a native gene in its natural location in the genome of an organism. A "foreign" gene refers to a gene not normally found in the host organism but that is introduced by gene transfer.

An "oligonucleotide" corresponding to a nucleotide sequence of the invention, e.g., for use in probing or amplification reactions, may be about 30 or fewer nucleotides in length (e.g., 9, 12, 15, 18, 20, 21 or 24, or any number between 9 and 30). Generally specific primers are upwards of 14 nucleotides in length. For optimum specificity and cost effectiveness, primers of 16 to 24 nucleotides in length may be preferred. Those skilled in the art are well versed in the design of primers for use processes such as PCR. If required, probing can be done with entire restriction fragments of the gene disclosed herein which may be 100's or even 1000's of nucleotides in length.

The terms "protein," "peptide" and "polypeptide" are used interchangeably herein.

The nucleotide sequences of the invention can be introduced into any plant. The genes to be introduced can be conveniently used in expression cassettes for introduction and expression in any plant of interest. Such expression cassettes will comprise the transcriptional initiation region of the invention linked to a nucleotide sequence of interest. Preferred promoters include constitutive, tissue-specific, developmental-specific, inducible and/or viral promoters. Such an expression cassette is provided with a plurality of restriction sites for insertion of the gene of interest to be under the transcriptional regulation of the regulatory regions. The expression cassette may additionally contain selectable marker genes. The cassette will include in the 5'-3' direction of transcription, a transcriptional and translational initiation region, a DNA sequence of interest, and a transcriptional and translational termination region functional in plants. The termination region may be native with the transcriptional initiation region, may be native with the DNA sequence of interest, or may be derived from another source. Convenient termination regions are

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available from the Ti-plasmid of *A. tumefaciens*, such as the octopine synthase and nopaline synthase termination regions. See also, Guerineau et al., 1991; Proudfoot, 1991; Sanfacon et al., 1991; Mogen et al., 1990; Munroe et al., 1990; Ballas et al., 1989; Joshi et al., 1987.

"Coding sequence" refers to a DNA or RNA sequence that codes for a specific amino acid sequence and excludes the non-coding sequences. It may constitute an "uninterrupted coding sequence", i.e., lacking an intron, such as in a cDNA or it may include one or more introns bounded by appropriate splice junctions. An "intron" is a sequence of RNA which is contained in the primary transcript but which is removed through cleavage and re-ligation of the RNA within the cell to create the mature mRNA that can be translated into a protein.

The terms "open reading frame" and "ORF" refer to the amino acid sequence encoded between translation initiation and termination codons of a coding sequence. The terms "initiation codon" and "termination codon" refer to a unit of three adjacent nucleotides ('codon') in a coding sequence that specifies initiation and chain termination, respectively, of protein synthesis (mRNA translation).

A "functional RNA" refers to an antisense RNA, ribozyme, or other RNA that is not translated.

The term "RNA transcript" refers to the product resulting from RNA polymerase catalyzed transcription of a DNA sequence. When the RNA transcript is a perfect complementary copy of the DNA sequence, it is referred to as the primary transcript or it may be a RNA sequence derived from posttranscriptional processing of the primary transcript and is referred to as the mature RNA. "Messenger RNA" (mRNA) refers to the RNA that is without introns and that can be translated into protein by the cell. "cDNA" refers to a single- or a double-stranded DNA that is complementary to and derived from mRNA.

"Regulatory sequences" and "suitable regulatory sequences" each refer to nucleotide sequences located upstream (5' non-coding sequences), within, or downstream (3' non-coding sequences) of a coding sequence, and which influence the transcription, RNA processing or stability, or translation of the associated coding sequence. Regulatory sequences include enhancers, promoters, translation leader

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sequences, introns, and polyadenylation signal sequences. They include natural and synthetic sequences as well as sequences which may be a combination of synthetic and natural sequences. As is noted above, the term "suitable regulatory sequences" is not limited to promoters.

"5' non-coding sequence" refers to a nucleotide sequence located 5' (upstream) to the coding sequence. It is present in the fully processed mRNA upstream of the initiation codon and may affect processing of the primary transcript to mRNA, mRNA stability or translation efficiency (Turner et al., 1995).

"3' non-coding sequence" refers to nucleotide sequences located 3' (downstream) to a coding sequence and include polyadenylation signal sequences and other sequences encoding regulatory signals capable of affecting mRNA processing or gene expression. The polyadenylation signal is usually characterized by affecting the addition of polyadenylic acid tracts to the 3' end of the mRNA precursor. The use of different 3' non-coding sequences is exemplified by Ingelbrecht et al., 1989.

The term "translation leader sequence" refers to that DNA sequence portion of a gene between the promoter and coding sequence that is transcribed into RNA and is present in the fully processed mRNA upstream (5') of the translation start codon. The translation leader sequence may affect processing of the primary transcript to mRNA, mRNA stability or translation efficiency.

The term "mature" protein refers to a post-translationally processed polypeptide without its signal peptide. "Precursor" protein refers to the primary product of translation of an mRNA. "Signal peptide" refers to the amino terminal extension of a polypeptide, which is translated in conjunction with the polypeptide forming a precursor peptide and which is required for its entrance into the secretory pathway. The term "signal sequence" refers to a nucleotide sequence that encodes the signal peptide.

The term "intracellular localization sequence" refers to a nucleotide sequence that encodes an intracellular targeting signal. An "intracellular targeting signal" is an amino acid sequence that is translated in conjunction with a protein and directs it to a particular sub-cellular compartment. "Endoplasmic reticulum (ER)

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stop transit signal" refers to a carboxy-terminal extension of a polypeptide, which is translated in conjunction with the polypeptide and causes a protein that enters the secretory pathway to be retained in the ER. "ER stop transit sequence" refers to a nucleotide sequence that encodes the ER targeting signal. Other intracellular targeting sequences encode targeting signals active in seeds and/or leaves and vacuolar targeting signals.

"Pathogen" as used herein includes but is not limited to bacteria, fungi, yeast, oomycetes and virus, e.g., American wheat striate mosaic virus mosaic (AWSMV), barley stripe mosaic virus (BSMV), barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV), Brome mosaic virus (BMV), cereal chlorotic mottle virus (CCMV), corn chlorotic vein banding virus (CCVBV), maize chlorotic mottle virus (MCMV), maize dwarf mosaic virus (MDMV), A or B, wheat streak mosaic virus (WSMV), cucumber mosaic virus (CMV), cynodon chlorotic streak virus (CCSV), Johnsongrass mosaic virus (JGMV), maize bushy stunt or mycoplasma-like organism (NILO), maize chlorotic dwarf virus (MCDV), maize chlorotic mottle virus (MCMV), maize dwarf mosaic virus (MDMV) strains A, D, E and F, maize leaf fleck virus (MLFV), maize line virus (NELV), maize mosaic virus (MMV), maize mottle and chlorotic stunt virus, maize pellucid ringspot virus (MPRV), maize raya gruesa virus (MRGV), maize rayado fino virus (MRFV), maize red leaf and red stripe virus (MRSV), maize ring mottle virus (MRMV), maize rio cuarto virus (MRCV), maize rough dwarf virus (MRDV), maize sterile stunt virus (strains of barley yellow striate virus), maize streak virus (MSV), maize chlorotic stripe, maize hoja Maize stripe virus blanca, maize stunting virus, maize tassel abortion virus (MTAV), maize vein enation virus (MVEV), maize wallaby ear virus (MAVEV), maize white leaf virus, maize white line mosaic virus (NTVVLMV), millet red leaf virus (NMV), Northern cereal mosaic virus (NCMV), oat pseudorosette virus, oat sterile dwarf virus (OSDV), rice black-streaked dwarf virus (RBSDV), rice stripe virus (RSV), sorghum mosaic virus (SrMV), formerly sugarcane mosaic virus (SCMV) strains H, I and M, sugarcane Fiji disease virus (FDV), sugarcane mosaic virus (SCMV) strains A, B, D, E, SC, BC, Sabi and NM vein enation virus, and wheat spot mosaic virus (WSMV).

Bacterial pathogens include but are not limited to Pseudomonas avenae subsp. avenae, Xanthomonas campestris pv. holcicola, Enterobacter dissolvens, Erwinia dissolvens, Ervinia carotovora subsp. carotovora, Erwinia chrysanthemi pv. zeae, Pseudomonas andropogonis, Pseudomonas syringae pv. coronafaciens, Clavibacter michiganensis subsp., Corynebacterium michiganense pv. nebraskense, Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae, Herniparasitic bacteria (see under fungi), Bacillus subtilis, Erwinia stewartii, and Spiroplasma kunkelii.

Fungal pathogens include but are not limited to Collelotrichum graminicola, Glomerella graminicola Politis, Glomerella lucumanensis, Aspergillusflavus, 10 Rhizoctonia solani Kuhn, Thanatephorus cucumeris, Acremonium strictum W. Gams, Cephalosporium acremonium Auct. non Corda Black Lasiodiplodia theobromae = BoIr odiplodia y theobromae Borde blanco Marasmiellus sp., Physoderma maydis, Cephalosporium Corticium sasakii, Curvularia clavata, C. maculans, Cochhobolus eragrostidis, Curvularia inaequahs, C. intermedia 15 (teleomorph Cochhobolus intermedius), Curvularia lunata (teleomorph: Cochliobolus lunatus), Curvularia pallescens (teleomorph -Cochlioboluspallescens), Curvularia senegalensis, C. luberculata (teleomorph: Cochliobolus tuberculatus), Didymella exitalis Diplodiaftumenti (teleomorph -Botryosphaeriafestucae), Diplodia maydis = Stenocarpella maydis, Stenocarpella 20 macrospora = Diplodia macrospora, Sclerophthora rayssiae var. zeae, $Sclerophthora\ macrospora = Sclerospora\ macrospora,\ Sclerospora\ graminicola,$ Peronosclerospora maydis = Sclerospora maydis, Peronosclerospora philippinensis, Sclerospora philippinensis, Peronosclerospora sorghi = Sclerospora sorghi, Peronosclerospora spontanea = Sclerospora spontanea, Peronosclerospora 25 sacchari = Sclerospora sacchari, Nigrospora oryzae (teleomorph: Khuskia oryzae) A. Iternaria alternala = A. tenuis, Aspergillus glaucus, A. niger, Aspergillus spp., Botrytis cinerea, Cunninghamella sp., Curvulariapallescens, Doratomyces slemonitis = Cephalotrichum slemonitis, Fusarium culmorum, Gonatobotrys simplex, Pithomyces maydicus, Rhizopus microsporus Tiegh., R. stolonifer = R. 30 nigricans, Scopulariopsis brumptii, Claviceps gigantea (anamorph: Sphacelia sp.) $Aureobasidium\ zeae=Kabatiella\ zeae,\ Fusarium\ subglutinans=F.\ moniliforme$

var. subglutinans, Fusarium moniliforme, Fusarium avenaceum (teleomorph - Gibberella avenacea), Botryosphaeria zeae = Physalospora zeae (anamorph: Allacrophoma zeae), Cercospora sorghi = C. sorghi var. maydis, Helminthosporium pedicellatum (teleomorph: Selosphaeriapedicellata), Cladosporium cladosporioides

- 5 = Hormodendrum cladosporioides, C. herbarum (teleomorph Mycosphaerella tassiana), Cephalosporium maydis, A. Iternaria alternata, A. scochyta maydis, A. tritici, A. zeicola, Bipolaris victoriae, Helminthosporium victoriae (teleomorph Cochhoholus victoriae), C sativus (anamorph: Bipolaris sorokiniana = H. sorokinianum = H. sativum), Epicoccum nigrum, Exserohilum prolatum =
- 10 Drechslera prolata (teleomorph: Setosphaeriaprolata), Graphium penicillioides,
 Leptosphaeria maydis, Leptothyrium zeae, Ophiosphaerella herpotricha (anamorph
 Scolecosporiella sp.), Pataphaeosphaeria michotii, Phoma sp., Septoria zeae, S.
 zeicola, S. zeina Setosphaeria turcica, Exserohilzim turcicum = Helminthosporium
 furcicum, Cochhoholus carbonum, Bipolaris zeicola = Helminthosporium
- carhonum, Penicilhum spp., P. chrysogenum, P. expansum, P. oxalicum,
 Phaeocytostroma ambiguum, Phaeocylosporella zeae, Phaeosphaeria maydis =
 Sphaerulina maydis, Botryosphaeriafestucae = Physalospora zeicola (anamorph:
 Diplodiaftumenfi), Herniparasitic bacteria and fungi Pyrenochaeta Phoma
 terrestris = Pyrenochaeta terrestris, Pythium spp., P. arrhenomanes, P.
- 20 graminicola, Pythium aphanidermatum = P. hutleri L., Rhizoctonia zeae
 (teleomorph: Waitea circinata), Rhizoctonia solani, minor A Iternaria alternala,
 Cercospora sorghi, Dictochaetaftrtilis, Fusarium acuminatum (teleomorph
 Gihherella acuminata), E. equiseti (teleomorph: G. intricans), E. oxysporum, E.
 pallidoroseum, E. poae, E. roseum, G. cyanogena (anamorph: E. sulphureum),
- 25 Microdochium holleyi, Mucor sp., Periconia circinata, Phytophthora cactorum, P. drechsleri, P. nicotianae var. parasitica, Rhizopus arrhizus, Setosphaeria rostrata, Exserohilum rostratum = Helminthosporium rostratum, Puccinia sorghi, Physopella pallescens, P. zeae, Sclerotium rofsii Sacc. (teleomorph- Athelia rotfsii), Bipolaris sorokiniana, B. zeicola = Helminthosporium carbonum, Diplodia maydis,
- 30 Exserohilum pedicillatum, Exserohilum furcicum = Helminthosporium turcicum, Fusarium avenaceum, E. culmorum, E. moniliforme, Gibberella zeae (anamorph - E.

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graminearum), Macrophominaphaseolina, Penicillium spp., Phomopsis sp.,
Pythium spp., Rhizoctonia solani, R. zeae, Sclerotium rolfsfi, Spicaria sp.,
Selenophoma sp., Gaeumannomyces graminis, Myrothecium gramineum, Monascus
purpureus, M. ruber Smut, Ustilago zeae = U. maydis Smut, Ustilaginoidea virens
Smut, Sphacelotheca reiliana = Sporisorium holci, Cochliobolus heterostrophus
(anamorph: Bipolaris maydis = Helminthosporium maydis), Stenocarpella
macrospora = Diplodia macrospora, Cercospora sorghi, Fusarium episphaeria, E.
merismoides, F. oxysporum Schlechtend, E. poae, E. roseum, E. solani (teleomorph:
Nectria haematococca), F. tricincturn, Mariannaea elegans, Mucor sp.,

Rhopographus zeae, Spicaria sp., Aspergillus spp., Penicillium spp., Trichoderma viride = T lignorum teleomorph: Hypocrea sp., Stenocarpella maydis = Diplodia zeae, Ascochyta ischaemi, Phyllosticta maydis (telomorph: Mycosphaerella zeaemaydis), and Gloeocercospora sorghi.

Parasitic nematodes include but are not limited to Awl Dolichodorus spp., D. heterocephalus Bulb and stem (Europe), Ditylenchus dipsaci Burrowing Radopholus similis Cyst Heterodera avenae, H. zeae, Punctodera chalcoensis Dagger Xiphinema spp., X americanum, X mediterraneum False root-knot Nacobbus dorsalis Lance, Columbia Hoplolaimus columbus Lance Hoplolaimus spp., H. galeatus Lesion Pratylenchus spp., P. brachyurus, P. crenalus, P. hexincisus, P. neglectus, P. penetrans, P. scribneri, P. thornei, P. zeae Needle Longidorus spp., L. breviannulatus Ring Criconemella spp., C ornata Root-knot Meloidogyne spp., M. chitwoodi, M. incognita, M. javanica Spiral Helicotylenchus spp., Belonolaimus spp., B. longicaudatus Stubby-root Paratrichodorus spp., P. christiei, P. minor, Ouinisulcius aculus, and Trichodorus spp.

"Promoter" refers to a nucleotide sequence, usually upstream (5') to its coding sequence, which controls the expression of the coding sequence by providing the recognition for RNA polymerase and other factors required for proper transcription. "Promoter" includes a minimal promoter that is a short DNA sequence comprised of a TATA box and other sequences that serve to specify the site of transcription initiation, to which regulatory elements are added for control of expression. "Promoter" also refers to a nucleotide sequence that includes a minimal

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promoter plus regulatory elements that is capable of controlling the expression of a coding sequence or functional RNA. This type of promoter sequence consists of proximal and more distal upstream elements, the latter elements often referred to as enhancers. Accordingly, an "enhancer" is a DNA sequence which can stimulate promoter activity and may be an innate element of the promoter or a heterologous element inserted to enhance the level or tissue specificity of a promoter. It is capable of operating in both orientations (normal or flipped), and is capable of functioning even when moved either upstream or downstream from the promoter. Both enhancers and other upstream promoter elements bind sequence-specific DNA-binding proteins that mediate their effects. Promoters may be derived in their entirety from a native gene, or be composed of different elements derived from different promoters found in nature, or even be comprised of synthetic DNA segments. A promoter may also contain DNA sequences that are involved in the binding of protein factors which control the effectiveness of transcription initiation in response to physiological or developmental conditions.

The "initiation site" is the position surrounding the first nucleotide that is part of the transcribed sequence, which is also defined as position +1. With respect to this site all other sequences of the gene and its controlling regions are numbered. Downstream sequences (i.e., further protein encoding sequences in the 3' direction) are denominated positive, while upstream sequences (mostly of the controlling regions in the 5' direction) are denominated negative.

Promoter elements, particularly a TATA element, that are inactive or that have greatly reduced promoter activity in the absence of upstream activation are referred to as "minimal or core promoters." In the presence of a suitable transcription factor, the minimal promoter functions to permit transcription. A "minimal or core promoter" thus consists only of all basal elements needed for transcription initiation, e.g., a TATA box and/or an initiator.

"Constitutive expression" refers to expression using a constitutive or regulated promoter. "Conditional" and "regulated expression" refer to expression controlled by a regulated promoter.

"Constitutive promoter" refers to a promoter that is able to express the open

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reading frame (ORF) that it controls in all or nearly all of the plant tissues during all or nearly all developmental stages of the plant. Each of the transcription-activating elements do not exhibit an absolute tissue-specificity, but mediate transcriptional activation in most plant parts at a level of $\geq 1\%$ of the level reached in the part of the plant in which transcription is most active.

"Regulated promoter" refers to promoters that direct gene expression not constitutively, but in a temporally- and/or spatially-regulated manner, and includes both tissue-specific and inducible promoters. It includes natural and synthetic sequences as well as sequences which may be a combination of synthetic and natural sequences. Different promoters may direct the expression of a gene in different tissues or cell types, or at different stages of development, or in response to different environmental conditions. New promoters of various types useful in plant cells are constantly being discovered, numerous examples may be found in the compilation by Okamuro et al. (1989). Typical regulated promoters useful in plants include but are not limited to safener-inducible promoters, promoters derived from the tetracycline-inducible system, promoters derived from salicylate-inducible systems, promoters derived from alcohol-inducible systems, promoters derived from glucocorticoid-inducible system, promoters derived from pathogen-inducible systems, and promoters derived from ecdysome-inducible systems.

"Tissue-specific promoter" refers to regulated promoters that are not expressed in all plant cells but only in one or more cell types in specific organs (such as leaves or seeds), specific tissues (such as embryo or cotyledon), or specific cell types (such as leaf parenchyma or seed storage cells). These also include promoters that are temporally regulated, such as in early or late embryogenesis, during fruit ripening in developing seeds or fruit, in fully differentiated leaf, or at the onset of senescence.

"Inducible promoter" refers to those regulated promoters that can be turned on in one or more cell types by an external stimulus, such as a chemical, light, hormone, stress, or a pathogen.

"Operably-linked" refers to the association of nucleic acid sequences on single nucleic acid fragment so that the function of one is affected by the other. For

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example, a regulatory DNA sequence is said to be "operably linked to" or "associated with" a DNA sequence that codes for an RNA or a polypeptide if the two sequences are situated such that the regulatory DNA sequence affects expression of the coding DNA sequence (i.e., that the coding sequence or functional RNA is under the transcriptional control of the promoter). Coding sequences can be operably-linked to regulatory sequences in sense or antisense orientation.

"Expression" refers to the transcription and/or translation of an endogenous gene, ORF or portion thereof, or a transgene in plants. For example, in the case of antisense constructs, expression may refer to the transcription of the antisense DNA only. In addition, expression refers to the transcription and stable accumulation of sense (mRNA) or functional RNA. Expression may also refer to the production of protein.

"Specific expression" is the expression of gene products which is limited to one or a few plant tissues (spatial limitation) and/or to one or a few plant developmental stages (temporal limitation). It is acknowledged that hardly a true specificity exists: promoters seem to be preferably switch on in some tissues, while in other tissues there can be no or only little activity. This phenomenon is known as leaky expression. However, with specific expression in this invention is meant preferable expression in one or a few plant tissues.

The "expression pattern" of a promoter (with or without enhancer) is the pattern of expression levels which shows where in the plant and in what developmental stage transcription is initiated by said promoter. Expression patterns of a set of promoters are said to be complementary when the expression pattern of one promoter shows little overlap with the expression pattern of the other promoter. The level of expression of a promoter can be determined by measuring the 'steady state' concentration of a standard transcribed reporter mRNA. This measurement is indirect since the concentration of the reporter mRNA is dependent not only on its synthesis rate, but also on the rate with which the mRNA is degraded. Therefore, the steady state level is the product of synthesis rates and degradation rates.

The rate of degradation can however be considered to proceed at a fixed rate when the transcribed sequences are identical, and thus this value can serve as a

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measure of synthesis rates. When promoters are compared in this way techniques available to those skilled in the art are hybridization S1-RNAse analysis, northern blots and competitive RT-PCR. This list of techniques in no way represents all available techniques, but rather describes commonly used procedures used to analyze transcription activity and expression levels of mRNA.

The analysis of transcription start points in practically all promoters has revealed that there is usually no single base at which transcription starts, but rather a more or less clustered set of initiation sites, each of which accounts for some start points of the mRNA. Since this distribution varies from promoter to promoter the sequences of the reporter mRNA in each of the populations would differ from each other. Since each mRNA species is more or less prone to degradation, no single degradation rate can be expected for different reporter mRNAs. It has been shown for various eukaryotic promoter sequences that the sequence surrounding the initiation site ('initiator') plays an important role in determining the level of RNA expression directed by that specific promoter. This includes also part of the transcribed sequences. The direct fusion of promoter to reporter sequences would therefore lead to suboptimal levels of transcription.

A commonly used procedure to analyze expression patterns and levels is through determination of the 'steady state' level of protein accumulation in a cell. Commonly used candidates for the reporter gene, known to those skilled in the art are β -glucuronidase (GUS), chloramphenicol acetyl transferase (CAT) and proteins with fluorescent properties, such as green fluorescent protein (GFP) from *Aequora victoria*. In principle, however, many more proteins are suitable for this purpose, provided the protein does not interfere with essential plant functions. For quantification and determination of localization a number of tools are suited. Detection systems can readily be created or are available which are based on, e.g., immunochemical, enzymatic, fluorescent detection and quantification. Protein levels can be determined in plant tissue extracts or in intact tissue using *in situ* analysis of protein expression.

Generally, individual transformed lines with one chimeric promoter reporter construct will vary in their levels of expression of the reporter gene. Also frequently

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observed is the phenomenon that such transformants do not express any detectable product (RNA or protein). The variability in expression is commonly ascribed to 'position effects', although the molecular mechanisms underlying this inactivity are usually not clear.

The term "average expression" is used here as the average level of expression found in all lines that do express detectable amounts of reporter gene, so leaving out of the analysis plants that do not express any detectable reporter mRNA or protein.

"Root expression level" indicates the expression level found in protein extracts of complete plant roots. Likewise, leaf, and stem expression levels, are determined using whole extracts from leaves and stems. It is acknowledged however, that within each of the plant parts just described, cells with variable functions may exist, in which promoter activity may vary.

"Non-specific expression" refers to constitutive expression or low level, basal ('leaky') expression in nondesired cells or tissues from a 'regulated promoter'.

"Altered levels" refers to the level of expression in transgenic organisms that differs from that of normal or untransformed organisms.

"Overexpression" refers to the level of expression in transgenic cells or organisms that exceeds levels of expression in normal or untransformed (nontransgenic) cells or organisms.

"Antisense inhibition" refers to the production of antisense RNA transcripts capable of suppressing the expression of protein from an endogenous gene or a transgene.

"Co-suppression" and "transwitch" each refer to the production of sense RNA transcripts capable of suppressing the expression of identical or substantially similar transgene or endogenous genes (U.S. Patent No. 5,231,020).

"Gene silencing" refers to homology-dependent suppression of viral genes, transgenes, or endogenous nuclear genes. Gene silencing may be transcriptional, when the suppression is due to decreased transcription of the affected genes, or post-transcriptional, when the suppression is due to increased turnover (degradation) of

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RNA species homologous to the affected genes (English et al., 1996). Gene silencing includes virus-induced gene silencing (Ruiz et al. 1998).

"Silencing suppressor" gene refers to a gene whose expression leads to counteracting gene silencing and enhanced expression of silenced genes. Silencing suppressor genes may be of plant, non-plant, or viral origin. Examples include, but are not limited to HC-Pro, P1-HC-Pro, and 2b proteins. Other examples include one or more genes in TGMV-B genome.

The terms "heterologous DNA sequence," "exogenous DNA segment" or "heterologous nucleic acid," as used herein, each refer to a sequence that originates from a source foreign to the particular host cell or, if from the same source, is modified from its original form. Thus, a heterologous gene in a host cell includes a gene that is endogenous to the particular host cell but has been modified through, for example, the use of DNA shuffling. The terms also include non-naturally occurring multiple copies of a naturally occurring DNA sequence. Thus, the terms refer to a DNA segment that is foreign or heterologous to the cell, or homologous to the cell but in a position within the host cell nucleic acid in which the element is not ordinarily found. Exogenous DNA segments are expressed to yield exogenous polypeptides. A "homologous" DNA sequence is a DNA sequence that is naturally associated with a host cell into which it is introduced.

"Homologous to" in the context of nucleotide sequence identity refers to the similarity between the nucleotide sequence of two nucleic acid molecules or between the amino acid sequences of two protein molecules. Estimates of such homology are provided by either DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridization under conditions of stringency as is well understood by those skilled in the art (as described in Haines and Higgins (eds.), Nucleic Acid Hybridization, IRL Press, Oxford, U.K.), or by the comparison of sequence similarity between two nucleic acids or proteins.

The term "substantially similar" refers to nucleotide and amino acid sequences that represent functional and/or structural equivalents of *Arabidopsis* sequences disclosed herein. For example, altered nucleotide sequences which simply reflect the degeneracy of the genetic code but nonetheless encode amino acid

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sequences that are identical to a particular amino acid sequence are substantially similar to the particular sequences. In addition, amino acid sequences that are substantially similar to a particular sequence are those wherein overall amino acid identity is at least 65% or greater to the instant sequences. Modifications that result in equivalent nucleotide or amino acid sequences are well within the routine skill in the art. Moreover, the skilled artisan recognizes that equivalent nucleotide sequences encompassed by this invention can also be defined by their ability to hybridize, under low, moderate and/or stringent conditions (e.g., 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS, 65°C), with the nucleotide sequences that are within the literal scope of the instant claims.

"Target gene" refers to a gene on the replicon that expresses the desired target coding sequence, functional RNA, or protein. The target gene is not essential for replicon replication. Additionally, target genes may comprise native non-viral genes inserted into a non-native organism, or chimeric genes, and will be under the control of suitable regulatory sequences. Thus, the regulatory sequences in the target gene may come from any source, including the virus. Target genes may include coding sequences that are either heterologous or homologous to the genes of a particular plant to be transformed. However, target genes do not include native viral genes. Typical target genes include, but are not limited to genes encoding a structural protein, a seed storage protein, a protein that conveys herbicide resistance, and a protein that conveys insect resistance. Proteins encoded by target genes are known as "foreign proteins". The expression of a target gene in a plant will typically produce an altered plant trait.

The term "altered plant trait" means any phenotypic or genotypic change in a transgenic plant relative to the wild-type or non-transgenic plant host.

"Transcription Stop Fragment" refers to nucleotide sequences that contain one or more regulatory signals, such as polyadenylation signal sequences, capable of terminating transcription. Examples include the 3' non-regulatory regions of genes encoding nopaline synthase and the small subunit of ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase.

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"Replication gene" refers to a gene encoding a viral replication protein. In addition to the ORF of the replication protein, the replication gene may also contain other overlapping or non-overlapping ORF(s), as are found in viral sequences in nature. While not essential for replication, these additional ORFs may enhance replication and/or viral DNA accumulation. Examples of such additional ORFs are AC3 and AL3 in ACMV and TGMV geminiviruses, respectively.

"Chimeric *trans*-acting replication gene" refers either to a replication gene in which the coding sequence of a replication protein is under the control of a regulated plant promoter other than that in the native viral replication gene, or a modified native viral replication gene, for example, in which a site specific sequence(s) is inserted in the 5' transcribed but untranslated region. Such chimeric genes also include insertion of the known sites of replication protein binding between the promoter and the transcription start site that attenuate transcription of viral replication protein gene.

"Chromosomally-integrated" refers to the integration of a foreign gene or DNA construct into the host DNA by covalent bonds. Where genes are not "chromosomally integrated" they may be "transiently expressed." Transient expression of a gene refers to the expression of a gene that is not integrated into the host chromosome but functions independently, either as part of an autonomously replicating plasmid or expression cassette, for example, or as part of another biological system such as a virus.

"Production tissue" refers to mature, harvestable tissue consisting of nondividing, terminally-differentiated cells. It excludes young, growing tissue consisting of germline, meristematic, and not-fully-differentiated cells.

"Germline cells" refer to cells that are destined to be gametes and whose genetic material is heritable.

"*Trans*-activation" refers to switching on of gene expression or replicon replication by the expression of another (regulatory) gene in *trans*.

The term "transformation" refers to the transfer of a nucleic acid fragment into the genome of a host cell, resulting in genetically stable inheritance. Host cells containing the transformed nucleic acid fragments are referred to as "transgenic"

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cells, and organisms comprising transgenic cells are referred to as "transgenic organisms". Examples of methods of transformation of plants and plant cells include *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation (De Blaere et al., 1987) and particle bombardment technology (Klein et al. 1987; U.S. Patent No. 4,945,050). Whole plants may be regenerated from transgenic cells by methods well known to the skilled artisan (see, for example, Fromm et al., 1990).

"Transformed," "transgenic," and "recombinant" refer to a host organism such as a bacterium or a plant into which a heterologous nucleic acid molecule has been introduced. The nucleic acid molecule can be stably integrated into the genome generally known in the art and are disclosed in Sambrook et al., 1989. See also Innis et al., 1995 and Gelfand, 1995; and Innis and Gelfand, 1999. Known methods of PCR include, but are not limited to, methods using paired primers, nested primers, single specific primers, degenerate primers, gene-specific primers, vector-specific primers, partially mismatched primers, and the like. For example, "transformed," "transformant," and "transgenic" plants or calli have been through the transformation process and contain a foreign gene integrated into their chromosome. The term "untransformed" refers to normal plants that have not been through the transformation process.

"Transiently transformed" refers to cells in which transgenes and foreign DNA have been introduced (for example, by such methods as *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation or biolistic bombardment), but not selected for stable maintenance.

"Stably transformed" refers to cells that have been selected and regenerated on a selection media following transformation.

"Transient expression" refers to expression in cells in which a virus or a transgene is introduced by viral infection or by such methods as *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation, electroporation, or biolistic bombardment, but not selected for its stable maintenance.

"Genetically stable" and "heritable" refer to chromosomally-integrated genetic elements that are stably maintained in the plant and stably inherited by progeny through successive generations.

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"Primary transformant" and "T0 generation" refer to transgenic plants that are of the same genetic generation as the tissue which was initially transformed (i.e., not having gone through meiosis and fertilization since transformation).

"Secondary transformants" and the "T1, T2, T3, etc. generations" refer to transgenic plants derived from primary transformants through one or more meiotic and fertilization cycles. They may be derived by self-fertilization of primary or secondary transformants or crosses of primary or secondary transformants with other transformed or untransformed plants.

"Wild-type" refers to a virus or organism found in nature without any known mutation.

"Genome" refers to the complete genetic material of an organism.

The term "nucleic acid" refers to deoxyribonucleotides or ribonucleotides and polymers thereof in either single- or double-stranded form, composed of monomers (nucleotides) containing a sugar, phosphate and a base which is either a purine or pyrimidine. Unless specifically limited, the term encompasses nucleic acids containing known analogs of natural nucleotides which have similar binding properties as the reference nucleic acid and are metabolized in a manner similar to naturally occurring nucleotides. Unless otherwise indicated, a particular nucleic acid sequence also implicitly encompasses conservatively modified variants thereof (e.g., degenerate codon substitutions) and complementary sequences as well as the sequence explicitly indicated. Specifically, degenerate codon substitutions may be achieved by generating sequences in which the third position of one or more selected (or all) codons is substituted with mixed-base and/or deoxyinosine residues (Batzer et al., 1991; Ohtsuka et al., 1985; Rossolini et al. 1994). A "nucleic acid fragment" is a fraction of a given nucleic acid molecule. In higher plants, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is the genetic material while ribonucleic acid (RNA) is involved in the transfer of information contained within DNA into proteins. The term "nucleotide sequence" refers to a polymer of DNA or RNA which can be single- or double-stranded, optionally containing synthetic, non-natural or altered nucleotide bases capable of incorporation into DNA or RNA polymers. The terms

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"nucleic acid" or "nucleic acid sequence" may also be used interchangeably with gene, cDNA, DNA and RNA encoded by a gene.

The invention encompasses isolated or substantially purified nucleic acid or protein compositions. In the context of the present invention, an "isolated" or "purified" DNA molecule or an "isolated" or "purified" polypeptide is a DNA molecule or polypeptide that, by the hand of man, exists apart from its native environment and is therefore not a product of nature. An isolated DNA molecule or polypeptide may exist in a purified form or may exist in a non-native environment such as, for example, a transgenic host cell. For example, an "isolated" or "purified" nucleic acid molecule or protein, or biologically active portion thereof, is substantially free of other cellular material, or culture medium when produced by recombinant techniques, or substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. Preferably, an "isolated" nucleic acid is free of sequences (preferably protein encoding sequences) that naturally flank the nucleic acid (i.e., sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of the nucleic acid) in the genomic DNA of the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. For example, in various embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid molecule can contain less than about 5 kb, 4 kb, 3 kb, 2 kb, 1 kb, 0.5 kb, or 0.1 kb of nucleotide sequences that naturally flank the nucleic acid molecule in genomic DNA of the cell from which the nucleic acid is derived. A protein that is substantially free of cellular material includes preparations of protein or polypeptide having less than about 30%, 20%, 10%, 5%, (by dry weight) of contaminating protein. When the protein of the invention, or biologically active portion thereof, is recombinantly produced, preferably culture medium represents less than about 30%, 20%, 10%, or 5% (by dry weight) of chemical precursors or non-protein of interest chemicals.

The nucleotide sequences of the invention include both the naturally occurring sequences as well as mutant (variant) forms. Such variants will continue to possess the desired activity, i.e., either promoter activity or the activity of the product encoded by the open reading frame of the non-variant nucleotide sequence.

Thus, by "variants" is intended substantially similar sequences. For nucleotide sequences comprising an open reading frame, variants include those

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sequences that, because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, encode the identical amino acid sequence of the native protein. Naturally occurring allelic variants such as these can be identified with the use of well-known molecular biology techniques, as, for example, with polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and hybridization techniques. Variant nucleotide sequences also include synthetically derived nucleotide sequences, such as those generated, for example, by using site-directed mutagenesis and for open reading frames, encode the native protein, as well as those that encode a polypeptide having amino acid substitutions relative to the native protein. Generally, nucleotide sequence variants of the invention will have at least 40, 50, 60, to 70%, e.g., preferably 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, to 79%, generally at least 80%, e.g., 81%-84%, at least 85%, e.g., 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, to 98% and 99% nucleotide sequence identity to the native (wild type or endogenous) nucleotide sequence.

"Conservatively modified variations" of a particular nucleic acid sequence refers to those nucleic acid sequences that encode identical or essentially identical amino acid sequences, or where the nucleic acid sequence does not encode an amino acid sequence, to essentially identical sequences. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a large number of functionally identical nucleic acids encode any given polypeptide. For instance the codons CGT, CGC, CGA, CGG, AGA, and AGG all encode the amino acid arginine. Thus, at every position where an arginine is specified by a codon, the codon can be altered to any of the corresponding codons described without altering the encoded protein. Such nucleic acid variations are "silent variations" which are one species of "conservatively modified variations." Every nucleic acid sequence described herein which encodes a polypeptide also describes every possible silent variation, except where otherwise noted. One of skill will recognize that each codon in a nucleic acid (except ATG, which is ordinarily the only codon for methionine) can be modified to yield a functionally identical molecule by standard techniques. Accordingly, each "silent variation" of a nucleic acid which encodes a polypeptide is implicit in each described sequence.

The nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be "optimized" for enhanced expression in plants of interest. See, for example, EPA 035472; WO 91/16432;

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Perlak et al., 1991; and Murray et al., 1989. In this manner, the open reading frames in genes or gene fragments can be synthesized utilizing plant-preferred codons. See, for example, Campbell and Gowri, 1990 for a discussion of host-preferred codon usage. Thus, the nucleotide sequences can be optimized for expression in any plant.

It is recognized that all or any part of the gene sequence may be optimized or synthetic. That is, synthetic or partially optimized sequences may also be used. Variant nucleotide sequences and proteins also encompass sequences and protein derived from a mutagenic and recombinogenic procedure such as DNA shuffling. With such a procedure, one or more different coding sequences can be manipulated to create a new polypeptide possessing the desired properties. In this manner, libraries of recombinant polynucleotides are generated from a population of related sequence polynucleotides comprising sequence regions that have substantial sequence identity and can be homologously recombined *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Strategies for such DNA shuffling are known in the art. See, for example, Stemmer, 1994; Stemmer, 1994; Crameri et al., 1997; Moore et al., 1997; Zhang et al., 1997; Crameri et al., 1998; and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,605,793 and 5,837,458.

By "variant" polypeptide is intended a polypeptide derived from the native protein by deletion (so-called truncation) or addition of one or more amino acids to the N-terminal and/or C-terminal end of the native protein; deletion or addition of one or more amino acids at one or more sites in the native protein; or substitution of one or more amino acids at one or more sites in the native protein. Such variants may result from, for example, genetic polymorphism or from human manipulation. Methods for such manipulations are generally known in the art.

Thus, the polypeptides may be altered in various ways including amino acid substitutions, deletions, truncations, and insertions. Methods for such manipulations are generally known in the art. For example, amino acid sequence variants of the polypeptides can be prepared by mutations in the DNA. Methods for mutagenesis and nucleotide sequence alterations are well known in the art. See, for example, Kunkel, 1985; Kunkel et al., 1987; U. S. Patent No. 4,873,192; Walker and Gaastra, 1983 and the references cited therein. Guidance as to appropriate amino acid substitutions that do not affect biological activity of the protein of interest may be

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found in the model of Dayhoff et al. (1978). Conservative substitutions, such as exchanging one amino acid with another having similar properties, are preferred.

Individual substitutions deletions or additions that alter, add or delete a single amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids (typically less than 5%, more typically less than 1%) in an encoded sequence are "conservatively modified variations," where the alterations result in the substitution of an amino acid with a chemically similar amino acid. Conservative substitution tables providing functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art. The following five groups each contain amino acids that are conservative substitutions for one another: Aliphatic: Glycine (G), Alanine (A), Valine (V), Leucine (L), Isoleucine (I); Aromatic: Phenylalanine (F), Tyrosine (Y), Tryptophan (W); Sulfur-containing: Methionine (M), Cysteine (C); Basic: Arginine I, Lysine (K), Histidine (H); Acidic: Aspartic acid (D), Glutamic acid (E), Asparagine (N), Glutamine (Q). See also, Creighton, 1984. In addition, individual substitutions, deletions or additions which alter, add or delete a single amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids in an encoded sequence are also "conservatively modified variations."

"Expression cassette" as used herein means a DNA sequence capable of directing expression of a particular nucleotide sequence in an appropriate host cell, comprising a promoter operably linked to the nucleotide sequence of interest which is operably linked to termination signals. It also typically comprises sequences required for proper translation of the nucleotide sequence. The coding region usually codes for a protein of interest but may also code for a functional RNA of interest, for example antisense RNA or a nontranslated RNA, in the sense or antisense direction. The expression cassette comprising the nucleotide sequence of interest may be chimeric, meaning that at least one of its components is heterologous with respect to at least one of its other components. The expression cassette may also be one which is naturally occurring but has been obtained in a recombinant form useful for heterologous expression. The expression of the nucleotide sequence in the expression cassette may be under the control of a constitutive promoter or of an inducible promoter which initiates transcription only when the host cell is exposed to some particular external stimulus. In the case of a

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multicellular organism, the promoter can also be specific to a particular tissue or organ or stage of development.

"Vector" is defined to include, inter alia, any plasmid, cosmid, phage or *Agrobacterium* binary vector in double or single stranded linear or circular form which may or may not be self transmissible or mobilizable, and which can transform prokaryotic or eukaryotic host either by integration into the cellular genome or exist extrachromosomally (e.g. autonomous replicating plasmid with an origin of replication).

Specifically included are shuttle vectors by which is meant a DNA vehicle capable, naturally or by design, of replication in two different host organisms, which may be selected from actinomycetes and related species, bacteria and eukaryotic (e.g. higher plant, mammalian, yeast or fungal cells).

Preferably the nucleic acid in the vector is under the control of, and operably linked to, an appropriate promoter or other regulatory elements for transcription in a host cell such as a microbial, e.g. bacterial, or plant cell. The vector may be a bifunctional expression vector which functions in multiple hosts. In the case of genomic DNA, this may contain its own promoter or other regulatory elements and in the case of cDNA this may be under the control of an appropriate promoter or other regulatory elements for expression in the host cell.

"Cloning vectors" typically contain one or a small number of restriction endonuclease recognition sites at which foreign DNA sequences can be inserted in a determinable fashion without loss of essential biological function of the vector, as well as a marker gene that is suitable for use in the identification and selection of cells transformed with the cloning vector. Marker genes typically include genes that provide tetracycline resistance, hygromycin resistance or ampicillin resistance.

A "transgenic plant" is a plant having one or more plant cells that contain an expression vector.

"Plant tissue" includes differentiated and undifferentiated tissues or plants, including but not limited to roots, stems, shoots, leaves, pollen, seeds, tumor tissue and various forms of cells and culture such as single cells, protoplast, embryos, and callus tissue. The plant tissue may be in plants or in organ, tissue or cell culture.

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The following terms are used to describe the sequence relationships between two or more nucleic acids or polynucleotides: (a) "reference sequence", (b) "comparison window", (c) "sequence identity", (d) "percentage of sequence identity", and (e) "substantial identity".

- (a) As used herein, "reference sequence" is a defined sequence used as a basis for sequence comparison. A reference sequence may be a subset or the entirety of a specified sequence; for example, as a segment of a full length cDNA or gene sequence, or the complete cDNA or gene sequence.
- (b) As used herein, "comparison window" makes reference to a contiguous and specified segment of a polynucleotide sequence, wherein the polynucleotide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (i.e., gaps) compared to the reference sequence (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. Generally, the comparison window is at least 20 contiguous nucleotides in length, and optionally can be 30, 40, 50, 100, or longer. Those of skill in the art understand that to avoid a high similarity to a reference sequence due to inclusion of gaps in the polynucleotide sequence a gap penalty is typically introduced and is subtracted from the number of matches.

Methods of alignment of sequences for comparison are well known in the art. Thus, the determination of percent identity between any two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. Preferred, non-limiting examples of such mathematical algorithms are the algorithm of Myers and Miller, 1988; the local homology algorithm of Smith et al. 1981; the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch 1970; the search-for-similarity-method of Pearson and Lipman 1988; the algorithm of Karlin and Altschul, 1990, modified as in Karlin and Altschul, 1993.

Computer implementations of these mathematical algorithms can be utilized for comparison of sequences to determine sequence identity. Such implementations include, but are not limited to: CLUSTAL in the PC/Gene program (available from Intelligenetics, Mountain View, California); the ALIGN program (Version 2.0) and GAP, BESTFIT, BLAST, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Version 8 (available from Genetics Computer Group (GCG), 575

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Science Drive, Madison, Wisconsin, USA). Alignments using these programs can be performed using the default parameters. The CLUSTAL program is well described by Higgins et al. 1988; Higgins et al. 1989; Corpet et al. 1988; Huang et al. 1992; and Pearson et al. 1994. The ALIGN program is based on the algorithm of Myers and Miller, *supra*. The BLAST programs of Altschul et al., 1990, are based on the algorithm of Karlin and Altschul *supra*.

Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/). This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence, which either match or satisfy some positive-valued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul et al., 1990). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them. The word hits are then extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment score can be increased. Cumulative scores are calculated using, for nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always > 0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always < 0). For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix is used to calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value, the cumulative score goes to zero or below due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments, or the end of either sequence is reached.

In addition to calculating percent sequence identity, the BLAST algorithm also performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences (see, e.g., Karlin & Altschul (1993). One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences would occur by chance. For example, a test nucleic acid sequence is considered similar to a reference sequence if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test nucleic acid sequence to the reference nucleic acid sequence is less than

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about 0.1, more preferably less than about 0.01, and most preferably less than about 0.001.

To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST (in BLAST 2.0) can be utilized as described in Altschul et al. 1997. Alternatively, PSI-BLAST (in BLAST 2.0) can be used to perform an iterated search that detects distant relationships between molecules. See Altschul et al., *supra*. When utilizing BLAST, Gapped BLAST, PSI-BLAST, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g. BLASTN for nucleotide sequences, BLASTX for proteins) can be used. The BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences) uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, an expectation (E) of 10, a cutoff of 100, M=5, N=-4, and a comparison of both strands. For amino acid sequences, the BLASTP program uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 3, an expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff & Henikoff, 1989). See http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov. Alignment may also be performed manually by inspection.

For purposes of the present invention, comparison of nucleotide sequences for determination of percent sequence identity to the promoter sequences disclosed herein is preferably made using the BlastN program (version 1.4.7 or later) with its default parameters or any equivalent program. By "equivalent program" is intended any sequence comparison program that, for any two sequences in question, generates an alignment having identical nucleotide or amino acid residue matches and an identical percent sequence identity when compared to the corresponding alignment generated by the preferred program.

(c) As used herein, "sequence identity" or "identity" in the context of two nucleic acid or polypeptide sequences makes reference to the residues in the two sequences that are the same when aligned for maximum correspondence over a specified comparison window. When percentage of sequence identity is used in reference to proteins it is recognized that residue positions which are not identical often differ by conservative amino acid substitutions, where amino acid residues are substituted for other amino acid residues with similar chemical properties (e.g., charge or hydrophobicity) and therefore do not change the functional properties of the molecule. When sequences differ in conservative substitutions, the percent

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sequence identity may be adjusted upwards to correct for the conservative nature of the substitution. Sequences that differ by such conservative substitutions are said to have "sequence similarity" or "similarity." Means for making this adjustment are well known to those of skill in the art. Typically this involves scoring a conservative substitution as a partial rather than a full mismatch, thereby increasing the percentage sequence identity. Thus, for example, where an identical amino acid is given a score of 1 and a non-conservative substitution is given a score of zero, a conservative substitution is given a score between zero and 1. The scoring of conservative substitutions is calculated, e.g., as implemented in the program PC/GENE (Intelligenetics, Mountain View, California).

- (d) As used herein, "percentage of sequence identity" means the value determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a comparison window, wherein the portion of the polynucleotide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (i.e., gaps) as compared to the reference sequence (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid base or amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the window of comparison, and multiplying the result by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.
- (e)(i) The term "substantial identity" of polynucleotide sequences means that a polynucleotide comprises a sequence that has at least 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, or 79%, preferably at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, or 89%, more preferably at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, or 94%, and most preferably at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity, compared to a reference sequence using one of the alignment programs described using standard parameters. One of skill in the art will recognize that these values can be appropriately adjusted to determine corresponding identity of proteins encoded by two nucleotide sequences by taking into account codon degeneracy, amino acid similarity, reading frame positioning, and the like. Substantial identity

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of amino acid sequences for these purposes normally means sequence identity of at least 70%, more preferably at least 80%, 90%, and most preferably at least 95%.

Another indication that nucleotide sequences are substantially identical is if two molecules hybridize to each other under stringent conditions (see below). Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5°C lower than the thermal melting point (T_m) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength and pH. However, stringent conditions encompass temperatures in the range of about 1°C to about 20°C, depending upon the desired degree of stringency as otherwise qualified herein. Nucleic acids that do not hybridize to each other under stringent conditions are still substantially identical if the polypeptides they encode are substantially identical. This may occur, e.g., when a copy of a nucleic acid is created using the maximum codon degeneracy permitted by the genetic code. One indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is when the polypeptide encoded by the first nucleic acid is immunologically cross reactive with the polypeptide encoded by the second nucleic acid.

(e)(ii) The term "substantial identity" in the context of a peptide indicates that a peptide comprises a sequence with at least 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, or 79%, preferably 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, or 89%, more preferably at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, or 94%, or even more preferably, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99%, sequence identity to the reference sequence over a specified comparison window. Preferably, optimal alignment is conducted using the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (1970). An indication that two peptide sequences are substantially identical is that one peptide is immunologically reactive with antibodies raised against the second peptide. Thus, a peptide is substantially identical to a second peptide, for example, where the two peptides differ only by a conservative substitution.

For sequence comparison, typically one sequence acts as a reference sequence to which test sequences are compared. When using a sequence comparison algorithm, test and reference sequences are input into a computer, subsequence coordinates are designated if necessary, and sequence algorithm program parameters are designated. The sequence comparison algorithm then

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calculates the percent sequence identity for the test sequence(s) relative to the reference sequence, based on the designated program parameters.

As noted above, another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the two molecules hybridize to each other under stringent conditions. The phrase "hybridizing specifically to" refers to the binding, duplexing, or hybridizing of a molecule only to a particular nucleotide sequence under stringent conditions when that sequence is present in a complex mixture (e.g., total cellular) DNA or RNA. "Bind(s) substantially" refers to complementary hybridization between a probe nucleic acid and a target nucleic acid and embraces minor mismatches that can be accommodated by reducing the stringency of the hybridization media to achieve the desired detection of the target nucleic acid sequence.

"Stringent hybridization conditions" and "stringent hybridization wash conditions" in the context of nucleic acid hybridization experiments such as Southern and Northern hybridization are sequence dependent, and are different under different environmental parameters. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength and pH) at which 50% of the target sequence hybridizes to a perfectly matched probe. Specificity is typically the function of post-hybridization washes, the critical factors being the ionic strength and temperature of the final wash solution. For DNA-DNA hybrids, the T_m can be approximated from the equation of Meinkoth and Wahl, 1984; T_m 81.5°C + 16.6 (log M) +0.41 (%GC) – 0.61 (% form) - 500/L; where M is the molarity of monovalent cations, %GC is the percentage of guanosine and cytosine nucleotides in the DNA, % form is the percentage of formamide in the hybridization solution, and L is the length of the hybrid in base pairs. T_m is reduced by about 1°C for each 1% of mismatching; thus, T_m, hybridization, and/or wash conditions can be adjusted to hybridize to sequences of the desired identity. For example, if sequences with >90% identity are sought, the T_m can be decreased 10°C. Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5°C lower than the thermal melting point I for the specific sequence and its complement at a defined ionic strength and pH. However, severely stringent

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conditions can utilize a hybridization and/or wash at 1, 2, 3, or 4°C lower than the thermal melting point I; moderately stringent conditions can utilize a hybridization and/or wash at 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10°C lower than the thermal melting point I; low stringency conditions can utilize a hybridization and/or wash at 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or 20°C lower than the thermal melting point I. Using the equation, hybridization and wash compositions, and desired T, those of ordinary skill will understand that variations in the stringency of hybridization and/or wash solutions are inherently described. If the desired degree of mismatching results in a T of less than 45°C (aqueous solution) or 32°C (formamide solution), it is preferred to increase the SSC concentration so that a higher temperature can be used. An extensive guide to the hybridization of nucleic acids is found in Tijssen, 1993. Generally, highly stringent hybridization and wash conditions are selected to be about 5°C lower than the thermal melting point T_m for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength and pH.

An example of highly stringent wash conditions is 0.15 M NaCl at 72°C for about 15 minutes. An example of stringent wash conditions is a 0.2X SSC wash at 65°C for 15 minutes (see, Sambrook, *infra*, for a description of SSC buffer). Often, a high stringency wash is preceded by a low stringency wash to remove background probe signal. An example medium stringency wash for a duplex of, e.g., more than 100 nucleotides, is 1X SSC at 45°C for 15 minutes. An example low stringency wash for a duplex of, e.g., more than 100 nucleotides, is 4-6X SSC at 40°C for 15 minutes. For short probes (e.g., about 10 to 50 nucleotides), stringent conditions typically involve salt concentrations of less than about 1.5 M, more preferably about 0.01 to 1.0 M, Na ion concentration (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3, and the temperature is typically at least about 30°C and at least about 60°C for long robes (e.g., >50 nucleotides). Stringent conditions may also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents such as formamide. In general, a signal to noise ratio of 2X (or higher) than that observed for an unrelated probe in the particular hybridization assay indicates detection of a specific hybridization. Nucleic acids that do not hybridize to each other under stringent conditions are still substantially identical if

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the proteins that they encode are substantially identical. This occurs, e.g., when a copy of a nucleic acid is created using the maximum codon degeneracy permitted by the genetic code.

Very stringent conditions are selected to be equal to the T_m for a particular probe. An example of stringent conditions for hybridization of complementary nucleic acids which have more than 100 complementary residues on a filter in a Southern or Northern blot is 50% formamide, e.g., hybridization in 50% formamide, 1 M NaCl, 1% SDS at 37°C, and a wash in 0. 1X SSC at 60 to 65°C. Exemplary low stringency conditions include hybridization with a buffer solution of 30 to 35% formamide, 1 M NaCl, 1% SDS (sodium dodecyl sulphate) at 37°C, and a wash in 1X to 2X SSC (20X SSC = 3.0 M NaCl/0.3 M trisodium citrate) at 50 to 55°C. Exemplary moderate stringency conditions include hybridization in 40 to 45% formamide, 1.0 M NaCl, 1% SDS at 37°C, and a wash in 0.5X to 1X SSC at 55 to 60°C.

The following are examples of sets of hybridization/wash conditions that may be used to clone orthologous nucleotide sequences that are substantially identical to reference nucleotide sequences of the present invention: a reference nucleotide sequence preferably hybridizes to the reference nucleotide sequence in 7% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 0.5 M NaPO₄, 1 mM EDTA at 50°C with washing in 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50°C, more desirably in 7% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 0.5 M NaPO₄, 1 mM EDTA at 50°C with washing in 1X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50°C, more desirably still in 7% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 0.5 M NaPO₄, 1 mM EDTA at 50°C with washing in 0.5X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50°C, preferably in 7% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 0.5 M NaPO₄, 1 mM EDTA at 50°C with washing in 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50°C, more preferably in 7% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 0.5 M NaPO₄, 1 mM EDTA at 50°C with washing in 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50°C with washing in 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C.

"DNA shuffling" is a method to introduce mutations or rearrangements, preferably randomly, in a DNA molecule or to generate exchanges of DNA sequences between two or more DNA molecules, preferably randomly. The DNA

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molecule resulting from DNA shuffling is a shuffled DNA molecule that is a non-naturally occurring DNA molecule derived from at least one template DNA molecule. The shuffled DNA preferably encodes a variant polypeptide modified with respect to the polypeptide encoded by the template DNA, and may have an altered biological activity with respect to the polypeptide encoded by the template DNA.

"Recombinant DNA molecule' is a combination of DNA sequences that are joined together using recombinant DNA technology and procedures used to join together DNA sequences as described, for example, in Sambrook et al., 1989.

The word "plant" refers to any plant, particularly to seed plant, and "plant cell" is a structural and physiological unit of the plant, which comprises a cell wall but may also refer to a protoplast. The plant cell may be in form of an isolated single cell or a cultured cell, or as a part of higher organized unit such as, for example, a plant tissue, or a plant organ.

"Significant increase" is an increase that is larger than the margin of error inherent in the measurement technique, preferably an increase by about 2-fold or greater.

"Significantly less" means that the decrease is larger than the margin of error inherent in the measurement technique, preferably a decrease by about 2-fold or greater.

II. DNA Sequences for Transformation

Virtually any DNA composition may be used for delivery to recipient plant cells, e.g., monocotyledonous cells, to ultimately produce fertile transgenic plants in accordance with the present invention. For example, DNA segments in the form of vectors and plasmids, or linear DNA fragments, in some instances containing only the DNA element to be expressed in the plant, and the like, may be employed. The construction of vectors which may be employed in conjunction with the present invention will be known to those of skill of the art in light of the present disclosure (see, e.g., Sambrook et al., 1989; Gelvin et al., 1990).

Vectors, plasmids, cosmids, YACs (yeast artificial chromosomes), BACs (bacterial artificial chromosomes) and DNA segments for use in transforming such

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cells will, of course, generally comprise the cDNA, gene or genes which one desires to introduce into the cells. These DNA constructs can further include structures such as promoters, enhancers, polylinkers, or even regulatory genes as desired. The DNA segment or gene chosen for cellular introduction will often encode a protein which will be expressed in the resultant recombinant cells, such as will result in a screenable or selectable trait and/or which will impart an improved phenotype to the regenerated plant. However, this may not always be the case, and the present invention also encompasses transgenic plants incorporating non-expressed transgenes.

In certain embodiments, it is contemplated that one may wish to employ replication-competent viral vectors in monocot transformation. Such vectors include, for example, wheat dwarf virus (WDV) "shuttle" vectors, such as pW1-11 and PW1-GUS (Ugaki et al., 1991). These vectors are capable of autonomous replication in maize cells as well as E. coli, and as such may provide increased sensitivity for detecting DNA delivered to transgenic cells. A replicating vector may also be useful for delivery of genes flanked by DNA sequences from transposable elements such as Ac, Ds, or Mu. It has been proposed (Laufs et al., 1990) that transposition of these elements within the maize genome requires DNA replication. It is also contemplated that transposable elements would be useful for introducing DNA fragments lacking elements necessary for selection and maintenance of the plasmid vector in bacteria, e.g., antibiotic resistance genes and origins of DNA replication. It is also proposed that use of a transposable element such as Ac, Ds, or Mu would actively promote integration of the desired DNA and hence increase the frequency of stably transformed cells. The use of a transposable element such as Ac, Ds, or Mu may actively promote integration of the DNA of interest and hence increase the frequency of stably transformed cells. Transposable elements may be useful to allow separation of genes of interest from elements necessary for selection and maintenance of a plasmid vector in bacteria or selection of a transformant. By use of a transposable element, desirable and undesirable DNA sequences may be transposed apart from each other in the genome, such that through genetic

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segregation in progeny, one may identify plants with either the desirable or the undesirable DNA sequences.

DNA useful for introduction into plant cells includes that which has been derived or isolated from any source, that may be subsequently characterized as to structure, size and/or function, chemically altered, and later introduced into plants. An example of DNA "derived" from a source, would be a DNA sequence that is identified as a useful fragment within a given organism, and which is then chemically synthesized in essentially pure form. An example of such DNA "isolated" from a source would be a useful DNA sequence that is excised or removed from said source by chemical means, e.g., by the use of restriction endonucleases, so that it can be further manipulated, e.g., amplified, for use in the invention, by the methodology of genetic engineering. Such DNA is commonly referred to as "recombinant DNA."

Therefore useful DNA includes completely synthetic DNA, semi-synthetic DNA, DNA isolated from biological sources, and DNA derived from introduced RNA. Generally, the introduced DNA is not originally resident in the plant genotype which is the recipient of the DNA, but it is within the scope of the invention to isolate a gene from a given plant genotype, and to subsequently introduce multiple copies of the gene into the same genotype, e.g., to enhance production of a given gene product such as a storage protein or a protein that confers tolerance or resistance to water deficit.

The introduced DNA includes but is not limited to, DNA from plant genes, and non-plant genes such as those from bacteria, yeasts, animals or viruses. The introduced DNA can include modified genes, portions of genes, or chimeric genes, including genes from the same or different maize genotype. The term "chimeric gene" or "chimeric DNA" is defined as a gene or DNA sequence or segment comprising at least two DNA sequences or segments from species which do not combine DNA under natural conditions, or which DNA sequences or segments are positioned or linked in a manner which does not normally occur in the native genome of untransformed plant.

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The introduced DNA used for transformation herein may be circular or linear, double-stranded or single-stranded. Generally, the DNA is in the form of chimeric DNA, such as plasmid DNA, that can also contain coding regions flanked by regulatory sequences which promote the expression of the recombinant DNA present in the resultant plant. For example, the DNA may itself comprise or consist of a promoter that is active in a plant which is derived from a source other than that plant, or may utilize a promoter already present in a plant genotype that is the transformation target.

Generally, the introduced DNA will be relatively small, i.e., less than about 30 kb to minimize any susceptibility to physical, chemical, or enzymatic degradation which is known to increase as the size of the DNA increases. As noted above, the number of proteins, RNA transcripts or mixtures thereof which is introduced into the plant genome is preferably preselected and defined, e.g., from one to about 5-10 such products of the introduced DNA may be formed.

Two principal methods for the control of expression are known, viz.: overexpression and underexpression. Overexpression can be achieved by insertion of one or more than one extra copy of the selected gene. It is, however, not unknown for plants or their progeny, originally transformed with one or more than one extra copy of a nucleotide sequence, to exhibit the effects of underexpression as well as overexpression. For underexpression there are two principle methods which are commonly referred to in the art as "antisense downregulation" and "sense downregulation" (sense downregulation is also referred to as "cosuppression"). Generically these processes are referred to as "gene silencing". Both of these methods lead to an inhibition of expression of the target gene.

Obtaining sufficient levels of transgene expression in the appropriate plant tissues is an important aspect in the production of genetically engineered crops. Expression of heterologous DNA sequences in a plant host is dependent upon the presence of an operably linked promoter that is functional within the plant host. Choice of the promoter sequence will determine when and where within the organism the heterologous DNA sequence is expressed.

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Furthermore, it is contemplated that promoters combining elements from more than one promoter may be useful. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,491,288 discloses combining a Cauliflower Mosaic Virus promoter with a histone promoter. Thus, the elements from the promoters disclosed herein may be combined with elements from other promoters.

Promoters which are useful for plant transgene expression include those that are inducible, viral, synthetic, constitutive (Odell et al., 1985), temporally regulated, spatially regulated, tissue-specific, and spatio-temporally regulated.

Where expression in specific tissues or organs is desired, tissue-specific promoters may be used. In contrast, where gene expression in response to a stimulus is desired, inducible promoters are the regulatory elements of choice. Where continuous expression is desired throughout the cells of a plant, constitutive promoters are utilized. Additional regulatory sequences upstream and/or downstream from the core promoter sequence may be included in expression constructs of transformation vectors to bring about varying levels of expression of heterologous nucleotide sequences in a transgenic plant.

A. Transcription Regulatory Sequences

1. Promoters

The choice of promoter will vary depending on the temporal and spatial requirements for expression, and also depending on the target species. In some cases, expression in multiple tissues is desirable. While in others, tissue-specific, e.g., leaf-specific, seed-specific, petal-specific, anther-specific, or pith-specific, expression is desirable. Although many promoters from dicotyledons have been shown to be operational in monocotyledons and *vice versa*, ideally dicotyledonous promoters are selected for expression in dicotyledons, and monocotyledonous promoters for expression in monocotyledons. However, there is no restriction to the provenance of selected promoters; it is sufficient that they are operational in driving the expression of the nucleotide sequences in the desired cell.

These promoters include, but are not limited to, constitutive, inducible, temporally regulated, developmentally regulated, spatially-regulated, chemically regulated, stress-responsive, tissue-specific, viral and synthetic promoters. Promoter

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sequences are known to be strong or weak. A strong promoter provides for a high level of gene expression, whereas a weak promoter provides for a very low level of gene expression. An inducible promoter is a promoter that provides for the turning on and off of gene expression in response to an exogenously added agent, or to an environmental or developmental stimulus. A bacterial promoter such as the P_{tac} promoter can be induced to varying levels of gene expression depending on the level of isothiopropylgalactoside added to the transformed bacterial cells. An isolated promoter sequence that is a strong promoter for heterologous nucleic acid is advantageous because it provides for a sufficient level of gene expression to allow for easy detection and selection of transformed cells and provides for a high level of gene expression when desired.

Within a plant promoter region there are several domains that are necessary for full function of the promoter. The first of these domains lies immediately upstream of the structural gene and forms the "core promoter region" containing consensus sequences, normally 70 base pairs immediately upstream of the gene. The core promoter region contains the characteristic CAAT and TATA boxes plus surrounding sequences, and represents a transcription initiation sequence that defines the transcription start point for the structural gene.

The presence of the core promoter region defines a sequence as being a promoter: if the region is absent, the promoter is non-functional. Furthermore, the core promoter region is insufficient to provide full promoter activity. A series of regulatory sequences upstream of the core constitute the remainder of the promoter. The regulatory sequences determine expression level, the spatial and temporal pattern of expression and, for an important subset of promoters, expression under inductive conditions (regulation by external factors such as light, temperature, chemicals, hormones).

A range of naturally-occurring promoters are known to be operative in plants and have been used to drive the expression of heterologous (both foreign and endogenous) genes in plants: for example, the constitutive 35S cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) promoter, the ripening-enhanced tomato polygalacturonase promoter (Bird et al., 1988), the E8 promoter (Diekman & Fischer, 1988) and the fruit specific

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2A1 promoter (Pear et al., 1989) and many others, e.g., U2 and U5 snRNA promoters from maize, the promoter from alcohol dehydrogenase, the Z4 promoter from a gene encoding the Z4 22 kD zein protein, the Z10 promoter from a gene encoding a 10 kD zein protein, a Z27 promoter from a gene encoding a 27 kD zein protein, the A20 promoter from the gene encoding a 19 kD -zein protein, inducible promoters, such as the light inducible promoter derived from the pea rbcS gene and the actin promoter from rice, e.g., the actin 2 promoter (WO 00/70067); seed specific promoters, such as the phaseolin promoter from beans, may also be used. The nucleotide sequences of this invention can also be expressed under the regulation of promoters that are chemically regulated. This enables the nucleic acid sequence or encoded polypeptide to be synthesized only when the crop plants are treated with the inducing chemicals. Chemical induction of gene expression is detailed in EP 0 332 104 (to Ciba-Geigy) and U.S. Patent 5,614,395. A preferred promoter for chemical induction is the tobacco PR-1a promoter.

Examples of some constitutive promoters which have been described include the rice actin 1 (Wang et al., 1992; U.S. Patent No. 5,641,876), CaMV 35S (Odell et al., 1985), CaMV 19S (Lawton et al., 1987), *nos*, Adh, sucrose synthase; and the ubiquitin promoters.

Examples of tissue specific promoters which have been described include the lectin (Vodkin, 1983; Lindstrom et al., 1990) corn alcohol dehydrogenase 1 (Vogel et al., 1989; Dennis et al., 1984), corn light harvesting complex (Simpson, 1986; Bansal et al., 1992), corn heat shock protein (Odell et al., 1985), pea small subunit RuBP carboxylase (Poulsen et al., 1986), Ti plasmid mannopine synthase (Langridge et al., 1989), Ti plasmid nopaline synthase (Langridge et al., 1989), petunia chalcone isomerase (vanTunen et al., 1988), bean glycine rich protein 1 (Keller et al., 1989), truncated CaMV 35s (Odell et al., 1985), potato patatin (Wenzler et al., 1989), root cell (Yamamoto et al., 1990), maize zein (Reina et al., 1990; Kriz et al., 1987; Wandelt et al., 1989; Langridge et al., 1983; Reina et al., 1990), globulin-1 (Belanger et al., 1991), α-tubulin, cab (Sullivan et al., 1989), PEPCase (Hudspeth & Grula, 1989), R gene complex-associated promoters

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(Chandler et al., 1989), histone, and chalcone synthase promoters (Franken et al., 1991). Tissue specific enhancers are described in Fromm et al. (1989).

Inducible promoters that have been described include the ABA- and turgor-inducible promoters, the promoter of the auxin-binding protein gene (Schwob et al., 1993), the UDP glucose flavonoid glycosyl-transferase gene promoter (Ralston et al., 1988), the MPI proteinase inhibitor promoter (Cordero et al., 1994), and the glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase gene promoter (Kohler et al., 1995; Quigley et al., 1989; Martinez et al., 1989).

Several other tissue-specific regulated genes and/or promoters have been reported in plants. These include genes encoding the seed storage proteins (such as napin, cruciferin, beta-conglycinin, and phaseolin) zein or oil body proteins (such as oleosin), or genes involved in fatty acid biosynthesis (including acyl carrier protein, stearoyl-ACP desaturase. And fatty acid desaturases (fad 2-1)), and other genes expressed during embryo development (such as Bce4, see, for example, EP 255378 and Kridl et al., 1991). Particularly useful for seed-specific expression is the pea vicilin promoter (Czako et al., 1992). (See also U.S. Pat. No. 5,625,136, herein incorporated by reference.) Other useful promoters for expression in mature leaves are those that are switched on at the onset of senescence, such as the SAG promoter from Arabidopsis (Gan et al., 1995).

A class of fruit-specific promoters expressed at or during antithesis through fruit development, at least until the beginning of ripening, is discussed in U.S. 4,943,674. cDNA clones that are preferentially expressed in cotton fiber have been isolated (John et al., 1992). cDNA clones from tomato displaying differential expression during fruit development have been isolated and characterized (Mansson et al., 1985, Slater et al., 1985). The promoter for polygalacturonase gene is active in fruit ripening. The polygalacturonase gene is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,535,060, U.S. Patent No. 4,769,061, U.S. Patent No. 4,801,590, and U.S. Patent No. 5,107,065, which disclosures are incorporated herein by reference.

Other examples of tissue-specific promoters include those that direct expression in leaf cells following damage to the leaf (for example, from chewing insects), in tubers (for example, patatin gene promoter), and in fiber cells (an

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example of a developmentally-regulated fiber cell protein is E6 (John et al., 1992). The E6 gene is most active in fiber, although low levels of transcripts are found in leaf, ovule and flower.

The tissue-specificity of some "tissue-specific" promoters may not be absolute and may be tested by one skilled in the art using the diphtheria toxin sequence. One can also achieve tissue-specific expression with "leaky" expression by a combination of different tissue-specific promoters (Beals et al., 1997). Other tissue-specific promoters can be isolated by one skilled in the art (see U.S. 5,589,379). Several inducible promoters ("gene switches") have been reported. Many are described in the review by Gatz (1996) and Gatz (1997). These include tetracycline repressor system, Lac repressor system, copper-inducible systems, salicylate-inducible systems (such as the PR1a system), glucocorticoid- (Aoyama et al., 1997) and ecdysome-inducible systems. Also included are the benzene sulphonamide- (U.S. Patent No. 5,364,780) and alcohol-(WO 97/06269 and WO 97/06268) inducible systems and glutathione S-transferase promoters. Other studies have focused on genes inducibly regulated in response to environmental stress or stimuli such as increased salinity. Drought, pathogen and wounding. (Graham et al., 1985; Graham et al., 1985, Smith et al., 1986). Accumulation of metallocarboxypeptidase-inhibitor protein has been reported in leaves of wounded potato plants (Graham et al., 1981). Other plant genes have been reported to be induced methyl jasmonate, elicitors, heat-shock, anaerobic stress, or herbicide safeners.

Regulated expression of the chimeric transacting viral replication protein can be further regulated by other genetic strategies. For example, *Cre*-mediated gene activation as described by Odell et al. 1990. Thus, a DNA fragment containing 3' regulatory sequence bound by lox sites between the promoter and the replication protein coding sequence that blocks the expression of a chimeric replication gene from the promoter can be removed by *Cre*-mediated excision and result in the expression of the *trans*-acting replication gene. In this case, the chimeric *Cre* gene, the chimeric *trans*-acting replication gene, or both can be under the control of tissue-and developmental- specific or inducible promoters. An alternate genetic strategy is

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the use of tRNA suppressor gene. For example, the regulated expression of a tRNA suppressor gene can conditionally control expression of a *trans*-acting replication protein coding sequence containing an appropriate termination codon as described by Ulmasov et al. 1997. Again, either the chimeric tRNA suppressor gene, the chimeric transacting replication gene, or both can be under the control of tissue- and developmental-specific or inducible promoters.

Frequently it is desirable to have continuous or inducible expression of a DNA sequence throughout the cells of an organism in a tissue-independent manner. For example, increased resistance of a plant to infection by soil- and airborne-pathogens might be accomplished by genetic manipulation of the plant's genome to comprise a continuous promoter operably linked to a heterologous pathogen-resistance gene such that pathogen-resistance proteins are continuously expressed throughout the plant's tissues.

Alternatively, it might be desirable to inhibit expression of a native DNA sequence within a plant's tissues to achieve a desired phenotype. In this case, such inhibition might be accomplished with transformation of the plant to comprise a constitutive, tissue-independent promoter operably linked to an antisense nucleotide sequence, such that constitutive expression of the antisense sequence produces an RNA transcript that interferes with translation of the mRNA of the native DNA sequence.

To define a minimal promoter region, a DNA segment representing the promoter region is removed from the 5' region of the gene of interest and operably linked to the coding sequence of a marker (reporter) gene by recombinant DNA techniques well known to the art. The reporter gene is operably linked downstream of the promoter, so that transcripts initiating at the promoter proceed through the reporter gene. Reporter genes generally encode proteins which are easily measured, including, but not limited to, chloramphenicol acetyl transferase (CAT), beta-glucuronidase (GUS), green fluorescent protein (GFP), beta-galactosidase (beta-GAL), and luciferase.

The construct containing the reporter gene under the control of the promoter is then introduced into an appropriate cell type by transfection techniques well

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known to the art. To assay for the reporter protein, cell lysates are prepared and appropriate assays, which are well known in the art, for the reporter protein are performed. For example, if CAT were the reporter gene of choice, the lysates from cells transfected with constructs containing CAT under the control of a promoter under study are mixed with isotopically labeled chloramphenicol and acetyl-coenzyme A (acetyl-CoA). The CAT enzyme transfers the acetyl group from acetyl-CoA to the 2- or 3-position of chloramphenicol. The reaction is monitored by thin-layer chromatography, which separates acetylated chloramphenicol from unreacted material. The reaction products are then visualized by autoradiography.

The level of enzyme activity corresponds to the amount of enzyme that was made, which in turn reveals the level of expression from the promoter of interest. This level of expression can be compared to other promoters to determine the relative strength of the promoter under study. In order to be sure that the level of expression is determined by the promoter, rather than by the stability of the mRNA, the level of the reporter mRNA can be measured directly, such as by Northern blot analysis.

Once activity is detected, mutational and/or deletional analyses may be employed to determine the minimal region and/or sequences required to initiate transcription. Thus, sequences can be deleted at the 5' end of the promoter region and/or at the 3' end of the promoter region, and nucleotide substitutions introduced. These constructs are then introduced to cells and their activity determined.

In one embodiment, the promoter may be a gamma zein promoter, an oleosin ole16 promoter, a globulinI promoter, an actin I promoter, an actin cl promoter, a sucrose synthetase promoter, an INOPS promoter, an EXM5 promoter, a globulin2 promoter, a b-32, ADPG- pyrophosphorylase promoter, an LtpI promoter, an Ltp2 promoter, an oleosin ole17 promoter, an oleosin ole18 promoter, an actin 2 promoter, a pollen-specific protein promoter, a pollen-specific pectate lyase promoter, an anther-specific protein promoter (Huffman), an anther-specific gene RTS2 promoter, a pollen- specific gene promoter, a tapeturn-specific gene promoter, tapeturn- specific gene RAB24 promoter, a anthranilate synthase alpha subunit promoter, an alpha zein promoter, an anthranilate synthase beta subunit promoter, a

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dihydrodipicolinate synthase promoter, a Thil promoter, an alcohol dehydrogenase promoter, a cab binding protein promoter, an H3C4 promoter, a RUBISCO SS starch branching enzyme promoter, an ACCase promoter, an actin3 promoter, an actin promoter, a regulatory protein GF14-12 promoter, a ribosomal protein L9 promoter, a cellulose biosynthetic enzyme promoter, an S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine hydrolase promoter, a superoxide dismutase promoter, a C-kinase receptor promoter, a phosphoglycerate mutase promoter, a root-specific RCc3 mRNA promoter, a glucose-6 phosphate isomerase promoter, a pyrophosphate-fructose 6phosphatelphosphotransferase promoter, an ubiquitin promoter, a beta-ketoacyl-ACP synthase promoter, a 33 kDa photosystem 11 promoter, an oxygen evolving protein promoter, a 69 kDa vacuolar ATPase subunit promoter, a metallothioneinlike protein promoter, a glyceraldehyde-3 -phosphate dehydrogenase promoter, an ABA- and ripening- inducible-like protein promoter, a phenylalanine ammonia lyase promoter, an adenosine triphosphatase S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine hydrolase promoter, an a- tubulin promoter, a cab promoter, a PEPCase promoter, an R gene promoter, a lectin promoter, a light harvesting complex promoter, a heat shock protein promoter, a chalcone synthase promoter, a zein promoter, a globulin-1 promoter, an ABA promoter, an auxin-binding protein promoter, a UDP glucose flavonoid glycosyl-transferase gene promoter, an NTI promoter, an actin promoter, an opaque 2 promoter, a b70 promoter, an oleosin promoter, a CaMV 35S promoter, a CaMV 19S promoter, a histone promoter, a turgor-inducible promoter, a pea small subunit RuBP carboxylase promoter, a Ti plasmid mannopine synthase promoter, Ti plasmid nopaline synthase promoter, a petunia chalcone isomerase promoter, a bean glycine rich protein I promoter, a CaMV 35S transcript promoter, a potato patatin promoter, or a S-E9 small subunit RuBP carboxylase promoter.

2. Other Regulatory Elements

In addition to promoters, a variety of 5' and 3' transcriptional regulatory sequences are also available for use in the present invention. Transcriptional terminators are responsible for the termination of transcription and correct mRNA polyadenylation. The 3' nontranslated regulatory DNA sequence preferably includes from about 50 to about 1,000, more preferably about 100 to about 1,000, nucleotide

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base pairs and contains plant transcriptional and translational termination sequences. Appropriate transcriptional terminators and those which are known to function in plants include the CaMV 35S terminator, the *tml* terminator, the nopaline synthase terminator, the pea rbcS E9 terminator, the terminator for the T7 transcript from the octopine synthase gene of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, and the 3' end of the protease inhibitor I or II genes from potato or tomato, although other 3' elements known to those of skill in the art can also be employed. Alternatively, one also could use a gamma coixin, oleosin 3 or other terminator from the genus Coix.

Preferred 3' elements include those from the nopaline synthase gene of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (Bevan et al., 1983), the terminator for the T7 transcript from the octopine synthase gene of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, and the 3' end of the protease inhibitor I or II genes from potato or tomato.

As the DNA sequence between the transcription initiation site and the start of the coding sequence, i.e., the untranslated leader sequence, can influence gene expression, one may also wish to employ a particular leader sequence. Preferred leader sequences are contemplated to include those which include sequences predicted to direct optimum expression of the attached gene, i.e., to include a preferred consensus leader sequence which may increase or maintain mRNA stability and prevent inappropriate initiation of translation. The choice of such sequences will be known to those of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure. Sequences that are derived from genes that are highly expressed in plants will be most preferred.

Other sequences that have been found to enhance gene expression in transgenic plants include intron sequences (e.g., from *Adh1*, *bronze1*, *actin1*, *actin 2* (WO 00/760067), or the sucrose synthase intron) and viral leader sequences (e.g., from TMV, MCMV and AMV). For example, a number of non-translated leader sequences derived from viruses are known to enhance expression. Specifically, leader sequences from Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV), Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus (MCMV), and Alfalfa Mosaic Virus (AMV) have been shown to be effective in enhancing expression (e.g., Gallie et al., 1987; Skuzeski et al., 1990). Other leaders known in the art include but are not limited to: Picornavirus leaders, for example,

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EMCV leader (Encephalomyocarditis 5 noncoding region) (Elroy-Stein et al., 1989); Potyvirus leaders, for example, TEV leader (Tobacco Etch Virus); MDMV leader (Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus); Human immunoglobulin heavy-chain binding protein (BiP) leader, (Macejak et al., 1991); Untranslated leader from the coat protein mRNA of alfalfa mosaic virus (AMV RNA 4), (Jobling et al., 1987; Tobacco mosaic virus leader (TMV), (Gallie et al., 1989; and Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus leader (MCMV) (Lommel et al., 1991. See also, Della-Cioppa et al., 1987.

Regulatory elements such as Adh intron 1 (Callis et al., 1987), sucrose synthase intron (Vasil et al., 1989) or TMV omega element (Gallie, et al., 1989), may further be included where desired.

Examples of enhancers include elements from the CaMV 35S promoter, octopine synthase genes (Ellis et al., 1987), the rice actin I gene, the maize alcohol dehydrogenase gene (Callis et al., 1987), the maize shrunken I gene (Vasil et al., 1989), TMV Omega element (Gallie et al., 1989) and promoters from non-plant eukaryotes (e.g. yeast; Ma et al., 1988).

Vectors for use in accordance with the present invention may be constructed to include the ocs enhancer element. This element was first identified as a 16 bp palindromic enhancer from the octopine synthase (ocs) gene of ultilane (Ellis et al., 1987), and is present in at least 10 other promoters (Bouchez et al., 1989). The use of an enhancer element, such as the ocs element and particularly multiple copies of the element, will act to increase the level of transcription from adjacent promoters when applied in the context of monocot transformation.

Ultimately, the most desirable DNA segments for introduction into for example a monocot genome may be homologous genes or gene families which encode a desired trait (e.g., increased yield per acre) and which are introduced under the control of novel promoters or enhancers, etc., or perhaps even homologous or tissue specific (e.g., root-, collar/sheath-, whorl-, stalk-, earshank-, kernel- or leaf-specific) promoters or control elements. Indeed, it is envisioned that a particular use of the present invention will be the targeting of a gene in a constitutive manner or a root-specific manner. For example, insect resistant genes may be expressed specifically in the whorl and collar/sheath tissues which are targets for the first and

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second broods, respectively, of ECB. Likewise, genes encoding proteins with particular activity against rootworm may be targeted directly to root tissues.

Vectors for use in tissue-specific targeting of genes in transgenic plants will typically include tissue-specific promoters and may also include other tissue-specific control elements such as enhancer sequences. Promoters which direct specific or enhanced expression in certain plant tissues will be known to those of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure. These include, for example, the rbcS promoter, specific for green tissue; the ocs, nos and mas promoters which have higher activity in roots or wounded leaf tissue; a truncated (-90 to +8) 35S promoter which directs enhanced expression in roots, an alpha-tubulin gene that directs expression in roots and promoters derived from zein storage protein genes which direct expression in endosperm. It is particularly contemplated that one may advantageously use the 16 bp ocs enhancer element from the octopine synthase (ocs) gene (Ellis et al., 1987; Bouchez et al., 1989), especially when present in multiple copies, to achieve enhanced expression in roots.

Tissue specific expression may be functionally accomplished by introducing a constitutively expressed gene (all tissues) in combination with an antisense gene that is expressed only in those tissues where the gene product is not desired. For example, a gene coding for the crystal toxin protein from *B. thuringiensis* (Bt) may be introduced such that it is expressed in all tissues using the 35S promoter from Cauliflower Mosaic Virus. Expression of an antisense transcript of the Bt gene in a maize kernel, using for example a zein promoter, would prevent accumulation of the Bt protein in seed. Hence the protein encoded by the introduced gene would be present in all tissues except the kernel.

Expression of some genes in transgenic plants will be desired only under specified conditions. For example, it is proposed that expression of certain genes that confer resistance to environmental stress factors such as drought will be desired only under actual stress conditions. It is contemplated that expression of such genes throughout a plants development may have detrimental effects. It is known that a large number of genes exist that respond to the environment. For example, expression of some genes such as rbcS, encoding the small subunit of ribulose

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bisphosphate carboxylase, is regulated by light as mediated through phytochrome. Other genes are induced by secondary stimuli. For example, synthesis of abscisic acid (ABA) is induced by certain environmental factors, including but not limited to water stress. A number of genes have been shown to be induced by ABA (Skriver and Mundy, 1990). It is also anticipated that expression of genes conferring resistance to insect predation would be desired only under conditions of actual insect infestation. Therefore, for some desired traits inducible expression of genes in transgenic plants will be desired.

Expression of a gene in a transgenic plant will be desired only in a certain time period during the development of the plant. Developmental timing is frequently correlated with tissue specific gene expression. For example, expression of zein storage proteins is initiated in the endosperm about 15 days after pollination.

Additionally, vectors may be constructed and employed in the intracellular targeting of a specific gene product within the cells of a transgenic plant or in directing a protein to the extracellular environment. This will generally be achieved by joining a DNA sequence encoding a transit or signal peptide sequence to the coding sequence of a particular gene. The resultant transit, or signal, peptide will transport the protein to a particular intracellular, or extracellular destination, respectively, and will then be post-translationally removed. Transit or signal peptides act by facilitating the transport of proteins through intracellular membranes, e.g., vacuole, vesicle, plastid and mitochondrial membranes, whereas signal peptides direct proteins through the extracellular membrane.

A particular example of such a use concerns the direction of a herbicide resistance gene, such as the EPSPS gene, to a particular organelle such as the chloroplast rather than to the cytoplasm. This is exemplified by the use of the rbcs transit peptide which confers plastid-specific targeting of proteins. In addition, it is proposed that it may be desirable to target certain genes responsible for male sterility to the mitochondria, or to target certain genes for resistance to phytopathogenic organisms to the extracellular spaces, or to target proteins to the vacuole.

By facilitating the transport of the protein into compartments inside and outside the cell, these sequences may increase the accumulation of gene product

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protecting them from proteolytic degradation. These sequences also allow for additional mRNA sequences from highly expressed genes to be attached to the coding sequence of the genes. Since mRNA being translated by ribosomes is more stable than naked mRNA, the presence of translatable mRNA in front of the gene may increase the overall stability of the mRNA transcript from the gene and thereby increase synthesis of the gene product. Since transit and signal sequences are usually post- translationally removed from the initial translation product, the use of these sequences allows for the addition of extra translated sequences that may not appear on the final polypeptide. Targeting of certain proteins may be desirable in order to enhance the stability of the protein (U.S. Patent No. 5,545,818).

It may be useful to target DNA itself within a cell. For example, it may be useful to target introduced DNA to the nucleus as this may increase the frequency of transformation. Within the nucleus itself it would be useful to target a gene in order to achieve site specific integration. For example, it would be useful to have an gene introduced through transformation replace an existing gene in the cell.

Other elements include those that can be regulated by endogenous or exogenous agents, e.g., by zinc finger proteins, including naturally occurring zinc finger proteins or chimeric zinc finger proteins (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,789,538, WO 99/48909; WO 99/45132; WO 98/53060; WO 98/53057; WO 98/53058; WO 00/23464; WO 95/19431; and WO 98/54311) or myb-like transcription factors. For example, a chimeric zinc finger protein may include amino acid sequences which bind to a specific DNA sequence (the zinc finger) and amino acid sequences that activate (e.g., GAL 4 sequences) or repress the transcription of the sequences linked to the specific DNA sequence.

3. Preferred Nucleic Acid Molecules of the Invention

The invention relates to an isolated plant, e.g., *Arabidopsis, Chenopodium* and rice, nucleic acid molecule comprising a gene having an open reading frame, the expression of which is altered in response to pathogen infection, as well as the endogenous plant promoters for those genes. However, the expression of these genes may also be altered in response to non-pathogens, e.g., in response to environmental stiumuli. The nucleic acid molecules can be used in pathogen control

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strategies, e.g., by overexpressing nucleic acid molecules which can confer tolerance to a cell, or by altering the expression of host genes which are required for pathogen infection, e.g., by "knocking out" the expression of at least one genomic copy of the gene. Plants having genetic disruptions in host genes may be less susceptible to infection, e.g., due to a decrease or absence of a host protein needed for infection, or, alternatively, hypersusceptible to infection. Plants that are hypersusceptible to infection may be useful to prepare transgenic plants as the expression of the gene(s) which was disrupted may be related to gene silencing.

Preferred sources from which the nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be obtained or isolated include, but are not limited to, corn (Zea mays), Brassica sp. (e.g., B. napus, B. rapa, B. juncea), particularly those Brassica species useful as sources of seed oil, alfalfa (Medicago sativa), rice (Oryza sativa), rye (Secale cereale), sorghum (Sorghum bicolor, Sorghum vulgare), millet (e.g., pearl millet (Pennisetum glaucum), proso millet (Panicum miliaceum), foxtail millet (Setaria italica), finger millet (Eleusine coracana)), sunflower (Helianthus annuus), safflower (Carthamus tinctorius), wheat (Triticum aestivum), soybean (Glycine max), tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum), potato (Solanum tuberosum), peanuts (Arachis hypogaea), cotton (Gossypium barbadense, Gossypium hirsutum), sweet potato (Ipomoea batatus), cassava (Manihot esculenta), coffee (Cofea spp.), coconut (Cocos nucifera), pineapple (Ananas comosus), citrus trees (Citrus spp.), cocoa (Theobroma cacao), tea (Camellia sinensis), banana (Musa spp.), avocado (Persea ultilane), fig (Ficus casica), guava (Psidium guajava), mango (Mangifera indica), olive (Olea europaea), papaya (Carica papaya), cashew (Anacardium occidentale), macadamia (Macadamia integrifolia), almond (Prunus amygdalus), sugar beets (Beta vulgaris), sugarcane (Saccharum spp.), oats, duckweed (Lemna), barley, vegetables, ornamentals, and conifers.

Duckweed (*Lemna*, see WO 00/07210) includes members of the family *Lemnaceae*. There are known four genera and 34 species of duckweed as follows: genus *Lemna* (*L. aequinoctialis*, *L. disperma*, *L. ecuadoriensis*, *L. gibba*, *L. japonica*, *L. minor*, *L. miniscula*, *L. obscura*, *L. perpusilla*, *L. tenera*, *L. trisulca*, *L. turionifera*, *L. valdiviana*); genus *Spirodela* (*S. intermedia*, *S. polyrrhiza*, *S.*

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punctata); genus Woffia (Wa. Angusta, Wa. Arrhiza, Wa. Australina, Wa. Borealis, Wa. Brasiliensis, Wa. Columbiana, Wa. Elongata, Wa. Globosa, Wa. Microscopica, Wa. Neglecta) and genus Wofiella (W1. ultila, W1. ultilane n, W1. gladiata, W1. ultila, W1. lingulata, W1. repunda, W1. rotunda, and W1. neotropica). Any other genera or species of Lemnaceae, if they exist, are also aspects of the present invention. Lemna gibba, Lemna minor, and Lemna miniscula are preferred, with Lemna minor and Lemna miniscula being most preferred. Lemna species can be classified using the taxonomic scheme described by Landolt, Biosystematic Investigation on the Family of Duckweeds: The family of Lemnaceae – A Monograph Study. Geobatanischen Institut ETH, Stiftung Rubel, Zurich (1986)).

Vegetables from which to obtain or isolate the nucleic acid molecules of the invention include, but are not limited to, tomatoes (Lycopersicon esculentum), lettuce (e.g., Lactuca sativa), green beans (Phaseolus vulgaris), lima beans (Phaseolus limensis), peas (Lathyrus spp.), and members of the genus Cucumis such as cucumber (C. sativus), cantaloupe (C. cantalupensis), and musk melon (C. melo). Ornamentals from which to obtain or isolate the nucleic acid molecules of the invention include, but are not limited to, azalea (Rhododendron spp.), hydrangea (Macrophylla hydrangea), hibiscus (Hibiscus rosasanensis), roses (Rosa spp.), tulips (Tulipa spp.), daffodils (Narcissus spp.), petunias (Petunia hybrida), carnation (Dianthus caryophyllus), poinsettia (Euphorbia pulcherrima), and chrysanthemum. Conifers that may be employed in practicing the present invention include, for example, pines such as loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*), ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa), lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta), and Monterey pine (Pinus radiata), Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii); Western hemlock (Tsuga ultilane); Sitka spruce (Picea glauca); redwood (Sequoia sempervirens); true firs such as silver fir (Abies amabilis) and balsam fir (Abies balsamea); and cedars such as Western red cedar (Thuja plicata) and Alaska yellow-cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis). Leguminous plants from which the nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be isolated or obtained include, but are not limited to, beans and peas. Beans include guar, locust bean, fenugreek, soybean, garden beans, cowpea,

Beans include guar, locust bean, fenugreek, soybean, garden beans, cowpea, mungbean, lima bean, fava bean, lentils, chickpea, and the like. Legumes include,

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but are not limited to, *Arachis*, e.g., peanuts, *Vicia*, e.g., crown vetch, hairy vetch, adzuki bean, mung bean, and chickpea, *Lupinus*, e.g., lupine, trifolium, *Phaseolus*, e.g., common bean and lima bean, *Pisum*, e.g., field bean, *Melilotus*, e.g., clover, *Medicago*, e.g., alfalfa, Lotus, e.g., trefoil, lens, e.g., lentil, and false indigo.

Papaya, garlic, pea, peach, pepper, petunia, strawberry, sorghum, sweet potato, turnip, safflower, corn, pea, endive, gourd, grape, snap bean, chicory, cotton, tobacco, aubergine, beet, buckwheat, broad bean, nectarine, avocado, mango, banana, groundnut, potato, peanut, lettuce, pineapple, spinach, squash; sugarbeet, sugarcane, sweet corn, chrysanthemum.

Other preferred sources of the nucleic acid molecules of the invention include *Acacia*, aneth, artichoke, arugula, blackberry, canola, cilantro, clementines, escarole, eucalyptus, fennel, grapefruit, honey dew, jicama, kiwifruit, lemon, lime, mushroom, nut, okra, orange, parsley, persimmon, plantain, pomegranate, poplar, radiata pine, radicchio, Southern pine, sweetgum, tangerine, triticale, vine, yams, apple, pear, quince, cherry, apricot, melon, hemp, buckwheat, grape, raspberry, chenopodium, blueberry, nectarine, peach, plum, strawberry, watermelon, eggplant, pepper, cauliflower, Brassica, e.g., broccoli, cabbage, ultilan sprouts, onion, carrot, leek, beet, broad bean, celery, radish, pumpkin, endive, gourd, garlic, snapbean, spinach, squash, turnip, ultilane, and zucchini.

Yet other sources of nucleic acid molecules are ornamental plants including, but not limited to, impatiens, Begonia, Pelargonium, Viola, Cyclamen, Verbena, Vinca, Tagetes, Primula, Saint Paulia, Agertum, Amaranthus, Antihirrhinum, Aquilegia, Cineraria, Clover, Cosmo, Cowpea, Dahlia, Datura, Delphinium, Gerbera, Gladiolus, Gloxinia, Hippeastrum, Mesembryanthemum, Salpiglossos, and Zinnia, and plants such as those shown in Table 1.

Table 1

FAMILY	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	MAP REFERENCES	LINKS
			RESOURCES	

		T		
FAMILY	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	MAP REFERENCES	LINKS
			RESOURCES	
Cucurbitaceae	Cucumis	Cucumber		http://www.cu
	sativus			curbit.org/
	Cucumis	Melon		http://genome.
	melo			cornell.edu/cg
				c/
	Citrullus	Watermelon		
	lanatus			
	Cucurbita	Squash -		
	реро	summer		
	Cucurbita	Squash -		
	maxima	winter		
	Cucurbita	Pumpkin		
	moschata	/butternut		
Total				http://www.na
				l.usda.gov/pg
				dic/Map proj/

					•
FAMILY	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	M	IAP REFERENCES	LINKS
				RESOURCES	
Solanaceae	Lycopersicon esculentum	Tomato	• HC (ydd) Cliff av geydd ET (year EC C (ydd) T (eT 19 11 (F G 19 to G 19 po	einz 1706 order from lemson Genome center www.genome.clemson.e 1) 1.6x BAC of L. neesmanii (originates om J. Giovannoni) vailable from Clemson enome center www.genome.clemson.e 1) ST collection from IGR www.tigr.org/tdb/lgi/ind x.html) ST collection from lemsom Genome enter www.genome.clemson.e 1)	genome.corne ll.edu/cgi- bin/WebAce/ webace?db=s olgenes http://genome. cornell.edu/tg c/ http://tgrc.ucd avis.edu/
	Capsicum	Pepper			http://neptune
	annuum				.netimages.co
					m/~chile/scie nce.html
					<u>nce.num</u>

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FAMILY	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	MAP REFERENCES RESOURCES	LINKS
	Cansiaum	Chile nonner		
	Capsicum	Chile pepper		
	frutescens	F 1 .		
	Solanum	Eggplant		
	melongena	/m 1		
	(Nicotiana	(Tobacco)		
	tabacum)			
	(Solanum	(Potato)		
	tuberosum)			
	(Petunia x	(Petunia)	4x BAC of Petunia hybrida	
	hybrida hort.		7984 available from	
	Ex E. Vilm.)		Clemson genome center	
			(www.genome.clemson.edu)	
Total				http://www.na
				l.usda.gov/pg
				dic/Map proj/
Brassicaceae	Brassica	Broccoli		http://res.agr.c
	oleracea L.			a/ecorc/cwmt/
	var. italica			crucifer/traits/
				index.htm
				http://geneous
				.cit.cornell.ed
				u/cabbage/abo
:				utcab.html
	Brassica	Cabbage	<u> </u>	<u>atcao.ntm</u>
	oleracea L.	Cabbage		
	var. capitata			
	Brassica	Chinese		
	i	b		
	rapa Brassica	Cabbage Cauliflower		
	oleracea L.	Caumnower		
	var. botrytis	Deiter		
	Raphanus	Daikon		
	sativus var.			
	niger	(0:1 1		1.4. //
	(Brassica	(Oilseed		http://ars-
	napus)	rape)		genome.corne
				ll.edu/cgi-
				bin/WebAce/
				webace?db=b
	L	L		<u>rassicadb</u>

Т				I
FAMILY	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	MAP REFERENCES RESOURCES	LINKS
		Archidonsia	12x and 6x BACs on	hetm.//one
		Arabidopsis	Columbia strain available	http://ars-
				genome.come
			from Clemson genome	ll.edu/cgi-
			center	bin/WebAce/
			(www.genome.clemson.edu)	webace?db=a
				<u>gr</u>
Total		·		http://www.na
				l.usda.gov/pg
				dic/Map proj/
TT 1 31°C	D	0 4		
Umbelliferae	Daucus	Carrot		
	carota		·	
	T .	T		
Compositae	Lactuca sativa	Lettuce		
	Helianthus annuus	(Sunflower)		
Total				
10.00				
Chenopodiace	Spinacia	Spinach		
ae	oleracea	Spinison		
	(Beta	(Sugar Beet)		
	vulgaris)	(Sugai Deci)		
Total	vuigurisj			
Total				
Leguminosae	Phaseolus	Bean	4.3x BAC available from	http://ars-
Segummesac	vulgaris] Bean	1	genome.corne
:	raigar is		(www.genome.clemson.edu)	
				bin/WebAce/
				webace?db=b
	Pisum	Dog		<u>eangenes</u>
		Pea	·	
-	sativum	(01.)	7.517.0 DAG	1.44//
	(Glycine	(Soybean)	7.5x and 7.9x BACs	http://ars-
	max)		available from Clemson	genome.corne
			genome center	ll.edu/cgi-
			(www.genome.clemson.edu)	
				webace?db=s
				<u>oybase</u>
Total			http://www.nal.usda.gov/pgd	
]			<u>ic/Map_proj/</u>	

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FAMILY	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	MAP REFERENCES RESOURCES	LINKS
Gramineae	Zea mays	Sweet Corn	Novartis BACs for Mo17 and B73 have been donated to Clemson Genome Center (www.genome.clemson.edu)	
	(Zea mays)	(Field Corn)		http://www.ag ron.missouri.e du/mnl/
Total			http://www.nal.usda.gov/pgd ic/Map_proj/	
Liliaceae	Allium cepa	Onion Leek		
		(Garlic) (Asparagus)		
Total			http://www.nal.usda.gov/pgd ic/Map_proj/	

Preferred forage and turf grass nucleic acid sources for the nucleic acid molecules of the invention include, but are not limited to, alfalfa, orchard grass, tall fescue, perennial ryegrass, creeping bent grass, and redtop. Yet other preferred sources include, but are not limited to, crop plants and in particular cereals (for example, corn, alfalfa, sunflower, rice, *Brassica*, canola, soybean, barley, soybean, sugarbeet, cotton, safflower, peanut, sorghum, oat, rye, rape, wheat, millet, tobacco, and the like), and even more preferably corn, rice and soybean.

According to one embodiment, the present invention is directed to a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence isolated or obtained from any plant which encodes a polypeptide having at least 70% amino acid sequence identity to a polypeptide encoded by a gene comprising any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-953, 1954-1966, 2000-2129 or 2662-4737, or a gene comprising SEQ ID NOs:1001-1094, 2137-2661 or 4738-6813. Based on the *Arabidopsis, Chenopdoium* and rice nucleic acid sequences of the present invention, orthologs may be identified or isolated from the genome of any desired organism, preferably from another plant, according to

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well known techniques based on their sequence similarity to the *Arabidopsis*, Chenopodium and rice nucleic acid sequences, e.g., hybridization, PCR or computer generated sequence comparisons. For example, all or a portion of a particular Arabidopsis, Chenopodium and rice nucleic acid sequence is used as a probe that selectively hybridizes to other gene sequences present in a population of cloned genomic DNA fragments or cDNA fragments (i.e., genomic or cDNA libraries) from a chosen source organism. Further, suitable genomic and cDNA libraries may be prepared from any cell or tissue of an organism. Such techniques include hybridization screening of plated DNA libraries (either plaques or colonies; see, e.g., Sambrook et al., 1989) and amplification by PCR using oligonucleotide primers preferably corresponding to sequence domains conserved among related polypeptide or subsequences of the nucleotide sequences provided herein (see, e.g., Innis et al., 1990). These methods are particularly well suited to the isolation of gene sequences from organisms closely related to the organism from which the probe sequence is derived. The application of these methods using the Arabidopsis sequences as probes is well suited for the isolation of gene sequences from any source organism, preferably other plant species. In a PCR approach, oligonucleotide primers can be designed for use in PCR reactions to amplify corresponding DNA sequences from cDNA or genomic DNA extracted from any plant of interest. Methods for designing PCR primers and PCR cloning are generally known in the art.

In hybridization techniques, all or part of a known nucleotide sequence is used as a probe that selectively hybridizes to other corresponding nucleotide sequences present in a population of cloned genomic DNA fragments or cDNA fragments (i.e., genomic or cDNA libraries) from a chosen organism. The hybridization probes may be genomic DNA fragments, cDNA fragments, RNA fragments, or other oligonucleotides, and may be labeled with a detectable group such as ³²P, or any other detectable marker. Thus, for example, probes for hybridization can be made by labeling synthetic oligonucleotides based on the sequence of the invention. Methods for preparation of probes for hybridization and for construction of cDNA and genomic libraries are generally known in the art and are disclosed in Sambrook et al. (1989). In general, sequences that hybridize to the

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sequences disclosed herein will have at least 40% to 50%, about 60% to 70% and even about 80% 85%, 90%, 95% to 98% or more identity with the disclosed sequences. That is, the sequence similarity of sequences may range, sharing at least about 40% to 50%, about 60% to 70%, and even about 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% to 98% sequence similarity.

The nucleic acid molecules of the invention can also be identified by, for example, a search of known databases for genes encoding polypeptides having a specified amino acid sequence identity or DNA having a specified nucleotide sequence identity. Methods of alignment of sequences for comparison are well known in the art and are described hereinabove.

4. Methods for Mutagenizing DNA

It is specifically contemplated by the inventors that one could mutagenize DNA having a promoter or open reading frame to, for example, potentially improve the utility of the DNA for expression of transgenes in plants. The mutagenesis can be carried out at random and the mutagenized sequences screened for activity in a trial-by-error procedure. Alternatively, particular sequences which provide the promoter with desirable expression characteristics, or a promoter with expression enhancement activity, could be identified and these or similar sequences introduced into the sequences via mutation. It is further contemplated that one could mutagenize these sequences in order to enhance their expression of transgenes in a particular species.

The means for mutagenizing a DNA segment of the current invention are well-known to those of skill in the art. As indicated, modifications may be made by random or site-specific mutagenesis procedures. The DNA may be modified by altering its structure through the addition or deletion of one or more nucleotides from the sequence which encodes the corresponding un-modified sequences.

Mutagenesis may be performed in accordance with any of the techniques known in the art, such as, and not limited to, synthesizing an oligonucleotide having one or more mutations within the sequence of a particular regulatory region. In particular, site-specific mutagenesis is a technique useful in the preparation of promoter mutants, through specific mutagenesis of the underlying DNA. The

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technique further provides a ready ability to prepare and test sequence variants, for example, incorporating one or more of the foregoing considerations, by introducing one or more nucleotide sequence changes into the DNA. Site-specific mutagenesis allows the production of mutants through the use of specific oligonucleotide sequences which encode the DNA sequence of the desired mutation, as well as a sufficient number of adjacent nucleotides, to provide a primer sequence of sufficient size and sequence complexity to form a stable duplex on both sides of the deletion junction being traversed. Typically, a primer of about 17 to about 75 nucleotides or more in length is preferred, with about 10 to about 25 or more residues on both sides of the junction of the sequence being altered.

In general, the technique of site-specific mutagenesis is well known in the art, as exemplified by various publications. As will be appreciated, the technique typically employs a phage vector which exists in both a single stranded and double stranded form. Typical vectors useful in site-directed mutagenesis include vectors such as the M13 phage. These phage are readily commercially available and their use is generally well known to those skilled in the art.

Double stranded plasmids also are routinely employed in site directed mutagenesis which eliminates the step of transferring the gene of interest from a plasmid to a phage.

In general, site-directed mutagenesis in accordance herewith is performed by first obtaining a single-stranded vector or melting apart of two strands of a double stranded vector which includes within its sequence a DNA sequence which encodes the promoter. An oligonucleotide primer bearing the desired mutated sequence is prepared, generally synthetically. This primer is then annealed with the single-stranded vector, and subjected to DNA polymerizing enzymes such as *E. coli* polymerase I Klenow fragment, in order to complete the synthesis of the mutation-bearing strand. Thus, a heteroduplex is formed wherein one strand encodes the original non-mutated sequence and the second strand bears the desired mutation.

This heteroduplex vector is then used to transform or transfect appropriate cells, such as *E. coli* cells, and cells are selected which include recombinant vectors bearing the mutated sequence arrangement. Vector DNA can then be isolated from

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these cells and used for plant transformation. A genetic selection scheme was devised by Kunkel et al. (1987) to enrich for clones incorporating mutagenic oligonucleotides. Alternatively, the use of PCR with commercially available thermostable enzymes such as Taq polymerase may be used to incorporate a mutagenic oligonucleotide primer into an amplified DNA fragment that can then be cloned into an appropriate cloning or expression vector. The PCR-mediated mutagenesis procedures of Tomic et al. (1990) and Upender et al. (1995) provide two examples of such protocols. A PCR employing a thermostable ligase in addition to a thermostable polymerase also may be used to incorporate a phosphorylated mutagenic oligonucleotide into an amplified DNA fragment that may then be cloned into an appropriate cloning or expression vector. The mutagenesis procedure described by Michael (1994) provides an example of one such protocol.

The preparation of sequence variants of DNA segments using site-directed mutagenesis is provided as a means of producing potentially useful species and is not meant to be limiting as there are other ways in which sequence variants of DNA sequences may be obtained. For example, recombinant vectors encoding the desired promoter sequence may be treated with mutagenic agents, such as hydroxylamine, to obtain sequence variants.

In addition, an unmodified or modified nucleotide sequence of the present invention can be varied by shuffling the sequence of the invention. To test for a function of variant DNA sequences according to the invention, the sequence of interest is operably linked to a selectable or screenable marker gene and expression of the marker gene is tested in transient expression assays with protoplasts or in stably transformed plants. It is known to the skilled artisan that DNA sequences capable of driving expression of an associated nucleotide sequence are build in a modular way. Accordingly, expression levels from shorter DNA fragments may be different than the one from the longest fragment and may be different from each other. For example, deletion of a down-regulating upstream element will lead to an increase in the expression levels of the associated nucleotide sequence while deletion of an up-regulating element will decrease the expression levels of the associated nucleotide sequence under the deletion of

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development-specific or a tissue-specific element will lead to a temporally or spatially altered expression profile of the associated nucleotide sequence.

As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide directed mutagenesis procedure" refers to template-dependent processes and vector-mediated propagation which result in an increase in the concentration of a specific nucleic acid molecule relative to its initial concentration, or in an increase in the concentration of a detectable signal, such as amplification. As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide directed mutagenesis procedure" also is intended to refer to a process that involves the template-dependent extension of a primer molecule. The term template-dependent process refers to nucleic acid synthesis of an RNA or a DNA molecule wherein the sequence of the newly synthesized strand of nucleic acid is dictated by the wellknown rules of complementary base pairing (see, for example, Watson and Rarnstad, 1987). Typically, vector mediated methodologies involve the introduction of the nucleic acid fragment into a DNA or RNA vector, the clonal amplification of the vector, and the recovery of the amplified nucleic acid fragment. Examples of such methodologies are provided by U.S. Patent No. 4,237,224. A number of template dependent processes are available to amplify the target sequences of interest present in a sample, such methods being well known in the art and specifically disclosed herein below.

Where a clone comprising a promoter has been isolated in accordance with the instant invention, one may wish to delimit the essential promoter regions within the clone. One efficient, targeted means for preparing mutagenizing promoters relies upon the identification of putative regulatory elements within the promoter sequence. This can be initiated by comparison with promoter sequences known to be expressed in similar tissue-specific or developmentally unique manner. Sequences which are shared among promoters with similar expression patterns are likely candidates for the binding of transcription factors and are thus likely elements which confer expression patterns. Confirmation of these putative regulatory elements can be achieved by deletion analysis of each putative regulatory region followed by functional analysis of each deletion construct by assay of a reporter gene which is functionally attached to each construct. As such, once a starting promoter sequence

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is provided, any of a number of different deletion mutants of the starting promoter could be readily prepared.

As indicated above, deletion mutants, deletion mutants of the promoter of the invention also could be randomly prepared and then assayed. With this strategy, a series of constructs are prepared, each containing a different portion of the clone (a subclone), and these constructs are then screened for activity. A suitable means for screening for activity is to attach a deleted promoter or intron construct which contains a deleted segment to a selectable or screenable marker, and to isolate only those cells expressing the marker gene. In this way, a number of different, deleted promoter constructs are identified which still retain the desired, or even enhanced, activity. The smallest segment which is required for activity is thereby identified through comparison of the selected constructs. This segment may then be used for the construction of vectors for the expression of exogenous genes.

B. Marker Genes

In order to improve the ability to identify transformants, one may desire to employ a selectable or screenable marker gene as, or in addition to, the expressible gene of interest. "Marker genes" are genes that impart a distinct phenotype to cells expressing the marker gene and thus allow such transformed cells to be distinguished from cells that do not have the marker. Such genes may encode either a selectable or screenable marker, depending on whether the marker confers a trait which one can 'select' for by chemical means, i.e., through the use of a selective agent (e.g., a herbicide, antibiotic, or the like), or whether it is simply a trait that one can identify through observation or testing, i.e., by 'screening' (e.g., the R-locus trait, the green fluorescent protein (GFP)). Of course, many examples of suitable marker genes are known to the art and can be employed in the practice of the invention.

Included within the terms selectable or screenable marker genes are also genes which encode a "secretable marker" whose secretion can be detected as a means of identifying or selecting for transformed cells. Examples include markers which encode a secretable antigen that can be identified by antibody interaction, or even secretable enzymes which can be detected by their catalytic activity.

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Secretable proteins fall into a number of classes, including small, diffusible proteins detectable, e.g., by ELISA; small active enzymes detectable in extracellular solution (e.g., alpha-amylase, beta-lactamase, phosphinothricin acetyltransferase); and proteins that are inserted or trapped in the cell wall (e.g., proteins that include a leader sequence such as that found in the expression unit of extensin or tobacco PR-S).

With regard to selectable secretable markers, the use of a gene that encodes a protein that becomes sequestered in the cell wall, and which protein includes a unique epitope is considered to be particularly advantageous. Such a secreted antigen marker would ideally employ an epitope sequence that would provide low background in plant tissue, a promoter-leader sequence that would impart efficient expression and targeting across the plasma membrane, and would produce protein that is bound in the cell wall and yet accessible to antibodies. A normally secreted wall protein modified to include a unique epitope would satisfy all such requirements.

One example of a protein suitable for modification in this manner is extensin, or hydroxyproline rich glycoprotein (HPRG). For example, the maize HPRG (Steifel et al., 1990) molecule is well characterized in terms of molecular biology, expression and protein structure. However, any one of a variety of ultilane and/or glycine-rich wall proteins (Keller et al., 1989) could be modified by the addition of an antigenic site to create a screenable marker.

One exemplary embodiment of a secretable screenable marker concerns the use of a maize sequence encoding the wall protein HPRG, modified to include a 15 residue epitope from the pro-region of murine interleukin, however, virtually any detectable epitope may be employed in such embodiments, as selected from the extremely wide variety of antigen-antibody combinations known to those of skill in the art. The unique extracellular epitope can then be straightforwardly detected using antibody labeling in conjunction with chromogenic or fluorescent adjuncts.

Elements of the present disclosure may be exemplified in detail through the use of the bar and/or GUS genes, and also through the use of various other markers. Of course, in light of this disclosure, numerous other possible selectable and/or

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screenable marker genes will be apparent to those of skill in the art in addition to the one set forth hereinbelow. Therefore, it will be understood that the following discussion is exemplary rather than exhaustive. In light of the techniques disclosed herein and the general recombinant techniques which are known in the art, the present invention renders possible the introduction of any gene, including marker genes, into a recipient cell to generate a transformed plant.

1. Selectable Markers

Possible selectable markers for use in connection with the present invention include, but are not limited to, a neo gene which codes for kanamycin resistance and can be selected for using kanamycin, G418, paromomycin, and the like; a bar gene which codes for bialaphos or phosphinothricin resistance; a gene which encodes an altered EPSP synthase protein (Hinchee et al., 1988) thus conferring glyphosate resistance; a nitrilase gene such as bxn from Klebsiella ozaenae which confers resistance to bromoxynil (Stalker et al., 1988); a mutant acetolactate synthase gene (ALS) which confers resistance to imidazolinone, sulfonylurea or other ALSinhibiting chemicals (European Patent Application 154,204, 1985); a methotrexateresistant DHFR gene (Thillet et al., 1988); a dalapon dehalogenase gene that confers resistance to the herbicide dalapon; a mutated anthranilate synthase gene that confers resistance to 5-methyl tryptophan. Preferred selectable marker genes encode phosphinothricin acetyltransferase; glyphosate resistant EPSPS, aminoglycoside phosphotransferase; hygromycin phosphotransferase, or neomycin phosphotransferase. Where a mutant EPSP synthase gene is employed, additional benefit may be realized through the incorporation of a suitable chloroplast transit peptide, CTP (European Patent Application 0,218,571, 1987).

An illustrative embodiment of a selectable marker gene capable of being used in systems to select transformants is the genes that encode the enzyme phosphinothricin acetyltransferase, such as the *bar* gene from *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* or the *pat* gene from *Streptomyces viridochromogenes*. The enzyme phosphinothricin acetyl transferase (PAT) inactivates the active ingredient in the herbicide bialaphos, phosphinothricin (PPT). PPT inhibits glutamine synthetase, (Murakami et al., 1986; Twell et al., 1989) causing rapid accumulation of ammonia

and cell death. The success in using this selective system in conjunction with monocots was particularly surprising because of the major difficulties which have been reported in transformation of cereals.

Where one desires to employ a bialaphos resistance gene in the practice of the invention, a particularly useful gene for this purpose is the *bar* or *pat* genes obtainable from species of *Streptomyces* (e.g., ATCC No. 21,705). The cloning of the bar gene has been described (Murakami et al., 1986; Thompson et al., 1987) as has the use of the *bar* gene in the context of plants other than monocots (De Block et al., 1987; De Block et al., 1989).

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Selection markers resulting in positive selection, such as a phosphomannose isomerase gene, as described in patent application WO 93/05163, may also be used. Alternative genes to be used for positive selection are described in WO 94/20627 and encode xyloisomerases and phosphomanno-isomerases such as mannose-6-phosphate isomerase and mannose-1-phosphate isomerase; phosphomanno mutase; mannose epimerases such as those which convert carbohydrates to mannose or mannose to carbohydrates such as glucose or galactose; phosphatases such as mannose or xylose phosphatase, mannose-6-phosphatase and mannose-1-phosphatase, and permeases which are involved in the transport of mannose, or a derivative, or a precursor thereof into the cell. Transformed cells are identified without damaging or killing the non-transformed cells in the population and without co-introduction of antibiotic or herbicide resistance genes. As described in WO 93/05163, in addition to the fact that the need for antibiotic or herbicide resistance genes is eliminated, it has been shown that the positive selection method is often far more efficient than traditional negative selection.

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2. Screenable Markers

Screenable markers that may be employed include, but are not limited to, a beta-glucuronidase (GUS) or *uidA* gene which encodes an enzyme for which various chromogenic substrates are known; an R-locus gene, which encodes a product that regulates the production of anthocyanin pigments (red color) in plant tissues (Dellaporta et al., 1988); a beta-lactamase gene (Sutcliffe, 1978), which encodes an

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enzyme for which various chromogenic substrates are known (e.g., PADAC, a chromogenic cephalosporin); a xylE gene (Zukowsky et al., 1983) which encodes a catechol dioxygenase that can convert chromogenic catechols; an α -amylase gene (Ikuta et al., 1990); a tyrosinase gene (Katz et al., 1983) which encodes an enzyme capable of oxidizing tyrosine to DOPA and dopaquinone which in turn condenses to form the easily detectable compound melanin; a β -galactosidase gene, which encodes an enzyme for which there are chromogenic substrates; a luciferase (lux) gene (Ow et al., 1986), which allows for bioluminescence detection; or even an aequorin gene (Prasher et al., 1985), which may be employed in calcium-sensitive bioluminescence detection, or a green fluorescent protein gene (Niedz et al., 1995).

Genes from the maize R gene complex are contemplated to be particularly useful as screenable markers. The R gene complex in maize encodes a protein that acts to regulate the production of anthocyanin pigments in most seed and plant tissue. A gene from the R gene complex was applied to maize transformation, because the expression of this gene in transformed cells does not harm the cells. Thus, an R gene introduced into such cells will cause the expression of a red pigment and, if stably incorporated, can be visually scored as a red sector. If a maize line is carries dominant ultila for genes encoding the enzymatic intermediates in the anthocyanin biosynthetic pathway (C2, A1, A2, Bz1 and Bz2) (Roth et al., 1990), but carries a recessive allele at the R locus, transformation of any cell from that line with R will result in red pigment formation. Exemplary lines include Wisconsin 22 which contains the rg-Stadler allele and TR112, a K55 derivative which is r-g, b, P1. Alternatively any genotype of maize can be utilized if the C1 and R alleles are introduced together.

It is further proposed that R gene regulatory regions may be employed in chimeric constructs in order to provide mechanisms for controlling the expression of chimeric genes. More diversity of phenotypic expression is known at the R locus than at any other locus (Coe et al., 1988). It is contemplated that regulatory regions obtained from regions 5' to the structural R gene would be valuable in directing the expression of genes, e.g., insect resistance, drought resistance, herbicide tolerance or other protein coding regions. For the purposes of the present invention, it is

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believed that any of the various R gene family members may be successfully employed (e.g., P, S, Lc, etc.). However, the most preferred will generally be Sn (particularly Sn:bol3). Sn is a dominant member of the R gene complex and is functionally similar to the R and B loci in that Sn controls the tissue specific deposition of anthocyanin pigments in certain seedling and plant cells, therefore, its phenotype is similar to R.

A further screenable marker contemplated for use in the present invention is firefly luciferase, encoded by the *lux* gene. The presence of the lux gene in transformed cells may be detected using, for example, X-ray film, scintillation counting, fluorescent spectrophotometry, low-light video cameras, photon counting cameras or multiwell luminometry. It is also envisioned that this system may be developed for populational screening for bioluminescence, such as on tissue culture plates, or even for whole plant screening. Where use of a screenable marker gene such as lux or GFP is desired, benefit may be realized by creating a gene fusion between the screenable marker gene and a selectable marker gene, for example, a GFP-NPTII gene fusion. This could allow, for example, selection of transformed cells followed by screening of transgenic plants or seeds.

C. Exogenous Genes for Modification of Plant Phenotypes

Genes of interest are reflective of the commercial markets and interests of those involved in the development of the crop. Crops and markets of interest changes, and as developing nations open up world markets, new crops and technologies will also emerge. In addition, as the understanding of agronomic traits and characteristics such as yield and heterosis increase, the choice of genes for transformation will change accordingly. General categories of genes of interest include, for example, those genes involved in information, such as zinc fingers, those involved in communication, such as kinases, and those involved in housekeeping, such as heat shock proteins. More specific categories of transgenes, for example, include genes encoding important traits for agronomics, insect resistance, disease resistance, herbicide resistance, sterility, grain characteristics, and commercial products. Genes of interest include, generally, those involved in starch, oil, carbohydrate, or nutrient metabolism, as well as those affecting kernel size,

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sucrose loading, zinc finger proteins, see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,789,538, WO 99/48909; WO 99/45132; WO 98/53060; WO 98/53057; WO 98/53058; WO 00/23464; WO 95/19431; and WO 98/54311, and the like.

One skilled in the art recognizes that the expression level and regulation of a transgene in a plant can vary significantly from line to line. Thus, one has to test several lines to find one with the desired expression level and regulation. Once a line is identified with the desired regulation specificity of a chimeric Cre transgene, it can be crossed with lines carrying different inactive replicons or inactive transgene for activation.

Other sequences which may be linked to the gene of interest which encodes a polypeptide are those which can target to a specific organelle, e.g., to the mitochondria, nucleus, or plastid, within the plant cell. Targeting can be achieved by providing the polypeptide with an appropriate targeting peptide sequence, such as a secretory signal peptide (for secretion or cell wall or membrane targeting, a plastid transit peptide, a chloroplast transit peptide, e.g., the chlorophyll a/b binding protein, a mitochondrial target peptide, a vacuole targeting peptide, or a nuclear targeting peptide, and the like. For example, the small subunit of ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase transit peptide, the EPSPS transit peptide or the dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase transit peptide may be used. For examples of plastid organelle targeting sequences (see WO 00/12732). Plastids are a class of plant organelles derived from proplastids and include chloroplasts, leucoplasts, aravloplasts, and chromoplasts. The plastids are major sites of biosynthesis in plants. In addition to photosynthesis in the chloroplast, plastids are also sites of lipid biosynthesis, nitrate reduction to ammonium, and starch storage. And while plastids contain their own circular genome, most of the proteins localized to the plastids are encoded by the nuclear genome and are imported into the organelle from the cytoplasm.

Transgenes used with the present invention will often be genes that direct the expression of a particular protein or polypeptide product, but they may also be non-expressible DNA segments, e.g., transposons such as Ds that do no direct their own transposition. As used herein, an "expressible gene" is any gene that is capable of being transcribed into RNA (e.g., mRNA, antisense RNA, etc.) or translated into a

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protein, expressed as a trait of interest, or the like, etc., and is not limited to selectable, screenable or non-selectable marker genes. The invention also contemplates that, where both an expressible gene that is not necessarily a marker gene is employed in combination with a marker gene, one may employ the separate genes on either the same or different DNA segments for transformation. In the latter case, the different vectors are delivered concurrently to recipient cells to maximize cotransformation.

The choice of the particular DNA segments to be delivered to the recipient cells will often depend on the purpose of the transformation. One of the major purposes of transformation of crop plants is to add some commercially desirable, agronomically important traits to the plant. Such traits include, but are not limited to, herbicide resistance or tolerance; insect resistance or tolerance; disease resistance or tolerance (viral, bacterial, fungal, nematode); stress tolerance and/or resistance, as exemplified by resistance or tolerance to drought, heat, chilling, freezing, excessive moisture, salt stress; oxidative stress; increased yields; food content and makeup; physical appearance; male sterility; drydown; standability; prolificacy; starch properties; oil quantity and quality; and the like. One may desire to incorporate one or more genes conferring any such desirable trait or traits, such as, for example, a gene or genes encoding pathogen resistance.

In certain embodiments, the present invention contemplates the transformation of a recipient cell with more than one advantageous transgene. Two or more transgenes can be supplied in a single transformation event using either distinct transgene-encoding vectors, or using a single vector incorporating two or more gene coding sequences. For example, plasmids bearing the *bar* and *aroA* expression units in either convergent, divergent, or colinear orientation, are considered to be particularly useful. Further preferred combinations are those of an insect resistance gene, such as a *Bt* gene, along with a protease inhibitor gene such as pinII, or the use of *bar* in combination with either of the above genes. Of course, any two or more transgenes of any description, such as those conferring herbicide, insect, disease (viral, bacterial, fungal, nematode) or drought resistance, male

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sterility, drydown, standability, prolificacy, starch properties, oil quantity and quality, or those increasing yield or nutritional quality may be employed as desired.

1. Herbicide Resistance

The genes encoding phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (*bar* and *pat*), glyphosate tolerant EPSP synthase genes, the glyphosate degradative enzyme gene *gox* encoding glyphosate oxidoreductase, *deh* (encoding a dehalogenase enzyme that inactivates dalapon), herbicide resistant (e.g., sulfonylurea and imidazolinone) acetolactate synthase, and *bxn* genes (encoding a nitrilase enzyme that degrades bromoxynil) are good examples of herbicide resistant genes for use in transformation. The *bar* and *pat* genes code for an enzyme, phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT), which inactivates the herbicide phosphinothricin and prevents this compound from inhibiting glutamine synthetase enzymes. The enzyme 5-enolpyruvylshikimate 3-phosphate synthase (EPSP Synthase), is normally inhibited by the herbicide N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine (glyphosate). However, genes are known that encode glyphosate-resistant EPSP Synthase enzymes.

These genes are particularly contemplated for use in monocot transformation. The *deh* gene encodes the enzyme dalapon dehalogenase and confers resistance to the herbicide dalapon. The *bxn* gene codes for a specific nitrilase enzyme that converts bromoxynil to a non-herbicidal degradation product.

2. Insect Resistance

An important aspect of the present invention concerns the introduction of insect resistance-conferring genes into plants. Potential insect resistance genes which can be introduced include *Bacillus thuringiensis* crystal toxin genes or *Bt* genes (Watrud et al., 1985). *Bt* genes may provide resistance to lepidopteran or coleopteran pests such as European Corn Borer (ECB) and corn rootworm (CRW). Preferred *Bt* toxin genes for use in such embodiments include the CryIA(b) and CryIA(c) genes. Endotoxin genes from other species of *B. thuringiensis* which affect insect growth or development may also be employed in this regard.

The poor expression of *Bt* toxin genes in plants is a well-documented phenomenon, and the use of different promoters, fusion proteins, and leader sequences has not led to significant increases in *Bt* protein expression (Vaeck et al.,

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1989; Barton et al., 1987). It is therefore contemplated that the most advantageous *Bt* genes for use in the transformation protocols disclosed herein will be those in which the coding sequence has been modified to effect increased expression in plants, and more particularly, those in which maize preferred codons have been used. Examples of such modified *Bt* toxin genes include the variant *Bt* CryIA(b) gene termed Iab6 (Perlak et al., 1991) and the synthetic CryIA(c) genes termed 1800a and 1800b.

Protease inhibitors may also provide insect resistance (Johnson et al., 1989), and will thus have utility in plant transformation. The use of a protease inhibitor II gene, *pinII*, from tomato or potato is envisioned to be particularly useful. Even more advantageous is the use of a *pinII* gene in combination with a *Bt* toxin gene, the combined effect of which has been discovered by the present inventors to produce synergistic insecticidal activity. Other genes which encode inhibitors of the insects' digestive system, or those that encode enzymes or co-factors that facilitate the production of inhibitors, may also be useful. This group may be exemplified by oryzacystatin and amylase inhibitors, such as those from wheat and barley.

Also, genes encoding lectins may confer additional or alternative insecticide properties. Lectins (originally termed phytohemagglutinins) are multivalent carbohydrate-binding proteins which have the ability to agglutinate red blood cells from a range of species. Lectins have been identified recently as insecticidal agents with activity against weevils, ECB and rootworm (Murdock et al., 1990; Czapla and Lang, 1990). Lectin genes contemplated to be useful include, for example, barley and wheat germ agglutinin (WGA) and rice lectins (Gatehouse et al., 1984), with WGA being preferred.

Genes controlling the production of large or small polypeptides active against insects when introduced into the insect pests, such as, e.g., lytic peptides, peptide hormones and toxins and venoms, form another aspect of the invention. For example, it is contemplated that the expression of juvenile hormone esterase, directed towards specific insect pests, may also result in insecticidal activity, or perhaps cause cessation of metamorphosis (Hammock et al., 1990).

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Transgenic plants expressing genes which encode enzymes that affect the integrity of the insect cuticle form yet another aspect of the invention. Such genes include those encoding, e.g., chitinase, proteases, lipases and also genes for the production of nikkomycin, a compound that inhibits chitin synthesis, the introduction of any of which is contemplated to produce insect resistant maize plants. Genes that code for activities that affect insect molting, such those affecting the production of ecdysteroid UDP-glucosyl transferase, also fall within the scope of the useful transgenes of the present invention.

Genes that code for enzymes that facilitate the production of compounds that reduce the nutritional quality of the host plant to insect pests are also encompassed by the present invention. It may be possible, for instance, to confer insecticidal activity on a plant by altering its sterol composition. Sterols are obtained by insects from their diet and are used for hormone synthesis and membrane stability. Therefore alterations in plant sterol composition by expression of novel genes, e.g., those that directly promote the production of undesirable sterols or those that convert desirable sterols into undesirable forms, could have a negative effect on insect growth and/or development and hence endow the plant with insecticidal activity. Lipoxygenases are naturally occurring plant enzymes that have been shown to exhibit anti-nutritional effects on insects and to reduce the nutritional quality of their diet. Therefore, further embodiments of the invention concern transgenic plants with enhanced lipoxygenase activity which may be resistant to insect feeding.

The present invention also provides methods and compositions by which to achieve qualitative or quantitative changes in plant secondary metabolites. One example concerns transforming plants to produce DIMBOA which, it is contemplated, will confer resistance to European corn borer, rootworm and several other maize insect pests. Candidate genes that are particularly considered for use in this regard include those genes at the *bx* locus known to be involved in the synthetic DIMBOA pathway (Dunn et al., 1981). The introduction of genes that can regulate the production of maysin, and genes involved in the production of dhurrin in sorghum, is also contemplated to be of use in facilitating resistance to earworm and rootworm, respectively.

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Tripsacum dactyloides is a species of grass that is resistant to certain insects, including corn root worm. It is anticipated that genes encoding proteins that are toxic to insects or are involved in the biosynthesis of compounds toxic to insects will be isolated from Tripsacum and that these novel genes will be useful in conferring resistance to insects. It is known that the basis of insect resistance in Tripsacum is genetic, because said resistance has been transferred to Zea mays via sexual crosses (Branson and Guss, 1972).

Further genes encoding proteins characterized as having potential insecticidal activity may also be used as transgenes in accordance herewith. Such genes include, for example, the cowpea trypsin inhibitor (CpTI; Hilder et al., 1987) which may be used as a rootworm deterrent; genes encoding avermectin (Campbell, 1989; Ikeda et al., 1987) which may prove particularly useful as a corn rootworm deterrent; ribosome inactivating protein genes; and even genes that regulate plant structures. Transgenic maize including anti-insect antibody genes and genes that code for enzymes that can covert a non-toxic insecticide (pro-insecticide) applied to the outside of the plant into an insecticide inside the plant are also contemplated.

3. Environment or Stress Resistance

Improvement of a plant's ability to tolerate various environmental stresses such as, but not limited to, drought, excess moisture, chilling, freezing, high temperature, salt, and oxidative stress, can also be effected through expression of heterologous, or overexpression of homologous genes. Benefits may be realized in terms of increased resistance to freezing temperatures through the introduction of an "antifreeze" protein such as that of the Winter Flounder (Cutler et al., 1989) or synthetic gene derivatives thereof. Improved chilling tolerance may also be conferred through increased expression of glycerol-3-phosphate acetyltransferase in chloroplasts (Murata et al., 1992; Wolter et al., 1992). Resistance to oxidative stress (often exacerbated by conditions such as chilling temperatures in combination with high light intensities) can be conferred by expression of superoxide dismutase (Gupta et al., 1993), and may be improved by glutathione reductase (Bowler et al., 1992). Such strategies may allow for tolerance to freezing in newly emerged fields

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as well as extending later maturity higher yielding varieties to earlier relative maturity zones.

Expression of novel genes that favorably effect plant water content, total water potential, osmotic potential, and turgor can enhance the ability of the plant to tolerate drought. As used herein, the terms "drought resistance" and "drought tolerance" are used to refer to a plants increased resistance or tolerance to stress induced by a reduction in water availability, as compared to normal circumstances, and the ability of the plant to function and survive in lower-water environments, and perform in a relatively superior manner. In this aspect of the invention it is proposed, for example, that the expression of a gene encoding the biosynthesis of osmotically-active solutes can impart protection against drought. Within this class of genes are DNAs encoding mannitol dehydrogenase (Lee and Saier, 1982) and trehalose-6-phosphate synthase (Kaasen et al., 1992). Through the subsequent action of native phosphatases in the cell or by the introduction and coexpression of a specific phosphatase, these introduced genes will result in the accumulation of either mannitol or trehalose, respectively, both of which have been well documented as protective compounds able to mitigate the effects of stress. Mannitol accumulation in transgenic tobacco has been verified and preliminary results indicate that plants expressing high levels of this metabolite are able to tolerate an applied osmotic stress (Tarczynski et al., cited supra (1992), 1993).

Similarly, the efficacy of other metabolites in protecting either enzyme function (e.g. alanopine or propionic acid) or membrane integrity (e.g., alanopine) has been documented (Loomis et al., 1989), and therefore expression of gene encoding the biosynthesis of these compounds can confer drought resistance in a manner similar to or complimentary to mannitol. Other examples of naturally occurring metabolites that are osmotically active and/or provide some direct protective effect during drought and/or desiccation include sugars and sugar derivatives such as fructose, erythritol (Coxson et al., 1992), sorbitol, dulcitol (Karsten et al., 1992), glucosylglycerol (Reed et al., 1984; Erdmann et al., 1992), sucrose, stachyose (Koster and Leopold, 1988; Blackman et al., 1992), ononitol and pinitol (Vernon and Bohnert, 1992), and raffinose (Bernal-Lugo and Leopold, 1992).

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Other osmotically active solutes which are not sugars include, but are not limited to, proline and glycine-betaine (Wyn-Jones and Storey, 1981). Continued canopy growth and increased reproductive fitness during times of stress can be augmented by introduction and expression of genes such as those controlling the osmotically active compounds discussed above and other such compounds, as represented in one exemplary embodiment by the enzyme myoinositol 0-methyltransferase.

It is contemplated that the expression of specific proteins may also increase drought tolerance. Three classes of Late Embryogenic Proteins have been assigned based on structural similarities (see Dure et al., 1989). All three classes of these proteins have been demonstrated in maturing (i.e., desiccating) seeds. Within these 3 types of proteins, the Type-II (dehydrin-type) have generally been implicated in drought and/or desiccation tolerance in vegetative plant parts (i.e. Mundy and Chua, 1988; Piatkowski et al., 1990; Yamaguchi-Shinozaki et al., 1992). Recently, expression of a Type-III LEA (HVA-1) in tobacco was found to influence plant height, maturity and drought tolerance (Fitzpatrick, 1993). Expression of structural genes from all three groups may therefore confer drought tolerance. Other types of proteins induced during water stress include thiol proteases, aldolases and transmembrane transporters (Guerrero et al., 1990), which may confer various protective and/or repair-type functions during drought stress. The expression of a gene that effects lipid biosynthesis and hence membrane composition can also be useful in conferring drought resistance on the plant.

Many genes that improve drought resistance have complementary modes of action. Thus, combinations of these genes might have additive and/or synergistic effects in improving drought resistance in plants. Many of these genes also improve freezing tolerance (or resistance); the physical stresses incurred during freezing and drought are similar in nature and may be mitigated in similar fashion. Benefit may be conferred via constitutive expression of these genes, but the preferred means of expressing these novel genes may be through the use of a turgor-induced promoter (such as the promoters for the turgor-induced genes described in Guerrero et al. 1990 and Shagan et al., 1993). Spatial and temporal expression patterns of these genes may enable maize to better withstand stress.

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Expression of genes that are involved with specific morphological traits that allow for increased water extractions from drying soil would be of benefit. For example, introduction and expression of genes that alter root characteristics may enhance water uptake. Expression of genes that enhance reproductive fitness during times of stress would be of significant value. For example, expression of DNAs that improve the synchrony of pollen shed and receptiveness of the female flower parts, i.e., silks, would be of benefit. In addition, expression of genes that minimize kernel abortion during times of stress would increase the amount of grain to be harvested and hence be of value. Regulation of cytokinin levels in monocots, such as maize, by introduction and expression of an isopentenyl transferase gene with appropriate regulatory sequences can improve monocot stress resistance and yield (Gan et al., Science, 270:1986 (1995)).

Given the overall role of water in determining yield, it is contemplated that enabling plants to utilize water more efficiently, through the introduction and expression of novel genes, will improve overall performance even when soil water availability is not limiting. By introducing genes that improve the ability of plants to maximize water usage across a full range of stresses relating to water availability, yield stability or consistency of yield performance may be realized.

4. Disease Resistance

It is proposed that increased resistance to diseases may be realized through introduction of genes into plants period. It is possible to produce resistance to diseases caused by viruses, bacteria, fungi, root pathogens, insects and nematodes. It is also contemplated that control of mycotoxin producing organisms may be

realized through expression of introduced genes.

Resistance to viruses may be produced through expression of novel genes. For example, it has been demonstrated that expression of a viral coat protein in a transgenic plant can impart resistance to infection of the plant by that virus and perhaps other closely related viruses (Cuozzo et al., 1988, Hemenway et al., 1988, Abel et al., 1986). It is contemplated that expression of antisense genes targeted at essential viral functions may impart resistance to said virus. For example, an antisense gene targeted at the gene responsible for replication of viral nucleic acid

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may inhibit said replication and lead to resistance to the virus. It is believed that interference with other viral functions through the use of antisense genes may also increase resistance to viruses. Further it is proposed that it may be possible to achieve resistance to viruses through other approaches, including, but not limited to the use of satellite viruses.

It is proposed that increased resistance to diseases caused by bacteria and fungi may be realized through introduction of novel genes. It is contemplated that genes encoding so-called "peptide antibiotics," pathogenesis related (PR) proteins, toxin resistance, and proteins affecting host-pathogen interactions such as morphological characteristics will be useful. Peptide antibiotics are polypeptide sequences which are inhibitory to growth of bacteria and other microorganisms. For example, the classes of peptides referred to as cecropins and magainins inhibit growth of many species of bacteria and fungi. It is proposed that expression of PR proteins in plants may be useful in conferring resistance to bacterial disease. These genes are induced following pathogen attack on a host plant and have been divided into at least five classes of proteins (Bol et al., 1990). Included amongst the PR proteins are beta-1,3-glucanases, chitinases, and osmotin and other proteins that are believed to function in plant resistance to disease organisms. Other genes have been identified that have antifungal properties, e.g., UDA (stinging nettle lectin) and hevein (Broakgert et al., 1989; Barkai-Golan et al., 1978). It is known that certain plant diseases are caused by the production of phytotoxins. Resistance to these diseases could be achieved through expression of a novel gene that encodes an enzyme capable of degrading or otherwise inactivating the phytotoxin. Expression novel genes that alter the interactions between the host plant and pathogen may be useful in reducing the ability the disease organism to invade the tissues of the host plant, e.g., an increase in the waxiness of the leaf cuticle or other morphological characteristics.

Plant parasitic nematodes are a cause of disease in many plants. It is proposed that it would be possible to make the plant resistant to these organisms through the expression of novel genes. It is anticipated that control of nematode infestations would be accomplished by altering the ability of the nematode to

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recognize or attach to a host plant and/or enabling the plant to produce nematicidal compounds, including but not limited to proteins.

5. Mycotoxin Reduction/Elimination

Production of mycotoxins, including aflatoxin and fumonisin, by fungi associated with plants is a significant factor in rendering the grain not useful. These fungal organisms do not cause disease symptoms and/or interfere with the growth of the plant, but they produce chemicals (mycotoxins) that are toxic to animals. Inhibition of the growth of these fungi would reduce the synthesis of these toxic substances and, therefore, reduce grain losses due to mycotoxin contamination. Novel genes may be introduced into plants that would inhibit synthesis of the mycotoxin without interfering with fungal growth. Expression of a novel gene which encodes an enzyme capable of rendering the mycotoxin nontoxic would be useful in order to achieve reduced mycotoxin contamination of grain. The result of any of the above mechanisms would be a reduced presence of mycotoxins on grain.

6. Grain Composition or Quality

Genes may be introduced into plants, particularly commercially important cereals such as maize, wheat or rice, to improve the grain for which the cereal is primarily grown. A wide range of novel transgenic plants produced in this manner may be envisioned depending on the particular end use of the grain.

For example, the largest use of maize grain is for feed or food. Introduction of genes that alter the composition of the grain may greatly enhance the feed or food value. The primary components of maize grain are starch, protein, and oil. Each of these primary components of maize grain may be improved by altering its level or composition. Several examples may be mentioned for illustrative purposes but in no way provide an exhaustive list of possibilities.

The protein of many cereal grains is suboptimal for feed and food purposes especially when fed to pigs, poultry, and humans. The protein is deficient in several amino acids that are essential in the diet of these species, requiring the addition of supplements to the grain. Limiting essential amino acids may include lysine, methionine, tryptophan, threonine, valine, arginine, and histidine. Some amino acids become limiting only after the grain is supplemented with other inputs for feed

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formulations. For example, when the grain is supplemented with soybean meal to meet lysine requirements, methionine becomes limiting. The levels of these essential amino acids in seeds and grain may be elevated by mechanisms which include, but are not limited to, the introduction of genes to increase the biosynthesis of the amino acids, decrease the degradation of the amino acids, increase the storage of the amino acids in proteins, or increase transport of the amino acids to the seeds or grain.

One mechanism for increasing the biosynthesis of the amino acids is to introduce genes that deregulate the amino acid biosynthetic pathways such that the plant can no longer adequately control the levels that are produced. This may be done by deregulating or bypassing steps in the amino acid biosynthetic pathway which are normally regulated by levels of the amino acid end product of the pathway. Examples include the introduction of genes that encode deregulated versions of the enzymes aspartokinase or dihydrodipicolinic acid (DHDP)-synthase for increasing lysine and threonine production, and anthranilate synthase for increasing tryptophan production. Reduction of the catabolism of the amino acids may be accomplished by introduction of DNA sequences that reduce or eliminate the expression of genes encoding enzymes that catalyse steps in the catabolic pathways such as the enzyme lysine-ketoglutarate reductase.

The protein composition of the grain may be altered to improve the balance of amino acids in a variety of ways including elevating expression of native proteins, decreasing expression of those with poor composition, changing the composition of native proteins, or introducing genes encoding entirely new proteins possessing superior composition. DNA may be introduced that decreases the expression of members of the zein family of storage proteins. This DNA may encode ribozymes or antisense sequences directed to impairing expression of zein proteins or expression of regulators of zein expression such as the opaque-2 gene product. The protein composition of the grain may be modified through the phenomenon of cosuppression, i.e., inhibition of expression of an endogenous gene through the expression of an identical structural gene or gene fragment introduced through transformation (Goring et al., 1991). Additionally, the introduced DNA may encode

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enzymes which degrade seines. The decreases in zein expression that are achieved may be accompanied by increases in proteins with more desirable amino acid composition or increases in other major seed constituents such as starch.

Alternatively, a chimeric gene may be introduced that comprises a coding sequence for a native protein of adequate amino acid composition such as for one of the globulin proteins or 10 kD zein of maize and a promoter or other regulatory sequence designed to elevate expression of said protein. The coding sequence of said gene may include additional or replacement codons for essential amino acids. Further, a coding sequence obtained from another species, or, a partially or completely synthetic sequence encoding a completely unique peptide sequence designed to enhance the amino acid composition of the seed may be employed.

The introduction of genes that alter the oil content of the grain may be of value. Increases in oil content may result in increases in metabolizable energy content and density of the seeds for uses in feed and food. The introduced genes may encode enzymes that remove or reduce rate-limitations or regulated steps in fatty acid or lipid biosynthesis. Such genes may include, but are not limited to, those that encode acetyl-CoA carboxylase, ACP-acyltransferase, beta-ketoacyl-ACP synthase, plus other well known fatty acid biosynthetic activities. Other possibilities are genes that encode proteins that do not possess enzymatic activity such as acyl carrier protein. Additional examples include 2-acetyltransferase, oleosin pyruvate dehydrogenase complex, acetyl CoA synthetase, ATP citrate lyase, ADP-glucose pyrophosphorylase and genes of the carnitine-CoA- acetyl-CoA shuttles. It is anticipated that expression of genes related to oil biosynthesis will be targeted to the plastid, using a plastid transit peptide sequence and preferably expressed in the seed embryo. Genes may be introduced that alter the balance of fatty acids present in the oil providing a more healthful or nutritive feedstuff. The introduced DNA may also encode sequences that block expression of enzymes involved in fatty acid biosynthesis, altering the proportions of fatty acids present in the grain such as described below.

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Genes may be introduced that enhance the nutritive value of the starch component of the grain, for example by increasing the degree of branching, resulting in improved utilization of the starch in cows by delaying its metabolism.

Besides affecting the major constituents of the grain, genes may be introduced that affect a variety of other nutritive, processing, or other quality aspects of the grain as used for feed or food. For example, pigmentation of the grain may be increased or decreased. Enhancement and stability of yellow pigmentation is desirable in some animal feeds and may be achieved by introduction of genes that result in enhanced production of xanthophylls and carotenes by eliminating rate-limiting steps in their production. Such genes may encode altered forms of the enzymes phytoene synthase, phytoene desaturase, or lycopene synthase. Alternatively, unpigmented white corn is desirable for production of many food products and may be produced by the introduction of DNA which blocks or eliminates steps in pigment production pathways.

Feed or food comprising some cereal grains possesses insufficient quantities of vitamins and must be supplemented to provide adequate nutritive value. Introduction of genes that enhance vitamin biosynthesis in seeds may be envisioned including, for example, vitamins A, E, B₁₂, choline, and the like. For example, maize grain also does not possess sufficient mineral content for optimal nutritive value. Genes that affect the accumulation or availability of compounds containing phosphorus, sulfur, calcium, manganese, zinc, and iron among others would be valuable. An example may be the introduction of a gene that reduced phytic acid production or encoded the enzyme phytase which enhances phytic acid breakdown. These genes would increase levels of available phosphate in the diet, reducing the need for supplementation with mineral phosphate.

Numerous other examples of improvement of cereals for feed and food purposes might be described. The improvements may not even necessarily involve the grain, but may, for example, improve the value of the grain for silage. Introduction of DNA to accomplish this might include sequences that alter lignin production such as those that result in the "brown midrib" phenotype associated with superior feed value for cattle.

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In addition to direct improvements in feed or food value, genes may also be introduced which improve the processing of grain and improve the value of the products resulting from the processing. The primary method of processing certain grains such as maize is via wetmilling. Maize may be improved though the expression of novel genes that increase the efficiency and reduce the cost of processing such as by decreasing steeping time.

Improving the value of wetmilling products may include altering the quantity or quality of starch, oil, corn gluten meal, or the components of corn gluten feed. Elevation of starch may be achieved through the identification and elimination of rate limiting steps in starch biosynthesis or by decreasing levels of the other components of the grain resulting in proportional increases in starch. An example of the former may be the introduction of genes encoding ADP-glucose pyrophosphorylase enzymes with altered regulatory activity or which are expressed at higher level. Examples of the latter may include selective inhibitors of, for example, protein or oil biosynthesis expressed during later stages of kernel development.

The properties of starch may be beneficially altered by changing the ratio of amylose to amylopectin, the size of the starch molecules, or their branching pattern. Through these changes a broad range of properties may be modified which include, but are not limited to, changes in gelatinization temperature, heat of gelatinization, clarity of films and pastes, Theological properties, and the like. To accomplish these changes in properties, genes that encode granule-bound or soluble starch synthase activity or branching enzyme activity may be introduced alone or combination. DNA such as antisense constructs may also be used to decrease levels of endogenous activity of these enzymes. The introduced genes or constructs may possess regulatory sequences that time their expression to specific intervals in starch biosynthesis and starch granule development. Furthermore, it may be advisable to introduce and express genes that result in the *in vivo* derivatization, or other modification, of the glucose moieties of the starch molecule. The covalent attachment of any molecule may be envisioned, limited only by the existence of enzymes that catalyze the derivatizations and the accessibility of appropriate

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substrates in the starch granule. Examples of important derivations may include the addition of functional groups such as amines, carboxyls, or phosphate groups which provide sites for subsequent *in vitro* derivatizations or affect starch properties through the introduction of ionic charges. Examples of other modifications may include direct changes of the glucose units such as loss of hydroxyl groups or their oxidation to aldehyde or carboxyl groups.

Oil is another product of wetmilling of corn and other grains, the value of which may be improved by introduction and expression of genes. The quantity of oil that can be extracted by wetmilling may be elevated by approaches as described for feed and food above. Oil properties may also be altered to improve its performance in the production and use of cooking oil, shortenings, lubricants or other oil-derived products or improvement of its health attributes when used in the food-related applications. Novel fatty acids may also be synthesized which upon extraction can serve as starting materials for chemical syntheses. The changes in oil properties may be achieved by altering the type, level, or lipid arrangement of the fatty acids present in the oil. This in turn may be accomplished by the addition of genes that encode enzymes that catalyze the synthesis of novel fatty acids and the lipids possessing them or by increasing levels of native fatty acids while possibly reducing levels of precursors. Alternatively DNA sequences may be introduced which slow or block steps in fatty acid biosynthesis resulting in the increase in precursor fatty acid intermediates. Genes that might be added include desaturases, epoxidases, hydratases, dehydratases, and other enzymes that catalyze reactions involving fatty acid intermediates. Representative examples of catalytic steps that might be blocked include the desaturations from stearic to oleic acid and oleic to linolenic acid resulting in the respective accumulations of stearic and oleic acids.

Improvements in the other major cereal wetmilling products, gluten meal and gluten feed, may also be achieved by the introduction of genes to obtain novel plants. Representative possibilities include but are not limited to those described above for improvement of food and feed value.

In addition it may further be considered that the plant be used for the production or manufacturing of useful biological compounds that were either not

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produced at all, or not produced at the same level, in the plant previously. The novel plants producing these compounds are made possible by the introduction and expression of genes by transformation methods. The possibilities include, but are not limited to, any biological compound which is presently produced by any organism such as proteins, nucleic acids, primary and intermediary metabolites, carbohydrate polymers, etc. The compounds may be produced by the plant, extracted upon harvest and/or processing, and used for any presently recognized useful purpose such as pharmaceuticals, fragrances, industrial enzymes to name a few.

Further possibilities to exemplify the range of grain traits or properties potentially encoded by introduced genes in transgenic plants include grain with less breakage susceptibility for export purposes or larger grit size when processed by dry milling through introduction of genes that enhance gamma-zein synthesis, popcorn with improved popping quality and expansion volume through genes that increase pericarp thickness, corn with whiter grain for food uses though introduction of genes that effectively block expression of enzymes involved in pigment production pathways, and improved quality of alcoholic beverages or sweet corn through introduction of genes which affect flavor such as the shrunken gene (encoding sucrose synthase) for sweet corn.

7. Plant Agronomic Characteristics

Two of the factors determining where plants can be grown are the average daily temperature during the growing season and the length of time between frosts. Within the areas where it is possible to grow a particular plant, there are varying limitations on the maximal time it is allowed to grow to maturity and be harvested. The plant to be grown in a particular area is selected for its ability to mature and dry down to harvestable moisture content within the required period of time with maximum possible yield. Therefore, plant of varying maturities are developed for different growing locations. Apart from the need to dry down sufficiently to permit harvest is the desirability of having maximal drying take place in the field to minimize the amount of energy required for additional drying post-harvest. Also the more readily the grain can dry down, the more time there is available for growth and

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kernel fill. Genes that influence maturity and/or dry down can be identified and introduced into plant lines using transformation techniques to create new varieties adapted to different growing locations or the same growing location but having improved yield to moisture ratio at harvest. Expression of genes that are involved in regulation of plant development may be especially useful, e.g., the liguleless and rough sheath genes that have been identified in plants.

Genes may be introduced into plants that would improve standability and other plant growth characteristics. For example, expression of novel genes which confer stronger stalks, improved root systems, or prevent or reduce ear droppage would be of great value to the corn farmer. Introduction and expression of genes that increase the total amount of photoassimilate available by, for example, increasing light distribution and/or interception would be advantageous. In addition the expression of genes that increase the efficiency of photosynthesis and/or the leaf canopy would further increase gains in productivity. Such approaches would allow for increased plant populations in the field.

Delay of late season vegetative senescence would increase the flow of assimilate into the grain and thus increase yield. Overexpression of genes within plants that are associated with "stay green" or the expression of any gene that delays senescence would achieve be advantageous. For example, a non-yellowing mutant has been identified in *Festuca pratensis* (Davies et al., 1990). Expression of this gene as well as others may prevent premature breakdown of chlorophyll and thus maintain canopy function.

8. Nutrient Utilization

The ability to utilize available nutrients and minerals may be a limiting factor in growth of many plants. It is proposed that it would be possible to alter nutrient uptake, tolerate pH extremes, mobilization through the plant, storage pools, and availability for metabolic activities by the introduction of novel genes. These modifications would allow a plant to more efficiently utilize available nutrients. It is contemplated that an increase in the activity of, for example, an enzyme that is normally present in the plant and involved in nutrient utilization would increase the availability of a nutrient. An example of such an enzyme would be phytase. It is

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also contemplated that expression of a novel gene may make a nutrient source available that was previously not accessible, e.g., an enzyme that releases a component of nutrient value from a more complex molecule, perhaps a macromolecule.

9. Male Sterility

Male sterility is useful in the production of hybrid seed. It is proposed that male sterility may be produced through expression of novel genes. For example, it has been shown that expression of genes that encode proteins that interfere with development of the male inflorescence and/or gametophyte result in male sterility. Chimeric ribonuclease genes that express in the anthers of transgenic tobacco and oilseed rape have been demonstrated to lead to male sterility (Mariani et al, 1990).

For example, a number of mutations were discovered in maize that confer cytoplasmic male sterility. One mutation in particular, referred to as T cytoplasm, also correlates with sensitivity to Southern corn leaf blight. A DNA sequence, designated TURF-13 (Levings, 1990), was identified that correlates with T cytoplasm. It would be possible through the introduction of TURF-13 via transformation to separate male sterility from disease sensitivity. As it is necessary to be able to restore male fertility for breeding purposes and for grain production, it is proposed that genes encoding restoration of male fertility may also be introduced.

10. Negative Selectable Markers

Introduction of genes encoding traits that can be selected against may be useful for eliminating undesirable linked genes. When two or more genes are introduced together by cotransformation, the genes will be linked together on the host chromosome. For example, a gene encoding a Bt gene that confers insect resistance on the plant may be introduced into a plant together with a bar gene that is useful as a selectable marker and confers resistance to the herbicide Ignite® on the plant. However, it may not be desirable to have an insect resistant plant that is also resistant to the herbicide Ignite®. It is proposed that one could also introduce an antisense bar gene that is expressed in those tissues where one does not want expression of the bar gene, e.g., in whole plant parts. Hence, although the bar gene is expressed and is useful as a selectable marker, it is not useful to confer herbicide

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resistance on the whole plant. The *bar* antisense gene is a negative selectable marker.

Negative selection is necessary in order to screen a population of transformants for rare homologous recombinants generated through gene targeting. For example, a homologous recombinant may be identified through the inactivation of a gene that was previously expressed in that cell. The antisense gene to neomycin phosphotransferase II (nptII) has been investigated as a negative selectable marker in tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum) and Arabidopsis thaliana (Xiang and Guerra, 1993). In this example both sense and antisense nptII genes are introduced into a plant through transformation and the resultant plants are sensitive to the antibiotic kanamycin. An introduced gene that integrates into the host cell chromosome at the site of the antisense nptII gene, and inactivates the antisense gene, will make the plant resistant to kanamycin and other aminoglycoside antibiotics. Therefore, rare site specific recombinants may be identified by screening for antibiotic resistance. Similarly, any gene, native to the plant or introduced through transformation, that when inactivated confers resistance to a compound, may be useful as a negative selectable marker.

It is contemplated that negative selectable markers may also be useful in other ways. One application is to construct transgenic lines in which one could select for transposition to unlinked sites. In the process of tagging it is most common for the transposable element to move to a genetically linked site on the same chromosome. A selectable marker for recovery of rare plants in which transposition has occurred to an unlinked locus would be useful. For example, the enzyme cytosine deaminase may be useful for this purpose (Stouggard, 1993). In the presence of this enzyme the compound 5-fluorocytosine is converted to 5-fluoruracil which is toxic to plant and animal cells. If a transposable element is linked to the gene for the enzyme cytosine deaminase, one may select for transposition to unlinked sites by selecting for transposition events in which the resultant plant is now resistant to 5-fluorocytosine. The parental plants and plants containing transpositions to linked sites will remain sensitive to 5-fluorocytosine. Resistance to 5-fluorocytosine is due to loss of the cytosine deaminase gene through

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genetic segregation of the transposable element and the cytosine deaminase gene. Other genes that encode proteins that render the plant sensitive to a certain compound will also be useful in this context. For example, T-DNA gene 2 from *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* encodes a protein that catalyzes the conversion of alphanaphthalene acetamide (NAM) to alphanaphthalene acetic acid (NAA) renders plant cells sensitive to high concentrations of NAM (Depicker et al., 1988).

It is also contemplated that negative selectable markers may be useful in the construction of transposon tagging lines. For example, by marking an autonomous transposable element such as Ac, Master Mu, or En/Spn with a negative selectable marker, one could select for transformants in which the autonomous element is not stably integrated into the genome. This would be desirable, for example, when transient expression of the autonomous element is desired to activate in *trans* the transposition of a defective transposable element, such as Ds, but stable integration of the autonomous element is not desired. The presence of the autonomous element may not be desired in order to stabilize the defective element, i.e., prevent it from further transposing. However, it is proposed that if stable integration of an autonomous transposable element is desired in a plant the presence of a negative selectable marker may make it possible to eliminate the autonomous element during the breeding process.

11. Non-Protein-Expressing Sequences

a. RNA-Expressing

DNA may be introduced into plants for the purpose of expressing RNA transcripts that function to affect plant phenotype yet are not translated into protein. Two examples are antisense RNA and RNA with ribozyme activity. Both may serve possible functions in reducing or eliminating expression of native or introduced plant genes.

Genes may be constructed or isolated, which when transcribed, produce antisense RNA that is complementary to all or part(s) of a targeted messenger RNA(s). The antisense RNA reduces production of the polypeptide product of the messenger RNA. The polypeptide product may be any protein encoded by the plant genome. The aforementioned genes will be referred to as antisense genes. An

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antisense gene may thus be introduced into a plant by transformation methods to produce a novel transgenic plant with reduced expression of a selected protein of interest. For example, the protein may be an enzyme that catalyzes a reaction in the plant. Reduction of the enzyme activity may reduce or eliminate products of the reaction which include any enzymatically synthesized compound in the plant such as fatty acids, amino acids, carbohydrates, nucleic acids and the like. Alternatively, the protein may be a storage protein, such as a zein, or a structural protein, the decreased expression of which may lead to changes in seed amino acid composition or plant morphological changes respectively. The possibilities cited above are provided only by way of example and do not represent the full range of applications.

Genes may also be constructed or isolated, which when transcribed produce RNA enzymes, or ribozymes, which can act as endoribonucleases and catalyze the cleavage of RNA molecules with selected sequences. The cleavage of selected messenger RNA's can result in the reduced production of their encoded polypeptide products. These genes may be used to prepare novel transgenic plants which possess them. The transgenic plants may possess reduced levels of polypeptides including but not limited to the polypeptides cited above that may be affected by antisense RNA.

It is also possible that genes may be introduced to produce novel transgenic plants which have reduced expression of a native gene product by a mechanism of cosuppression. It has been demonstrated in tobacco, tomato, and petunia (Goring et al., 1991; Smith et al., 1990; Napoli et al., 1990; van der Krol et al., 1990) that expression of the sense transcript of a native gene will reduce or eliminate expression of the native gene in a manner similar to that observed for antisense genes. The introduced gene may encode all or part of the targeted native protein but its translation may not be required for reduction of levels of that native protein.

b. Non-RNA-Expressing

For example, DNA elements including those of transposable elements such as Ds, Ac, or Mu, may be inserted into a gene and cause mutations. These DNA elements may be inserted in order to inactivate (or activate) a gene and thereby "tag" a particular trait. In this instance the transposable element does not cause instability

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of the tagged mutation, because the utility of the element does not depend on its ability to move in the genome. Once a desired trait is tagged, the introduced DNA sequence may be used to clone the corresponding gene, e.g., using the introduced DNA sequence as a PCR primer together with PCR gene cloning techniques (Shapiro, 1983; Dellaporta et al., 1988). Once identified, the entire gene(s) for the particular trait, including control or regulatory regions where desired may be isolated, cloned and manipulated as desired. The utility of DNA elements introduced into an organism for purposed of gene tagging is independent of the DNA sequence and does not depend on any biological activity of the DNA sequence, i.e., transcription into RNA or translation into protein. The sole function of the DNA element is to disrupt the DNA sequence of a gene.

It is contemplated that unexpressed DNA sequences, including novel synthetic sequences could be introduced into cells as proprietary "labels" of those cells and plants and seeds thereof. It would not be necessary for a label DNA element to disrupt the function of a gene endogenous to the host organism, as the sole function of this DNA would be to identify the origin of the organism. For example, one could introduce a unique DNA sequence into a plant and this DNA element would identify all cells, plants, and progeny of these cells as having arisen from that labeled source. It is proposed that inclusion of label DNAs would enable one to distinguish proprietary germplasm or germplasm derived from such, from unlabelled germplasm.

Another possible element which may be introduced is a matrix attachment region element (MAR), such as the chicken lysozyme A element (Stief et al., 1989), which can be positioned around an expressible gene of interest to effect an increase in overall expression of the gene and diminish position dependant effects upon incorporation into the plant genome (Stief et al., 1989; Phi-Van et al., 1990).

III. <u>Transformed (Transgenic) Plants of the Invention and Methods of Preparation</u>

Plant species may be transformed with the DNA construct of the present invention by the DNA-mediated transformation of plant cell protoplasts and

subsequent regeneration of the plant from the transformed protoplasts in accordance with procedures well known in the art.

Any plant tissue capable of subsequent clonal propagation, whether by organogenesis or embryogenesis, may be transformed with a vector of the present invention. The term "organogenesis," as used herein, means a process by which shoots and roots are developed sequentially from meristematic centers; the term "embryogenesis," as used herein, means a process by which shoots and roots develop together in a concerted fashion (not sequentially), whether from somatic cells or gametes. The particular tissue chosen will vary depending on the clonal propagation systems available for, and best suited to, the particular species being transformed. Exemplary tissue targets include leaf disks, pollen, embryos, cotyledons, hypocotyls, megagametophytes, callus tissue, existing meristematic tissue (e.g., apical meristems, axillary buds, and root meristems), and induced meristem tissue (e.g., cotyledon meristem and ultilane meristem).

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Plants of the present invention may take a variety of forms. The plants may be chimeras of transformed cells and non-transformed cells; the plants may be clonal transformants (e.g., all cells transformed to contain the expression cassette); the plants may comprise grafts of transformed and untransformed tissues (e.g., a transformed root stock grafted to an untransformed scion in citrus species). The transformed plants may be propagated by a variety of means, such as by clonal propagation or classical breeding techniques. For example, first generation (or T1) transformed plants may be selfed to give homozygous second generation (or T2) transformed plants, and the T2 plants further propagated through classical breeding techniques. A dominant selectable marker (such as npt II) can be associated with the expression cassette to assist in breeding.

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Thus, the present invention provides a transformed (transgenic) plant cell, in planta or ex planta, including a transformed plastid or other organelle, e.g., nucleus, mitochondria or chloroplast. The present invention may be used for transformation of any plant species, including, but not limited to, cells from corn (Zea mays), Brassica sp. (e.g., B. napus, B. rapa, B. juncea), particularly those Brassica species useful as sources of seed oil, alfalfa (Medicago sativa), rice (Oryza sativa), rye

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(Secale cereale), sorghum (Sorghum bicolor, Sorghum vulgare), millet (e.g., pearl millet (Pennisetum glaucum), proso millet (Panicum miliaceum), foxtail millet (Setaria italica), finger millet (Eleusine coracana)), sunflower (Helianthus annuus), safflower (Carthamus tinctorius), wheat (Triticum aestivum), soybean (Glycine max), tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum), potato (Solanum tuberosum), peanuts (Arachis hypogaea), cotton (Gossypium barbadense, Gossypium hirsutum), sweet potato (Ipomoea batatus), cassava (Manihot esculenta), coffee (Cofea spp.), coconut (Cocos nucifera), pineapple (Ananas comosus), citrus trees (Citrus spp.), cocoa (Theobroma cacao), tea (Camellia sinensis), banana (Musa spp.), avocado (Persea ultilane), fig (Ficus casica), guava (Psidium guajava), mango (Mangifera indica), olive (Olea europaea), papaya (Carica papaya), cashew (Anacardium occidentale), macadamia (Macadamia integrifolia), almond (Prunus amygdalus), sugar beets (Beta vulgaris), sugarcane (Saccharum spp.), oats, duckweed (Lemna), barley, vegetables, ornamentals, and conifers.

Duckweed (*Lemna*, see WO 00/07210) includes members of the family *Lemnaceae*. There are known four genera and 34 species of duckweed as follows: genus *Lemna* (*L. aequinoctialis*, *L. disperma*, *L. ecuadoriensis*, *L. gibba*, *L. japonica*, *L. minor*, *L. miniscula*, *L. obscura*, *L. perpusilla*, *L. tenera*, *L. trisulca*, *L. turionifera*, *L. valdiviana*); genus *Spirodela* (*S. intermedia*, *S. polyrrhiza*, *S. punctata*); genus *Woffia* (*Wa. Angusta*, *Wa. Arrhiza*, *Wa. Australina*, *Wa. Borealis*, *Wa. Brasiliensis*, *Wa. Columbiana*, *Wa. Elongata*, *Wa. Globosa*, *Wa. Microscopica*,

Wa. Neglecta) and genus Wofiella (W1. ultila, W1. ultilanen, W1. gladiata, W1.

ultila, W1. lingulata, W1. repunda, W1. rotunda, and W1. neotropica). Any other

genera or species of *Lemnaceae*, if they exist, are also aspects of the present invention. *Lemna gibba, Lemna minor*, and *Lemna miniscula* are preferred, with *Lemna* minor and *Lemna miniscula* being most preferred. *Lemna* species can be classified using the taxonomic scheme described by Landolt, Biosystematic Investigation on the Family of Duckweeds: The family of Lemnaceae – A Monograph Study. Geobatanischen Institut ETH, Stiftung Rubel, Zurich (1986)).

Vegetables within the scope of the invention include tomatoes (*Lycopersicon esculentum*), lettuce (e.g., *Lactuca sativa*), green beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), lima

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beans (Phaseolus limensis), peas (Lathyrus spp.), and members of the genus Cucumis such as cucumber (C. sativus), cantaloupe (C. cantalupensis), and musk melon (C. melo). Ornamentals include azalea (Rhododendron spp.), hydrangea (Macrophylla hydrangea), hibiscus (Hibiscus rosasanensis), roses (Rosa spp.). tulips (Tulipa spp.), daffodils (Narcissus spp.), petunias (Petunia hybrida), carnation (Dianthus caryophyllus), poinsettia (Euphorbia pulcherrima), and chrysanthemum. Conifers that may be employed in practicing the present invention include, for example, pines such as loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*), ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa), lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta), and Monterey pine (Pinus radiata), Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii); Western hemlock (Tsuga ultilane); Sitka spruce (Picea glauca); redwood (Sequoia sempervirens); true firs such as silver fir (Abies amabilis) and balsam fir (Abies balsamea); and cedars such as Western red cedar (Thuja plicata) and Alaska yellow-cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis). Leguminous plants include beans and peas. Beans include guar, locust bean, fenugreek, soybean, garden beans, cowpea, mungbean, lima bean, fava bean, lentils, chickpea, etc. Legumes include, but are not limited to, Arachis, e.g., peanuts, Vicia, e.g., crown vetch, hairy vetch, adzuki bean, mung bean, and chickpea, Lupinus, e.g., lupine, trifolium, Phaseolus, e.g., common bean and lima bean, Pisum, e.g., field bean, Melilotus, e.g., clover, Medicago, e.g., alfalfa, Lotus, e.g., trefoil, lens, e.g., lentil, and false indigo. Preferred forage and turf grass for use

Papaya, garlic, pea, peach, pepper, petunia, strawberry, sorghum, sweet potato, turnip, safflower, corn, pea, endive, gourd, grape, snap bean, chicory, cotton, tobacco, aubergine, beet, buckwheat, broad bean, nectarine, avocado, mango, banana, groundnut, potato, peanut, lettuce, pineapple, spinach, squash, sugarbeet, sugarcane, sweet corn, chrysanthemum.

in the methods of the invention include alfalfa, or chard grass, tall fescue, perennial

ryegrass, creeping bent grass, and redtop.

Other plants within the scope of the invention include *Acacia*, aneth, artichoke, arugula, blackberry, canola, cilantro, clementines, escarole, eucalyptus, fennel, grapefruit, honey dew, jicama, kiwifruit, lemon, lime, mushroom, nut, okra, orange, parsley, persimmon, plantain, pomegranate, poplar, radiata pine, radicchio,

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Southern pine, sweetgum, tangerine, triticale, vine, yams, appie, pear, quince, cherry, apricot, melon, hemp, buckwheat, grape, raspberry, chenopodium, blueberry, nectarine, peach, plum, strawberry, watermelon, eggplant, pepper, cauliflower, Brassica, e.g., broccoli, cabbage, ultilan sprouts, onion, carrot, leek, beet, broad bean, celery, radish, pumpkin, endive, gourd, garlic, snapbean, spinach, squash, turnip, ultilane, and zucchini.

Ornamental plants within the scope of the invention include impatiens, Begonia, Pelargonium, Viola, Cyclamen, Verbena, Vinca, Tagetes, Primula, Saint Paulia, Agertum, Amaranthus, Antihirrhinum, Aquilegia, Cineraria, Clover, Cosmo, Cowpea, Dahlia, Datura, Delphinium, Gerbera, Gladiolus, Gloxinia, Hippeastrum, Mesembryanthemum, Salpiglossos, and Zinnia. Other plants within the scope of the invention are shown in Table 1 (above).

Preferably, transgenic plants of the present invention are crop plants and in particular cereals (for example, corn, alfalfa, sunflower, rice, *Brassica*, canola, soybean, barley, soybean, sugarbeet, cotton, safflower, peanut, sorghum, wheat, millet, tobacco, etc.), and even more preferably corn, rice and soybean.

Transformation of plants can be undertaken with a single DNA molecule or multiple DNA molecules (i.e., co-transformation), and both these techniques are suitable for use with the expression cassettes of the present invention. Numerous transformation vectors are available for plant transformation, and the expression cassettes of this invention can be used in conjunction with any such vectors. The selection of vector will depend upon the preferred transformation technique and the target species for transformation.

A variety of techniques are available and known to those skilled in the art for introduction of constructs into a plant cell host. These techniques generally include transformation with DNA employing *A. tumefaciens* or *A. rhizogenes* as the transforming agent, liposomes, PEG precipitation, electroporation, DNA injection, direct DNA uptake, microprojectile bombardment, particle acceleration, and the like (See, for example, EP 295959 and EP 138341) (see below). However, cells other than plant cells may be transformed with the expression cassettes of the invention. The general descriptions of plant expression vectors and reporter genes, and

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Agrobacterium and Agrobacterium-mediated gene transfer, can be found in Gruber et al. (1993).

Expression vectors containing genomic or synthetic fragments can be introduced into protoplasts or into intact tissues or isolated cells. Preferably expression vectors are introduced into intact tissue. General methods of culturing plant tissues are provided for example by Maki et al., (1993); and by Phillips et al. (1988). Preferably, expression vectors are introduced into maize or other plant tissues using a direct gene transfer method such as microprojectile-mediated delivery, DNA injection, electroporation and the like. More preferably expression vectors are introduced into plant tissues using the microprojectile media delivery with the biolistic device. See, for example, Tomes et al. (1995). The vectors of the invention can not only be used for expression of structural genes but may also be used in exon-trap cloning, or promoter trap procedures to detect differential gene expression in varieties of tissues, (Lindsey et al., 1993; Auch & Reth et al.).

It is particularly preferred to use the binary type vectors of Ti and Ri plasmids of *Agrobacterium spp*. Ti-derived vectors transform a wide variety of higher plants, including monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants, such as soybean, cotton, rape, tobacco, and rice (Pacciotti et al., 1985: Byrne et al., 1987; Sukhapinda et al., 1987; Park et al., 1985: Hiei et al., 1994). The use of T-DNA to transform plant cells has received extensive study and is amply described (EP 120516; Hoekema, 1985; Knauf, et al., 1983; and An et al., 1985). For introduction into plants, the chimeric genes of the invention can be inserted into binary vectors as described in the examples.

Other transformation methods are available to those skilled in the art, such as direct uptake of foreign DNA constructs (see EP 295959), techniques of electroporation (Fromm et al., 1986) or high velocity ballistic bombardment with metal particles coated with the nucleic acid constructs (Kline et al., 1987, and U.S. Patent No. 4,945,050). Once transformed, the cells can be regenerated by those skilled in the art. Of particular relevance are the recently described methods to transform foreign genes into commercially important crops, such as rapeseed (De Block et al., 1989), sunflower (Everett et al., 1987), soybean (McCabe et al., 1988;

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Hinchee et al., 1988; Chee et al., 1989; Christou et al., 1989; EP 301749), rice (Hiel et al., 1994), and corn (Gordon Kamm et al., 1990; Fromm et al., 1990).

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the choice of method might depend on the type of plant, i.e., monocotyledonous or dicotyledonous, targeted for transformation. Suitable methods of transforming plant cells include, but are not limited to, microinjection (Crossway et al., 1986), electroporation (Riggs et al., 1986), Agrobacterium-mediated transformation (Hinchee et al., 1988), direct gene transfer (Paszkowski et al., 1984), and ballistic particle acceleration using devices available from Agracetus, Inc., Madison, Wis. And BioRad, Hercules, Calif. (see, for example, Sanford et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,945,050; and McCabe et al., 1988). Also see, Weissinger et al., 1988; Sanford et al., 1987 (onion); Christou et al., 1988 (soybean); McCabe et al., 1988 (soybean); Datta et al., 1990 (rice); Klein et al., 1988 (maize); Klein et al., 1988 (maize); Klein et al., 1988 (maize); Fromm et al., 1990 (maize); and Gordon-Kamm et al., 1990 (maize); Svab et al., 1990 (tobacco chloroplast); Koziel et al., 1993 (maize); Shimamoto et al., 1989 (rice); Christou et al., 1991 (rice); European Patent Application EP 0 332 581 (orchardgrass and other Pooideae); Vasil et al., 1993 (wheat); Weeks et al., 1993 (wheat). In one embodiment, the protoplast transformation method for maize is employed (European Patent Application EP 0 292 435, U. S. Pat. No. 5,350,689).

In another embodiment, a nucleotide sequence of the present invention is directly transformed into the plastid genome. Plastid transformation technology is extensively described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,451,513, 5,545,817, and 5,545,818, in PCT application no. WO 95/16783, and in McBride et al., 1994. The basic technique for chloroplast transformation involves introducing regions of cloned plastid DNA flanking a selectable marker together with the gene of interest into a suitable target tissue, e.g., using biolistics or protoplast transformation (e.g., calcium chloride or PEG mediated transformation). The 1 to 1.5 kb flanking regions, termed targeting sequences, facilitate orthologous recombination with the plastid genome and thus allow the replacement or modification of specific regions of the plastome. Initially, point mutations in the chloroplast 16S rRNA and rps12 genes conferring resistance to spectinomycin and/or streptomycin are utilized as selectable markers

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for transformation (Svab et al., 1990; Staub et al., 1992). This resulted in stable homoplasmic transformants at a frequency of approximately one per 100 bombardments of target leaves. The presence of cloning sites between these markers allowed creation of a plastid targeting vector for introduction of foreign genes (Staub et al., 1993). Substantial increases in transformation frequency are obtained by replacement of the recessive rRNA or r-protein antibiotic resistance genes with a dominant selectable marker, the bacterial aadA gene encoding the spectinomycin-detoxifying enzyme aminoglycoside-3'-adenyltransferase (Svab et al., 1993). Other selectable markers useful for plastid transformation are known in the art and encompassed within the scope of the invention. Typically, approximately 15-20 cell division cycles following transformation are required to reach a homoplastidic state. Plastid expression, in which genes are inserted by orthologous recombination into all of the several thousand copies of the circular plastid genome present in each plant cell, takes advantage of the enormous copy number advantage over nuclear-expressed genes to permit expression levels that can readily exceed 10% of the total soluble plant protein. In a preferred embodiment, a nucleotide sequence of the present invention is inserted into a plastid targeting vector and transformed into the plastid genome of a desired plant host. Plants homoplastic for plastid genomes containing a nucleotide sequence of the present invention are obtained, and are preferentially capable of high expression of the nucleotide sequence.

Agrobacterium tumefaciens cells containing a vector comprising an expression cassette of the present invention, wherein the vector comprises a Ti plasmid, are useful in methods of making transformed plants. Plant cells are infected with an Agrobacterium tumefaciens as described above to produce a transformed plant cell, and then a plant is regenerated from the transformed plant cell. Numerous Agrobacterium vector systems useful in carrying out the present invention are known.

For example, vectors are available for transformation using *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. These typically carry at least one T-DNA border sequence and include vectors such as pBIN19 (Bevan, 1984). In one preferred embodiment, the

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expression cassettes of the present invention may be inserted into either of the binary vectors pCIB200 and pCIB2001 for use with Agrobacterium. These vector cassettes for Agrobacterium-mediated transformation wear constructed in the following manner. PTJS75kan was created by Narl digestion of pTJS75

(Schmidhauser & Helinski, 1985) allowing excision of the tetracycline-resistance gene, followed by insertion of an AccI fragment from pUC4K carrying an NPTII (Messing & Vierra, 1982; Bevan et al., 1983; McBride et al., 1990). XhoI linkers were ligated to the EcoRV fragment of pCIB7 which contains the left and right T-DNA borders, a plant selectable nos/nptII chimeric gene and the pUC polylinker (Rothstein et al., 1987), and the XhoI- digested fragment was cloned into SalIdigested pTJS75kan to create pCIB200 (see also EP 0 332 104, example 19). PCIB200 contains the following unique polylinker restriction sites: EcoRI, SstI, KpnI, BgIII, XbaI, and SalI. The plasmid pCIB2001 is a derivative of pCIB200 which was created by the insertion into the polylinker of additional restriction sites.

Unique restriction sites in the polylinker of pCIB2001 are EcoRI, SstI, KpnI, BglII, Xbal, Sall, Mlul, Bell, Avrll, Apal, Hpal, and Stul. PCIB2001, in addition to containing these unique restriction sites also has plant and bacterial kanamycin selection, left and right T-DNA borders for Agrobacterium-mediated transformation, the RK2-derived trfA function for mobilization between E. coli and other hosts, and the OriT and OriV functions also from RK2. The pCIB2001 polylinker is suitable for the cloning of plant expression cassettes containing their own regulatory signals.

An additional vector useful for Agrobacterium-mediated transformation is the binary vector pCIB 10, which contains a gene encoding kanamycin resistance for selection in plants, T-DNA right and left border sequences and incorporates sequences from the wide host-range plasmid pRK252 allowing it to replicate in both E. coli and Agrobacterium. Its construction is described by Rothstein et al., 1987. Various derivatives of pCIB10 have been constructed which incorporate the gene for hygromycin B phosphotransferase described by Gritz et al., 1983. These derivatives enable selection of transgenic plant cells on hygromycin only (pCIB743),

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Methods using either a form of direct gene transfer or *Agrobacterium*mediated transfer usually, but not necessarily, are undertaken with a selectable
marker which may provide resistance to an antibiotic (e.g., kanamycin, hygromycin
or methotrexate) or a herbicide (e.g., phosphinothricin). The choice of selectable
marker for plant transformation is not, however, critical to the invention.

For certain plant species, different antibiotic or herbicide selection markers may be preferred. Selection markers used routinely in transformation include the nptII gene which confers resistance to kanamycin and related antibiotics (Messing & Vierra, 1982; Bevan et al., 1983), the bar gene which confers resistance to the herbicide phosphinothricin (White et al., 1990, Spencer et al., 1990), the hph gene which confers resistance to the antibiotic hygromycin (Blochinger & Diggelmann), and the dhfr gene, which confers resistance to methotrexate (Bourouis et al., 1983).

One such vector useful for direct gene transfer techniques in combination with selection by the herbicide Basta (or phosphinothricin) is pCIB3064. This vector is based on the plasmid pCIB246, which comprises the CaMV 35S promoter in operational fusion to the E. coli GUS gene and the CaMV 35S transcriptional terminator and is described in the PCT published application WO 93/07278, herein incorporated by reference. One gene useful for conferring resistance to phosphinothricin is the bar gene from *Streptomyces viridochromogenes* (Thompson et al., 1987). This vector is suitable for the cloning of plant expression cassettes containing their own regulatory signals.

An additional transformation vector is pSOG35 which utilizes the *E. coli* gene dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) as a selectable marker conferring resistance to methotrexate. PCR was used to amplify the 35S promoter (about 800 bp), intron 6 from the maize Adh1 gene (about 550 bp) and 18 bp of the GUS untranslated leader sequence from pSOG10. A 250 bp fragment encoding the *E. coli* dihydrofolate reductase type II gene was also amplified by PCR and these two PCR fragments were assembled with a SacI-PstI fragment from pBI221 (Clontech) which comprised the pUC19 vector backbone and the nopaline synthase terminator. Assembly of these fragments generated pSOG19 which contains the 35S promoter in fusion with the intron 6 sequence, the GUS leader, the DHFR gene and the nopaline synthase

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terminator. Replacement of the GUS leader in pSOG19 with the leader sequence from Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus check (MCMV) generated the vector pSOG35. pSOG19 and pSOG35 carry the pUC-derived gene for ampicillin resistance and have HindIII, SphI, PstI and EcoRI sites available for the cloning of foreign sequences.

IV. Production and Characterization of Stably Transformed Plants

Transgenic plant cells are then placed in an appropriate selective medium for selection of transgenic cells which are then grown to callus. Shoots are grown from callus and plantlets generated from the shoot by growing in rooting medium. The various constructs normally will be joined to a marker for selection in plant cells. Conveniently, the marker may be resistance to a biocide (particularly an antibiotic, such as kanamycin, G418, bleomycin, hygromycin, chloramphenicol, herbicide, or the like). The particular marker used will allow for selection of transformed cells as compared to cells lacking the DNA which has been introduced. Components of DNA constructs including transcription cassettes of this invention may be prepared from sequences which are native (endogenous) or foreign (exogenous) to the host. By "foreign" it is meant that the sequence is not found in the wild-type host into which the construct is introduced. Heterologous constructs will contain at least one region which is not native to the gene from which the transcription-initiation-region is derived.

To confirm the presence of the transgenes in transgenic cells and plants, a variety of assays may be performed. Such assays include, for example, "molecular biological" assays well known to those of skill in the art, such as Southern and Northern blotting, *in situ* hybridization and nucleic acid-based amplification methods such as PCR or RT-PCR; "biochemical" assays, such as detecting the presence of a protein product, e.g., by immunological means (ELISAs and Western blots) or by enzymatic function; plant part assays, such as leaf or root assays; and also, by analyzing the phenotype of the whole regenerated plant, e.g., for disease or pest resistance.

DNA may be isolated from cell lines or any plant parts to determine the presence of the preselected nucleic acid segment through the use of techniques well

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known to those skilled in the art. Note that intact sequences will not always be present, presumably due to rearrangement or deletion of sequences in the cell.

The presence of nucleic acid elements introduced through the methods of this invention may be determined by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Using this technique discreet fragments of nucleic acid are amplified and detected by gel electrophoresis. This type of analysis permits one to determine whether a preselected nucleic acid segment is present in a stable transformant, but does not prove integration of the introduced preselected nucleic acid segment into the host cell genome. In addition, it is not possible using PCR techniques to determine whether transformants have exogenous genes introduced into different sites in the genome, i.e., whether transformants are of independent origin. It is contemplated that using PCR techniques it would be possible to clone fragments of the host genomic DNA adjacent to an introduced preselected DNA segment.

Positive proof of DNA integration into the host genome and the independent identities of transformants may be determined using the technique of Southern hybridization. Using this technique specific DNA sequences that were introduced into the host genome and flanking host DNA sequences can be identified. Hence the Southern hybridization pattern of a given transformant serves as an identifying characteristic of that transformant. In addition it is possible through Southern hybridization to demonstrate the presence of introduced preselected DNA segments in high molecular weight DNA, i.e., confirm that the introduced preselected DNA segment has been integrated into the host cell genome. The technique of Southern hybridization provides information that is obtained using PCR, e.g., the presence of a preselected DNA segment, but also demonstrates integration into the genome and characterizes each individual transformant.

It is contemplated that using the techniques of dot or slot blot hybridization which are modifications of Southern hybridization techniques one could obtain the same information that is derived from PCR, e.g., the presence of a preselected DNA segment.

Both PCR and Southern hybridization techniques can be used to demonstrate transmission of a preselected DNA segment to progeny. In most instances the

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characteristic Southern hybridization pattern for a given transformant will segregate in progeny as one or more Mendelian genes (Spencer et al., 1992); Laursen et al., 1994) indicating stable inheritance of the gene. The nonchimeric nature of the callus and the parental transformants (R_0) was suggested by germline transmission and the identical Southern blot hybridization patterns and intensities of the transforming DNA in callus, R_0 plants and R_1 progeny that segregated for the transformed gene.

Whereas DNA analysis techniques may be conducted using DNA isolated from any part of a plant, RNA may only be expressed in particular cells or tissue types and hence it will be necessary to prepare RNA for analysis from these tissues. PCR techniques may also be used for detection and quantitation of RNA produced from introduced preselected DNA segments. In this application of PCR it is first necessary to reverse transcribe RNA into DNA, using enzymes such as reverse transcriptase, and then through the use of conventional PCR techniques amplify the DNA. In most instances PCR techniques, while useful, will not demonstrate integrity of the RNA product. Further information about the nature of the RNA product may be obtained by Northern blotting. This technique will demonstrate the presence of an RNA species and give information about the integrity of that RNA. The presence or absence of an RNA species can also be determined using dot or slot blot Northern hybridizations. These techniques are modifications of Northern blotting and will only demonstrate the presence or absence of an RNA species.

While Southern blotting and PCR may be used to detect the preselected DNA segment in question, they do not provide information as to whether the preselected DNA segment is being expressed. Expression may be evaluated by specifically identifying the protein products of the introduced preselected DNA segments or evaluating the phenotypic changes brought about by their expression.

Assays for the production and identification of specific proteins may make use of physical-chemical, structural, functional, or other properties of the proteins. Unique physical-chemical or structural properties allow the proteins to be separated and identified by electrophoretic procedures, such as native or denaturing gel electrophoresis or isoelectric focusing, or by chromatographic techniques such as

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ion exchange or gel exclusion chromatography. The unique structures of individual proteins offer opportunities for use of specific antibodies to detect their presence in formats such as an ELISA assay. Combinations of approaches may be employed with even greater specificity such as Western blotting in which antibodies are used to locate individual gene products that have been separated by electrophoretic techniques. Additional techniques may be employed to absolutely confirm the identity of the product of interest such as evaluation by amino acid sequencing following purification. Although these are among the most commonly employed, other procedures may be additionally used.

Assay procedures may also be used to identify the expression of proteins by their functionality, especially the ability of enzymes to catalyze specific chemical reactions involving specific substrates and products. These reactions may be followed by providing and quantifying the loss of substrates or the generation of products of the reactions by physical or chemical procedures. Examples are as varied as the enzyme to be analyzed.

Very frequently the expression of a gene product is determined by evaluating the phenotypic results of its expression. These assays also may take many forms including but not limited to analyzing changes in the chemical composition, morphology, or physiological properties of the plant. Morphological changes may include greater stature or thicker stalks. Most often changes in response of plants or plant parts to imposed treatments are evaluated under carefully controlled conditions termed bioassays.

V. Uses of Transgenic Plants

Once an expression cassette of the invention has been transformed into a particular plant species, it may be propagated in that species or moved into other varieties of the same species, particularly including commercial varieties, using traditional breeding techniques. Particularly preferred plants of the invention include the agronomically important crops listed above. The genetic properties engineered into the transgenic seeds and plants described above are passed on by sexual reproduction and can thus be maintained and propagated in progeny plants. The present invention also relates to a transgenic plant cell, tissue, organ, seed or plant

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part obtained from the transgenic plant. Also included within the invention are transgenic descendants of the plant as well as transgenic plant cells, tissues, organs, seeds and plant parts obtained from the descendants.

Preferably, the expression cassette in the transgenic plant is sexually transmitted. In one preferred embodiment, the coding sequence is sexually transmitted through a complete normal sexual cycle of the R0 plant to the R1 generation. Additionally preferred, the expression cassette is expressed in the cells, tissues, seeds or plant of a transgenic plant in an amount that is different than the amount in the cells, tissues, seeds or plant of a plant which only differs in that the expression cassette is absent.

The transgenic plants produced herein are thus expected to be useful for a variety of commercial and research purposes. Transgenic plants can be created for use in traditional agriculture to possess traits beneficial to the grower (e.g., agronomic traits such as resistance to water deficit, pest resistance, herbicide resistance or increased yield), beneficial to the consumer of the grain harvested from the plant (e.g., improved nutritive content in human food or animal feed; increased vitamin, amino acid, and antioxidant content; the production of antibodies (passive immunization) and nutriceuticals), or beneficial to the food processor (e.g., improved processing traits). In such uses, the plants are generally grown for the use of their grain in human or animal foods. Additionally, the use of root-specific promoters in transgenic plants can provide beneficial traits that are localized in the consumable (by animals and humans) roots of plants such as carrots, parsnips, and beets. However, other parts of the plants, including stalks, husks, vegetative parts, and the like, may also have utility, including use as part of animal silage or for ornamental purposes. Often, chemical constituents (e.g., oils or starches) of maize and other crops are extracted for foods or industrial use and transgenic plants may be created which have enhanced or modified levels of such components.

Transgenic plants may also find use in the commercial manufacture of proteins or other molecules, where the molecule of interest is extracted or purified from plant parts, seeds, and the like. Cells or tissue from the plants may also be cultured, grown *in vitro*, or fermented to manufacture such molecules.

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The transgenic plants may also be used in commercial breeding programs, or may be crossed or bred to plants of related crop species. Improvements encoded by the expression cassette may be transferred, e.g., from maize cells to cells of other species, e.g., by protoplast fusion.

The transgenic plants may have many uses in research or breeding, including creation of new mutant plants through insertional mutagenesis, in order to identify beneficial mutants that might later be created by traditional mutation and selection. An example would be the introduction of a recombinant DNA sequence encoding a transposable element that may be used for generating genetic variation. The methods of the invention may also be used to create plants having unique "signature sequences" or other marker sequences which can be used to identify proprietary lines or varieties.

Thus, the transgenic plants and seeds according to the invention can be used in plant breeding which aims at the development of plants with improved properties conferred by the expression cassette, such as tolerance of drought, disease, or other stresses. The various breeding steps are characterized by well-defined human intervention such as selecting the lines to be crossed, directing pollination of the parental lines, or selecting appropriate descendant plants. Depending on the desired properties different breeding measures are taken. The relevant techniques are well known in the art and include but are not limited to hybridization, inbreeding, backcross breeding, ultilane breeding, variety blend, interspecific hybridization, aneuploid techniques, etc. Hybridization techniques also include the sterilization of plants to yield male or female sterile plants by mechanical, chemical or biochemical means. Cross pollination of a male sterile plant with pollen of a different line assures that the genome of the male sterile but female fertile plant will uniformly obtain properties of both parental lines. Thus, the transgenic seeds and plants according to the invention can be used for the breeding of improved plant lines which for example increase the effectiveness of conventional methods such as herbicide or pesticide treatment or allow to dispense with said methods due to their modified genetic properties. Alternatively new crops with improved stress tolerance can be obtained which, due to their optimized genetic "equipment", yield harvested

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product of better quality than products which were not able to tolerate comparable adverse developmental conditions.

VI. A Computer Readable Medium

The invention also provides a computer readable medium having stored thereon a data structure containing nucleic acid sequences having at least 70% sequence identity to a nucleic acid sequence selected from those listed in SEO ID Nos: 1-953, 1001-1095, 1954-1966, 2000-2129, 2137-2661, 2662-4737 and 4738-6813, as well as complementary, ortholog, and variant sequences thereof. Storage and use of nucleic acid sequences on a computer readable medium is well known in the art. (See for example U.S. Patent Nos. 6,023,659; 5,867,402; 5,795,716) Examples of such medium include, but are not limited to, magnetic tape, optical disk, CD-ROM, random access memory, volatile memory, non-volatile memory and bubble memory. Accordingly, the nucleic acid sequences contained on the computer readable medium may be compared through use of a module that receives the sequence information and compares it to other sequence information. Examples of other sequences to which the nucleic acid sequences of the invention may be compared include those maintained by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI)(http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/) and the Swiss Protein Data Bank. A computer is an example of such a module that can read and compare nucleic acid sequence information. Accordingly, the invention also provides the method of comparing a nucleic acid sequence of the invention to another sequence. For example, a sequence of the invention may be submitted to the NCBI for a Blast search as described herein where the sequence is compared to sequence information contained within the NCBI database and a comparison is returned. The invention also provides nucleic acid sequence information in a computer readable medium that allows the encoded polypeptide to be optimized for a desired property. Examples of such properties include, but are not limited to, increased or decreased: thermal stability, chemical stability, hydrophylicity, hydrophobicity, and the like. Methods for the use of computers to model polypeptides and polynucleotides having altered activities are well known in the art and have been reviewed. (Lesyng et al., 1993; Surles et al., 1994; Koehl et al., 1996; Rossi et al., 2001).

The invention will be further described by the following non-limiting examples.

Example 1

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GeneChip Standard Protocol

Quantitation of total RNA

Total RNA from plant tissue is extracted and quantified.

- 1. Quantify total RNA using GeneQuant
 - 1OD₂₆₀=40 mg RNA/ml; A260/A280=1.9 to about 2.1
- 10 2. Run gel to check the integrity and purity of the extracted RNA

Synthesis of double-stranded cDNA

Gibco/BRL SuperScript Choice System for cDNA Synthesis (Cat#1B090-019) was employed to prepare cDNAs. T7-(dT)₂₄ oligonucleotides were prepared and purified by HPLC. (5'-

GGCCAGTGAATTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGGCGG-(dT)₂₄-3' SEQ ID NO:2136).

Step 1. Primer hybridization:

Incubate at 70°C for 10 minutes

20 Quick spin and put on ice briefly

Step 2. Temperature adjustment:

Incubate at 42°C for 2 minutes

Step 3. First strand synthesis:

DEPC-water- 1 µl

25 RNA (10 μg final)-10 μl

T7= $(dT)_{24}$ Primer (100 pmol final)-1 µl pmol

5X 1st strand cDNA buffer-4 μl

0.1M DTT (10 mM final)- 2 μl

10 mM dNTP mix (500 μM final)-1 μl

30 Superscript II RT 200 U/μl- 1 μl

Total of 20 µl

Mix well

Incubate at 42°C for 1 hour

Step 4. Second strand synthesis:

Place reactions on ice, quick spin

5 DEPC-water- 91 μl

5X 2nd strand cDNA buffer- 30 μl

mM dNTP mix (250 mM final) - 3 μl

E. coli DNA ligase (10 U/μl)-1 μl

E. coli DNA polymerase 1-10 U/μl- 4 μl

10 RnaseH 2U/μl -1 μl

T4 DNA polymerase 5 U/μl-2 μl

0.5 M EDTA (0.5 M final)--10 μl

Total 162 µl

Mix/spin down/incubate 16°C for 2 hours

15 <u>Step 5. Completing the reaction:</u>

Incubate at 16°C for 5 minutes

Purification of double stranded cDNA

- 1. Centrifuge PLG (Phase Lock Gel, Eppendorf 5 Prime, Inc., PI-188233) at 14,000X, transfer 162 μl of cDNA to PLG
- 2. Add 162 μl of Phenol:Chloroform:Isoamyl alcohol (pH 8.0), centrifuge 2 minutes
- 3. Transfer the supernatant to a fresh 1.5 ml tube, add

Glycogen (5 mg/ml)

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0.5 M NH₄OAC (0.75xVol)

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ETOH (2.5xVol, -20 C)

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- 4. Mix well and centrifuge at 14,000X for 20 minutes
- 5. Remove supernatant, add 0.5 ml 80% EtOH (-20°C)
- 6. Centrifuge for 5 minutes, air dry or by speed vac for 5-10 minutes
- 30 7. Add 44 μl DEPC H₂O

Analyze of quantity and size distribution of cDNA Run a gel using 1 µl of the double-stranded synthesis product

Synthesis of biotinylated cRNA

5	5 (use Enzo BioArray High Yield RNA Transcript Labeling Kit Cat#900					
	Purified cDNA	22 μl				
	10X Hy buffer	4 μl				
	10X biotin ribonucleotides	4 μl				
	10X DTT	4 μl				
10	10X Rnase inhibitor mix	4 μl				
	20X T7 RNA polymerase	2 μl				

40 µl

Centrifuge 5 seconds, and incubate for 4 hours at 37°C

Gently mix every 30-45 minutes

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Purification and quantification of cRNA

(use Qiagen Rneasy Mini kit Cat# 74103)

Determine concentration and dilute to 1 µg/µl concentration

20 Fragmentation of cRNA

Total

cRNA (1 μg/μl)	15 μΙ
5X Fragmentation Buffer*	6 µl
DEPC H ₂ O	<u>9 μl</u>
	30 ul

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*5x Fragmentation Buffer

 $1M \text{ Tris (pH8.1)} \hspace{0.1cm} 4.0 \text{ ml}$ $MgOAc \hspace{0.1cm} 0.64 \text{ g}$ $KOAC \hspace{0.1cm} 0.98 \text{ g}$ $DEPC \hspace{0.1cm} H_2O$ $Total \hspace{0.1cm} 20 \hspace{0.1cm} ml$

Filter Sterilize

Array wash and staining

Stringent Wash Buffer**

5 Non-Stringent Wash Buffer***

SAPE Stain****

Antibody Stain****

Wash on fluidics station using the appropriate antibody amplification protocol

**Stringent Buffer: 12X MES 83.3 ml, 5 M NaCl 5.2 ml, 10% Tween 1.0 ml, H₂O 910 ml,

Filter Sterilize

***Non-Stringent Buffer: 20X SSPE 300 ml, 10% Tween 1.0 ml, H₂O 698 ml, Filter Sterilize, Antifoam 1.0.

15 ****SAPE stain: 2X Stain Buffer 600 μl, BSA 48 μl, SAPE 12μl, H₂O 540 μl.

*****Antibody Stain: 2X Stain Buffer 300 μ l, H₂O 266.4 μ l, BSA 24 ul, Goat IgG 6 μ l, Biotinylated Ab 3.6 μ l

Image analysis and data mining

- 1. Two text files are included in the analysis:
- a. One with Absolute analysis: giving the status of each gene, either absent or present in the samples
 - b. The other with Comparison analysis: comparing gene expression levels between two samples

25 <u>Example 2</u>

Analysis of the RPS2 Mediated Interaction in Arabidopsis

The identification and cloning of resistance genes is extremely important for the treatment of crops. For example, bacterial blight disease caused by *Xanthomonas spp.* infects virtually all crop plants and leads to extensive crop losses worldwide. Therefore, it is of interest to identify diverse and abundant plant

resistance genes for use as future crop treatments for pathogen resistance, e.g., to identify particular pathogen resistance (R) genes in a plant.

Differential gene expression analysis was used to identify pathogen resistance (R) genes in a plant. This method takes advantage of the HR-associated disease resistance. One model plant-pathogen interaction is that of Arabidopsis thaliana and Pseudomonas syringae pv tomato. There are four possible genetic interactions of a P. syringae infection of Arabidopsis when analyzing HR-associated disease resistance (Table 2). However, there are only two possible outcomes: a compatible outcome occurs when there is disease, and an incompatible outcome occurs when there is no disease. An incompatible outcome, or disease resistance, occurs only when the plant possesses the resistance gene, e.g., RPS2, and the pathogen posesses the corresponding avr gene, e.g., avrRpt2. RPS2 belongs to the NBS-LRR class of R genes, which can confer resistance to a wide variety of phytopathogens. It has been suggested that AvrRpt2 is delivered to the plant via the bacteria's type III secretion system and recognized by a surveillance system involving RPS2 inside the plant cell. The plant response during an incompatible interaction includes a change in ion flux across the plasma membrane, generation of reactive oxygen species, induction of defense genes, induction of HR, fortification of the cell wall, accumulation of salicylic acid, and anti-microbial compounds.

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Table 2

Number	Plant	Pathogen	Outcome	
1	RPS2	no avr	Disease	Compatible
2 .	RPS2	avrRpt2	No disease	Incompatible
3	rps2	no avr	Disease	Compatible
4	rps2	avrRpt2	Disease	Compatible

Methods

Differential Expression

Analysis of differential gene expression is a classic and very powerful tool in experimental biology not only to study large trends in gene regulation but also small

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differences among similar responses. Historically, methods for analysis only allowed the comparison of a very few genes in each experiment. However, with new methods to identify and quantitate differential mRNA profiles, such as long distance differential display PCR, cDNA microarrays, and gene chips, one can much more quickly and comprehensively identify and analyze differentially expressed genes.

By analyzing and comparing the expression profile of genes in the above 4way matrix, a number of types of genes can be identified that are involved in the resistance pathway. Resistance genes would be highly expressed or strongly downregulated in outcome number 2 in the four way matrix and less oppositely expressed in outcome numbers 1, 3, and 4. Genes that are highly expressed or strongly downregulated in outcome numbers 1 and 2 and oppositely expressed or not expressed above baseline in outcome numbers 3 and 4 are of interest as being associated with the reaction of a plant having resistance genes to a bacterial infection, regardless of the avr genotype of the bacterium. Such a comparison is very useful in identifying strong candidates for different roles in plant/pathogen interactions, as are numerous other kinds of outcomes in the four-way plant/pathogen interaction analysis of gene expression. Such genes include those involved in recognition of pathogen (unrelated to virulence status); genes involved in recognition of pathogen having a virulence or avirulence gene (regardless of the status of the corresponding plant); genes related to the status of the plant, regardless of the status of the pathogen; and genes that do not change expression during plantpathogen interaction.

Use of a Gene Chip to Study Gene Regulation in Arabidopsis in Response to Exposure to Pathogen

Initially isogenic strains of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Col-0 were used, one having the wild type RPS2 gene that confers resistance, and one having the rps2 mutant that confers susceptibility to attack by *Pseudomonas syringae* pathovar *tomato* (Pst). Subsequently, comparisons between ecotypes, mutant *Arabidopsis*, and infection with different pathogens were made. After infection, the RNA was isolated and a probe produced using the Affymetrix GeneChipTM protocol. A gene

array representing approximately 8,100 *Arabidopsis thaliana* genes was used to carry out global gene expression profiling in response to exposure to a particular pathogen.

Initially, the analysis involved comparing all four of the interactions to a water control (plants "infected" with water). In the initial analysis, the mRNA levels of approximately 1,600 genes were significantly affected (> 2.5-fold change in expression) by exposure to the bacterial pathogen. This suggested a dramatic change in the molecular biology of the cell and a more detailed analysis was performed.

10 Results

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A. Comparison Of Compatible To Incompatible Infections

Two different types of interactions between Arabidopsis and Pseudomonas syringae were analyzed. In one type of experiment, a gene for gene interaction conditioned by the plant resistance (R) gene RPS2 and the bacterial avirulence gene avrRpt2 at a relatively early stage was analyzed. When the pathogen has an avr gene and the plant has the corresponding R gene, the plant is resistant to the pathogen and the interaction is called incompatible. When the plant-pathogen system lacks either or both genes, the plant is susceptible to the pathogen and the interaction is called compatible. A hypersensitive response (HR, localized rapid cell death of the plant) is one aspect of resistance.

Isogenic strains of Arabidopsis thaliana ecotype Col-0 were used, one having the wild type RPS2 gene that confers resistance, and one having the mutant rps2 mutant that confers susceptibility to attack by Pseudomonas syringae pathovar tomato (Pst) carrying avrRpt2. Two strains of Pseudomonas syringae were used, one having the avr gene avrRpt2 and the other having no avr. The avr gene is carried on a plasmid.

A gene array having 8,700 probe sets representing approximately 8,100 Arabidopsis thaliana genes was used to carry out global gene expression profiling of each of the infection outcomes. The pairings were as follows:

- 1. RPS2 WT plant; P. syringae (no avr)
- 2. RPS2 WT plant; P. syringae/avrRpt2

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- 3. rps2-101C mutant plant; P. syringae (no avr)
- 4. rps2-101C mutant plant; P. syringae/avrRpt2

Additionally, two controls were used:

- 5. RPS2 WT plant; water control
- 6. Rps2-101C mutant plant; water control

Data were processed such that genes having a difference in mRNA levels that was greater than 2.5-fold increased or reduced, compared with controls were selected. The fold change for each gene was log-scaled and normalized.

1. Data analysis: identification of expression clusters

Data analysis was carried out by comparing expression of each gene in interactions 1-4 (Table 2), plotting that expression level, and identifying the genes of interest, i.e., those that show more than a 2.5X change in expression (about 1,600 genes). Classification of patterns, or expression clusters were as follows:

- a) Genes strongly induced (> 2.5X change in expression level) only in the resistant (incompatible) response;
- b) Genes responding weakly only in the resistance response, but strongly induced in the compatible response;
 - c) Genes that show a high level of expression in all outcomes;
 - d) Genes that show a high level of repression in all outcomes;
- e) Genes that show a very high level of repression only when the bacterial avr is expressed; and
 - f) Genes that show a very different level of expression in the presence of the plant resistance compared to the level in the absence of the plant resistance (the mutant rps2).
 - Genes that fall within groups 1a and 1b, i.e., those that are differentially expressed only when an incompatible interaction occurs, include genes directly involved in resistance to pathogens. These genes show a peak (either up or down) only during plant-pathogen interaction 2. The differential expression can be of two types: upregulated (increased expression of this gene is potentially important in the incompatible interaction) or downregulated (decreased expression of this gene is potentially important in the incompatible interaction).

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2. Heat shock proteins and transcription factors

All major heat shock proteins (HSPs) were identified to be upregulated only during the incompatible interaction. Heat shock factors (HSFs) are transcription factors which control the transcription of the HSP genes. Eight HSF genes are

known in *Arabidopsis*. HSF4 and HSF21 were identified as being upregulated when the plant was infected with *P. syringae*. HSF4 showed strong induction that was restricted to resistance, and HSF4 was the only HSF specifically upregulated during the incompatible interaction. The data suggests that the upregulation of HSPs is downstream of upregulation of HSF4.

To analyze whether the response was a more general one, or specific to a given ecotype, expression of HSF4 was analysed in two different *Arabidopsis* ecotypes, *A. thaliana*, ecotypes Col-0 and Ws. HSF4 was also upregulated in the response of Ws ecotype to infection and, specifically, was upregulated during an incompatible response. HSF21 is thus a preferred protein for resistance applications, and HSF4, a protein which is expressed in all plants, is especially preferred for engineering resistance.

A transgene containing the ACT2 promoter and the HSF4 open reading frame was introduced to *Arabidopsis* and transgenic HSF4 *Arabidopsis* lines generated to overexpress and underexpress HSF4. The expression of HSF4 during pathogen infection may cause lower general resistance to *P. syringae*.

Conditional overexpression lines were also generated using the estradiol-inducible promoter system. Infiltration of 20 μ M estradiol into the intercellular space of the leaves of transgenic plants induced expression of HSF4 mRNA for a short time (down by 4 hours). Addition of 20 estradiol to the hydroponic medium yielded sustained HSF4 mRNA accumulation.

B. Genes Involved in *Arabidopsis* Responses to Pathogens

A number of mutations in *Arabidopsis thaliana* that disrupt expression of pathogen-induced genes and cause enhanced disease susceptibility have been identified. Pathogen-induced genes whose expression is altered in these enhanced disease susceptibility mutants are likely to play important roles in conferring disease resistance.

To identify such genes, wild type and various mutant plants were infected with strain Psm ES4326 at a dose of 10,000 colony forming units per square centimeter of leaf tissue. Control plants were mock-infected. After thirty hours, tissue samples were collected and used to prepare RNA. Three sets of experiments were carried out. Each set of experiments included three independent replicate 5 experiments. RNA from replicate experiments was pooled to reduce errors arising from the effects of variations in environmental conditions. Each RNA sample was used to prepare a fluorescently-labelled probe which was applied to an Affymetrix GeneChipTM, allowing the expression level of each gene represented on the GeneChip™ to be determined for each sample. The plant genotypes included in each experiment were as follows:

Experiment #1

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Wild-type (ecotype Columbia)
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            nahG
            pad4-1
            eds5-1
            eds4
            pad2-1
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            npr1-1
            npr1-3
     Experiment #2
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Wild-type (ecotype Columbia) 25 coi1 ein2 pad1 FN1-3 eds3 30 eds8

Experiment #3

Wild-type (ecotype Columbia) pad4-1 35 nahGsid2 eds5-3 FN1-9 FN3-2

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1. Data analysis

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Expression values that were less than 5 were set to five. This ensures that no values are 0 or negative. Such values interfere with subsequent analysis steps. To obtain a list of pathogen-induced genes, the ratios of infected wild-type to mock infected wild type were calculated for each experiment. Then genes were selected in which expression levels were infected wild-type/mock wild-type > 2.5, and infected wild-type > 50 for at least 2 of 3 experiments. The ratio of 2.5 was chosen because the false positive rate for the GeneChip™ is essentially 0 at this level of stringency, and the absolute value of 50 was chosen to eliminate expression values below the detection limit of the GeneChipTM. The result of this analysis was a list of 745 probe sets representing genes that are induced by infection in wild-type plants (note that some genes are represented by more than one probe set, so the number of different genes is somewhat fewer) (see Table 3 below). Hence, the expression of genes comprising SEQ ID NOs:2-6, 8-13, 16, 18, 22-23, 25, 28-29, 31-32, 35-37, 39-43, 45-47, 49-50, 52, 54-55, 57-58, 60-66, 70-72, 74, 76-77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87-90, 92, 94, 97, 100-107, 111-115, 117-125, 127-135, 138-140, 142-153, 156-158, 160, 162-165, 168-170, 173-181, 183-184, 186-188, 190-198, 200-201, 203-211, 214-215, 218-224, 227-232, 234-249, 251-262, 264, 266-268, 270, 272-275, 277-281, 283, 286-294, 297-298, 302, 304-306, 308-326, 328-339, 341, 344-345, 347, 350-351, 353-358, 361-371, 373-377, 379-386, 388-390, 392, 394-400, 402-406, 408-410, 412-417, 419-427, 429-433, 435-443, 445-452, 454-457, 459-460, 462-464, 466-470, 473-475, 478-479, 481-482, 484-187, 489-494, 496-498, 500-501, 503-506, 508, 510, 512-515, 517-523, 526, 528-529, 531-538, 540, 544-548, 550-558, 560, 563-568, 570, 572-577, 579-580, 582-585, 588-594, 596, 598-600, 602-603, 605-606, 608-612, 614-617, 619-624, 626-630, 632-639, 642, 644, 646-651, 653-657, 659-665, 667-671, 673-678, 681-689, 691-693, 695-713, 715-717, 719, 721-727, 729-733, 736-738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748-752, 755-756, 758-760, 762-769, 771, 774, 776-781, 783-788, 790-796, 798-799, 802, 804-808, 810-815, 817-831, 833-848, 850-855, 857-869, 871-880, 882-900, 903-907, 909, 911-915, 918-920, 922-

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925, 927, 929, 931-938, 940, 943-945, 947, and 950-953 is increased after infection of wild-type *Arabidopsis* with *Pseudomonas syringae*.

To identify pathogen-induced genes whose expression is affected by the mutations, genes for which the ratio of infected mutant/infected wild-type was < 0.5 or > 2 for at least one mutant were selected from the list of 745 pathogen-inducible probe sets. The limits of 5 and 2 were chosen because changes of at least 2-fold are likely to be significant for impact on disease resistance, and because the false positive rate for the GeneChip™ at 2-fold is 0.2%. This selection yielded a list of 530 probe sets corresponding to genes, the expression of which is induced by Pseudomonas infection in wild-type plants and perturbed in at least one mutant plant (see Tables 4a and 4b below). Thus, the expression of genes comprising SEQ ID NOs:2, 4-6, 11-13, 18, 22-23, 28, 31, 36, 39-43, 45, 47, 49-50, 52, 54-55, 57-58, 60-61, 63-66, 71-72, 74, 77, 81, 83, 85, 87-89, 92, 97, 100-107, 111-112, 114-115, 117-120, 122, 125, 127-128, 134, 138-140, 143-144, 148-151, 153, 156-157, 160, 165, 168-170, 173-174, 176-180, 183, 187-188, 191, 193-194, 197-198, 200, 203-210, 214, 219-224, 227, 230-232, 235-237, 239-240, 243-246, 248-249, 251-254, 256-258, 261, 264, 266-268, 270, 272-275, 277-278, 280, 283, 286-287, 290-293, 297, 302, 305-306, 308-310, 312-316, 321-326, 328-331, 333, 336-339, 341, 345, 351, 353, 355-358, 361-363, 365-366, 368-371, 373, 375, 377, 379-381, 384-385, 388-390, 392, 394-400, 402-406, 410, 412, 415-416, 419-420, 422-425, 429-433, 435-439, 441-443, 445-452, 454, 459-460, 463, 466, 468-470, 473, 481-482, 485-486, 489, 491-494, 497-498, 500-501, 503, 505-506, 508, 510, 513-515, 517, 520-521, 523, 528-529, 531, 533-538, 540, 545-548, 550-551, 553-554, 556-558, 560, 566-567, 575, 580, 582-584, 588-593, 596, 598-600, 602-603, 605-606, 608-610, 612, 614, 616, 620-622, 627-629, 633-634, 636-639, 644, 646, 648-651, 654-657, 659, 661-663, 667, 669, 673-674, 677, 682, 684-687, 689, 691-693, 697, 699, 701, 703-708, 713, 717, 719, 721-727, 730-733, 736, 740, 744, 746, 749-752, 755-756, 758-760, 762-764, 766-769, 774, 776-778, 780-781, 786, 788, 791-796, 799, 802, 804-808, 810-812, 815, 818-821, 823-825, 827-829, 831, 833-836, 838-843, 845, 847-848, 852-853, 855, 858, 860-869, 871-874, 876, 878-880, 884-887, 889, 892-894, 896-900, 904-907, 911-915, 918-920, 922-924, 931, 933, 938, 943-945, 947, and

950-952 is increased after infection of wild-type *Arabidopsis*, and altered after infection of at least one mutant *Arabidopsis*, with *Pseudomonas syringae*.

2. <u>Data interpretation</u>

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Genes that encode regulatory proteins such as transcription factors, protein kinases, calcium binding proteins and the like, are likely to play important roles in disease resistance, as they are likely to affect the expression of multiple defense effector genes. The list of 530 probe sets include 81 that correspond to genes encoding regulatory factors. These are likely to be useful for engineering plants to respond more quickly to pathogen attack by activating expression of defense responses (see Table 5 below). Thus, the expression of genes comprising SEQ ID NOs:39, 52, 60, 63, 81, 83, 106, 107, 115, 117, 118, 168, 174, 176, 179, 204, 207, 208, 220, 221, 248, 258, 268, 275, 280, 309, 323, 326, 329, 351, 419, 422, 429, 430, 432, 459, 460, 468, 469, 473, 500, 505, 506, 508, 529, 531, 533, 535, 538, 545, 553, 602, 606, 608, 610, 614, 616, 634, 654, 655, 684, 686, 687, 691, 717, 751, 752, 766, 777, 815, 831, 834, 835, 839, 841, 847, 876, 884, 906, 920, and 924 is increased after infection of wild-type *Arabidopsis*, and altered after infection of at least one mutant *Arabidopsis*, with *Pseudomonas syringae*.

The mutations *nahG*, *pad4-1*, *eds5-1*, *eds4*, *pad2-1*, *npr1-1*, *npr1-3*, *pad1*, *FN1-3*, *eds3*, *eds8*, *sid2*, *eds5-3*, *FN1-3* and *FN3-2* cause enhanced susceptibility to *Pseudomonas syringae*. Consequently, pathogen-inducible genes whose expression is reduced by one of these mutations are likely to be important for resistance to *Pseudomonas syringae* and possibly other bacterial pathogens. These 333 probe sets are shown in Table 6 (below). Therefore, the expression of genes comprising SEQ ID NOs:12-13, 18, 23, 36, 39-40, 43, 45, 50, 52, 57-58, 60-61, 64, 71-72, 81, 87-89, 97, 100, 102-105, 107, 111-112, 115, 119-120, 122, 125, 127-128, 140, 144, 148-150, 153, 165, 168-169, 176-177, 179, 183, 188, 191, 193-194, 197-198, 203-206, 208-209, 214, 219-222, 227, 230, 232, 237, 244-246, 248-249, 251-253, 258, 261, 264, 266, 268, 273-275, 283, 287, 290, 293, 297, 302, 305-306, 308, 312-315, 321-322, 324, 326, 330, 333, 338, 341, 345, 353, 356-358, 362-363, 366, 369, 371, 375, 377, 380, 384-385, 389, 392, 394-395, 398-399, 402-404, 406, 410, 415, 419, 422, 425, 429-430, 433, 435-439, 443, 445-452, 454, 463, 466, 468-470, 473, 486,

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489, 491-492, 494, 498, 500-501, 503, 508, 513-514, 517, 529, 533-538, 548, 550, 553-554, 4556-558, 566, 575, 580, 582-583, 590-591, 593, 600, 602, 609-610, 612, 614, 620-622, 627-629, 637-638, 644, 649, 654-657, 659, 663, 667, 669, 673-674, 677, 684-685, 689, 691-693, 699, 703-705, 708, 719, 721, 724-726, 730-732, 744, 746, 749-750, 752, 755-756, 758, 760, 762-764, 767, 769, 774, 780-781, 786, 788, 791-792, 794-796, 799, 804-808, 810-812, 815, 818-819, 823, 828-829, 833, 840-841, 843, 847, 852-853, 858, 860, 862-865, 867-868, 872-874, 876, 885-887, 889, 892-894, 896-900, 904-905, 907, 911-914, 918-920, 922-924, 931, 933, 938, 947, 950, and 952 is increased after infection of wild-type *Arabidopsis*, and altered after infection of at least one mutant *Arabidopsis* having a mutation that results in enhanced susceptibility to *Pseudomonas* (nahG, pad 4-1, eds 5-1, eds4, pad2-1, np4 1-1, npr 1-3, pad1, FN1-3, eds3, eds8, sid2, eds5-3, NF1-3 and FN3-2).

The mutations *coil* and *ein2* block jasmonate and ethylene signaling, respectively. Jasmonate and ethylene-dependent disease resistance responses are known to be important for resistance to the fungal pathogens Alternaria brassicicola and Botrytis cinerea, and may also be important for resistance to other necrotrophic fungal pathogens. Alternaria and Botrytis are distantly related, yet plant resistance to these fungi is controlled similarly, suggesting that jasmonate- and ethylenedependent responses function to limit growth of a wide range of fungal pathogens. Consequently, pathogen-induced genes whose expression is reduced in coil and ein2 mutants are likely to be important for resistance to these necrotrophic fungal pathogens. These 296 probe sets are shown in Table 7 (see below). Hence, the expression of genes comprising SEQ ID NOs:2, 4, 6, 11-13, 18, 22-23, 31, 41-43, 49-50, 54, 57-58, 61, 64-66, 71-72, 74, 77, 85, 87, 89, 92, 97, 101, 103, 106-107, 112, 114, 117-119, 125, 128, 134, 138, 143, 149, 151, 156-157, 165, 169-170, 174, 176-180, 187-188, 191, 193, 206, 208, 219-220, 222, 224, 231, 236, 239, 243-245, 251-254, 256-257, 267, 272, 287, 290, 292, 297, 302, 312-313, 315-316, 321-322, 324-325, 328, 330, 345, 351, 353, 355-357, 362-363, 366, 368-371, 373, 375, 379, 381, 384, 388-390, 392, 395-400, 405, 410, 415-416, 419, 422, 424, 431-432, 435-436, 438-439, 447, 459-460, 470, 473, 481-482, 489, 491, 493-494, 500-501, 505-506, 513-514, 517, 520-521, 523, 528-529, 531, 535, 537-538, 540, 545-548, 551,

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553-554, 557-558, 566, 575, 580, 582, 584, 589, 591, 593, 596, 598-599, 603, 605, 608-609, 612, 628, 633-634, 636-637, 639, 646, 648, 650-651, 656, 661, 663, 667, 674, 685-687, 689, 691, 693, 697, 699, 701, 705, 707, 713, 723-724, 726, 736, 740, 749, 751-752, 756, 758-759, 764, 766-768, 774, 776, 778, 780, 792-796, 799, 802, 806, 810-812, 818, 820-821, 825, 827-829, 833-836, 838-839, 841-843, 848, 855, 860-861, 866, 868-869, 871, 873-874, 876, 878-880, 889, 892, 898-900, 904-905, 907, 915, 918, 922, 924, 933, 943-945, 947, and 951 is increased after infection of wild-type *Arabidopsis*, and altered after infection of at least one mutant *Arabidopsis* having a mutation in a gene whose expression is important for resistance to necrotrophic fungi (a mutation that blocks or interferes with jasmonate and ethylene signaling such as *col*1 and *ein*2). Accordingly, these genes are useful to improve the resistance of plants to fungal infection.

The mutations nahG, pad4-1, sid2, eds5-1, eds5-3, and eds4 are known to interfere with salicylic acid dependent signaling. Such signaling is known to be important for resistance to the bacterial pathogen *Pseudomonas syringae*, the oomycete pathogen Peronospora parasitica, the viral pathogen tobacco mosaic virus, as well as various other plant pathogens. Consequently, pathogen-induced genes whose expression is reduced by one of the mutations that block salicylate signaling are likely to be important for disease resistance, and useful for engineering improved disease resistance. These 288 probesets are shown in Table 8 (see below). Therefore, the expression of genes comprising SEQ ID NOs: 12-13, 18, 23, 36, 39-40, 43, 45, 50, 52, 57-58, 60-61, 64, 71-72, 81, 87-88, 100, 102-105, 107, 111-112, 115, 119-120, 122, 125, 127-128, 140, 148-150, 153, 168-169, 176-177, 188, 191, 193-194, 197-198, 203-206, 209, 219-222, 227, 232, 237, 244-246, 248-249, 251-253, 258, 261, 264, 266, 268, 273-275, 283, 287, 290, 293, 297, 302, 305-306, 308, 312-315, 324, 326, 330, 333, 341, 345, 353, 356, 358, 366, 371, 375, 377, 380, 385, 389, 392, 394, 398, 402-404, 406, 410, 415, 419, 425, 429-430, 433, 435-438, 443, 445-447, 449-452, 454, 463, 466, 468-470, 473, 486, 489, 492, 494, 498, 500-501, 503, 508, 513-514, 517, 533-538, 548, 550, 553-554, 57-558, 566, 575, 582-583, 590-591, 593, 600, 602, 609-610, 612, 620-622, 627-629, 637-638, 644, 649, 654-657, 659, 667, 669, 673, 677, 684, 689, 692-693, 703-705, 719, 721, 724-726, 730-

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732, 744, 746, 749-750, 752, 755-756, 760, 762-764, 767, 769, 774, 780-781, 786, 788, 791-792, 795-796, 805-808, 810-812, 815, 818-819, 823, 828, 833, 840-841, 843, 852-853, 858, 860, 862-865, 867-868, 872-874, 876, 887, 889, 893-894, 896-898, 900, 905, 907, 911-914, 918-920, 922-923, 931, 933, 938, 947, 950, and 952 which is increased after infection of wild-type *Arabidopsis* and altered after infection of at least one mutant *Arabidopsis* having a mutation in a gene that interferes with salicylic acid dependent signaling (nahG, pad4-1, sid2, eds5-1, eds5-3 and eds4). Thus, these genes are particularly useful to improve the resistance of plants to infection by more than one pathogen including bacteria, oomycetes and viruses, such as TMV.

Example 3

Further Analysis of the Pathogen Response and Comparison of the Response in Different Ecotypes

15 Materials and Methods

<u>Arabidopsis</u> ecotypes (or accessions) (the wild-types of all the Arabidopsis ecotypes used here have wild-type alleles of *RPS2* and *RPM1*).

Col, Columbia-0

Ler, Landsberg erecta

Ws, Wassilewskija

Arabidopsis mutants and transgenics

Col rps2-101C, a loss-of-function mutant of the resistance gene *RPS2* in Col background.

NahG, transgene for salicylic acid hydroxylase (inactivating salicylic acid). Col background.

ndr1-1, null mutant allele of *NDR1* (non-race specific disease resistance).

The mutation strongly affects RPS2-mediated resistance and partially affects RPM1-mediated resistance. Col background.

Bacterial strains

Pst, Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato DC3000 (virulent strain of Arabidopsis)

Psm, P. syringae pv. maculicola ES4326 (another virulent strain of Arabidopsis)

Psp, P. syringae pv. phaseolicola NPS3121 (very weak pathogen of Arabidopsis)

5 Avirulence (avr) genes of P. syringae

avrRpt2: corresponding to the Arabidopsis resistance (R) gene RPS2 avrB: corresponding to the Arabidopsis resistance (R) gene RPM1

Experimental Protocols

A. Gene for gene resistance (6 hours after treatment)

10	plant	treatment
	Col WT	H_2O
	Col WT	Pst
	Col WT	Pst/avrRpt2
	Col rps2-101C	H_2O
15	Col rps2-101C	Pst
	Col rps2-101C	Pst/avrRpt2
	Ws WT	H_2O
	Ws WT	Pst
	Ws WT	Pst/avrRpt2

B. <u>Differences in the response to bacterial pathogens among ecotypes</u> (3, 6, and 9 hours after treatment)

	<u>Plant</u>	treatment
	Col	H_2O
	Col	Pst
25	Col	Pst/avrRpt2
30	Ler	H_2O
	Ler	Pst
	Ler	Pst/avrRpt2
	Ws	H_2O
	Ws	Pst
	Ws	Pst/avrRpt2

Note that overall results for Cvi were very similar to Ler.

C. Genetic factors that affect the plant response to incompatible interactions (3, 6, and 9 hours after treatment)

plant	treatment
Col	H ₂ O
Col	Pst
Col	Pst/avrRpt2
Col	Pst/avrB
Col	Psm
Col	Psm/avrRpt2
Col	Psp (not 9 hours)
Col	Psp/avrRpt2 (not 9 hours)
Col NahG	Pst
Col NahG	Pst/avrRpt2
Col NahG	Pst/avrB
Col ndr1-1	Pst
Col ndr1-1	Pst/avrRpt2
Col ndr1-1	Pst/avrB
	Col

Results

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Four hundred sixty-five genes were specifically/preferentially induced in the incompatible interaction (WT and Pst/avrRpt2), and 616 genes were specifically/preferentially repressed in the incompatible interaction. Examples of these genes are provided in Tables 10 and 13. Gene expression patterns in the incompatible interaction in Col and Ws were significantly different, indicating that the genetic diversity among ecotypes can affect gene regulation during the incompatible interaction significantly. In comparison, a relatively small number of genes (314 genes for induction, 167 genes for repression) were affected at this time point during the compatible interactions (but not preferential to the incompatible interactions). A comparison of the results in three genetically different compatible interactions (WT and Pst, rps2 and Pst, rps2 and avrRpt2) revealed that 25 genes were repressed in an avrRpt2-dependent manner (see Table 9). Thus, the expression

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of genes comprising SEQ ID NOs:1, 15, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27, 34, 38, 51, 56, 59, 67-69, 99, 116, 155, 159, 182, 212, 284, 372, 444, and 789 is downregulated (repressed) in an avrRpt-2-dependent manner in *Arabidopsis*. These genes are good candidates to be involved in avrRpt2 virulence functions (in rps2 plants).

Genes that were induced in *rps2* plants after infection irrespective of *avrRpt2* indicate a function of RPS2 other than an interaction with avrRpt2. Thus, global gene expression profiling can identify large and minor trends in gene regulation and is useful in gene discovery.

One general phenomenon when plants are resistant to a pathogen is the early response of pathogen-responsive (induced or repressed) genes compared to plants that are susceptible to infection. This has been proposed based on observing expression of a very limited number of genes, but it has not been proven as a global trend. To examine the results from early incompatible interactions and late compatible interactions, 4 week old Col-0 plants with well expanded leaves were infected with a high dose ($OD_{600} = 0.02$) or low dose ($OD_{600} = 0.002$) of *P. syringae* and samples collected at 6 or 30 hours, respectively. The two expression patterns were similar. The correlation values between the late compatible and incompatible interaction at either 6 hours, 9 hours or the average of 3-9 hour time points was 0.71, 0.72 and 0.75, respectively.

The majority of genes that did not respond within 9 hours after infection of a virulent strain but that responded in 30 hours (Pst or Psm, for *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. tomato DC3000 and *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. maculicola ES4326, respectively; the plant is susceptible to these strains) responded within 6 hours after infection of an avirulent strain (Pst/avrRpt2; Pst carrying the avirulence gene avrRpt2; the plant is resistant to this strain). This strongly suggests that early response of the pathogen-responsive genes is crucial for the plant to be resistant.

A comparison of the differences in the expression patterns of the 2 primary ecotypes of *Arabidopsis*' response to infection provides a further way to identify which genes have a more universal role (unchanged expression pattern) and which may be very specific to a particular plant ecotype involved in a very specific genefor-gene interaction. For example, responses that are common between two

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ecotypes may be important for resistance. Genes that show the same pattern in both ecotypes may be part of more universal, or commonly-used, mechanisms involved in plant-pathogen interactions. Responses that are different may indicate that the two ecotypes use different combinations of responses to achieve resistance. This implies that a variety of genes can participate in plant-pathogen interactions. Nevertheless, ecotype-specific responses are expected to have counterparts in other plant species.

The differences in resistance response between ecotypes can be used for improving resistance in plants. In responses that are different between ecotypes, using the methods and compounds of the invention, such a response can be added to (induced or repressed) the response seen in the ecotype which does not normally use that response. This will likely give the plant a more robust or a wider range of resistance.

Table shows a comparison of gene expression in 4 ecotypes, i.e., Col-0, Ws-2, Cvi and Ler in response to infection. Table 10A shows the expression data for 9 probe sets corresponding to genes that are specifically induced at 3 hours after incompatible infection of four different ecotypes of *Arabidopsis* with *P. syringae* pv. tomato DC3000. Table 10B shows expression data for 18 probe sets corresponding to genes that are induced by 6 hours but not at 3 hours after incompatible infection of four different ecotypes of *Arabidopsis* with three different bacterial strains, i.e., *P. syringae* pv. tomato DC3000. Table 10C illustrates the expression data for 6 probe sets corresponding to genes that are activated by *P. syringae* at 6 hours post-infection. Most of the genes are compatible interaction-specific or -preferential.

Four week old plants with fully expanded leaves were infected and samples collected at 3 or 6 hours post-infection ($OD_{600} = 0.02$). Some common patterns were observed. At 3 hours after infection of an avirulent strain, Pst/avrRpt2, the overall qualitative gene expression patterns were very similar for all the ecotypes tested. Common responses to Pst/avrRpt2 could be important for gene-for-gene resistance and so may be useful to identify targets for reverse genetics. Quantitative and qualitative differences in the response were noted, indicating that there are qualitative and/or quantitative differences in the signal transduction mechanisms

that regulate the response among the ecotypes. Such signal transduction mechanism differences are attributed to genetic differences among the ecotypes.

In particular, early inducible genes (3 hours) in the incompatible interaction were identified (70 genes are common in all the ecotypes, and 360 genes if selected for induced in at least one ecotype). One group of the early genes (38 genes in Col) were repressed to the control level by 6 hours. These genes did not respond in the compatible interaction at 3 hours and were repressed below the control level in the compatible interaction by 6 hours. This suggests that shutting down these genes in the incompatible interaction by 6 hours could be caused by defense response inhibiting factor(s) delivered by bacteria. Another group of the early genes were expressed even higher at 6 hours in the incompatible interaction. One hundred eighty-eight genes showed significant induction or repression at 3 hours in the compatible interaction in at least one of the ecotypes. Of these, 3 induced genes and 3 repressed genes were induced or repressed in all three ecotypes.

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At 3 hours in the incompatible interaction, a major difference among the ecotypes was quantitative; overall expression patterns were very similar, but overall fold change amplitudes were clearly in the order of Ws>Col>Ler. Thus, in this type of analysis it is not appropriate to analyze datasets by comparing the genes from different datasets that are selected by a certain cut-off value (e.g., 2.5-fold difference). This fold change difference was mainly caused by differences in the basal expression of these genes. In fact, a strong negative correlation in each gene was found between the relative basal expression level in Ws (relative to the other ecotypes; Pearson correlation –0.78) and response in the incompatible interaction (especially at 3 hours) and a moderate positive correlation between the relative basal expression level in Ler and response in the incompatible interaction (Person correlation 0.38) (almost no correlation for the relative basal expression level in Col; Person correlation 0.10). These observations indicate that Ws has the tightest regulation of these incompatible interaction-responsive genes, and Ler has the loosest. Another interesting observation is that the relative susceptibility to a virulent strain (Pst) was in the order of Ws>Col>Ler. Although it is unknown whether these two phenomena are controlled by same gene(s), it is conceivable that

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leaky expression of early response genes (in Ler) confers relative resistance to a virulent strain. At 6 hours in the incompatible interaction, the gene expression pattern for Col was significantly different from the other ecotypes.

Moreover, different ecotypes may use a different but overlapping set of responses to achieve resistance against the same pathogen. Gene expression profiling can thus reveal ecotype differences. Therefore, it is possible to isolate the genes responsible for these differences in regulatory mechanisms using ecotype differences in gene expression as a phenotype, by a map-based cloning approach.

For example, a majority of the incompatible response-inducible genes have lower basal levels in ecotype Ws and higher basal levels in ecotype Ler. Among the numerous genes, a few genes that display large differences in the basal level in two ecotypes are chosen. The large differences in expression level constitute easy-toscore phenotypic markers. Ws and Ler are crossed to obtain F2 populations. The larger the F2 population is, the better resolution in the map position can be obtained. For each of the F2 plants, expression levels of the chosen phenotypic marker genes are measured and physical markers that distinguish these ecotype genomes are scored. The map position of the responsible gene is determined by analyzing the linkage between the phenotype and the physical markers. If more than a single gene is responsible for the ecotype difference and each of the genes has a quantitative effect on the phenotype, quantitative trait locus (QTL) analysis can be used for mapping. Instead of using F2 populations, the use of recombinant inbred lines (RILs) between the ecotypes of interest may facilitate the analysis, especially using RILs that are already mapped for recombination points. Once the gene(s) responsible for the phenotype is mapped, a combination of increasing the map resolution, sequencing the chromosomal region identified by mapping in both ecotypes, and gene transfer from one ecotype to the other leads to isolation of the gene.

If the phenotype of interest in gene expression depends on bacterial infection, such as expression of ecotype Col-specific inducible genes at 6 hours after infection of Pst/avrRpt2, expression of the corresponding phenotypic marker genes

(e.g., genes that show good difference in induction between Col and Ler) can be measured at an appropriate time after bacterial infection.

Differences in gene expression patterns between two virulent strain backgrounds (Pst and Psm) are relatively small. Gene expression patterns for Pst/avrRpt2 and Pst/avrB were quite similar at 3 hours, but the difference increased at 6 hours. Psp (no avr) shows similar expression pattern to incompatible bacteria although the amplitude of fold difference was smaller in general. This suggests that Psp, which does not induce the HR in the plant, is still recognized by the plant and induce major part of the defense response seen during the incompatible interaction. It also suggests that plants monitor the effect of the defense response and that if it seems effective (bacteria do not grow like Psp), the plant does not go for a full-blown defense response.

Preferred Genes

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Preferred early inducible genes were selected as induced > 2.5 fold (except for 2 fold for Psp at 6 hours) in all of the following datasets: Pst/avrRpt2 at 3 hours in Col, Ws, and Ler; Pst/avrRpt2 at 3 hours, Psm/avrRpt2 at 3 hours, Psp at 6 hours, and Pst/avrB at 3 hours, relative to the water control, as well as estradiol-inducible (avrRpm1 at 0, 45, and 120 minutes and avrRpt2 at 0, 45, and 120 minutes, where the fold change was relative to the appropriate resistance gene mutant carrying the same transgenes. Among these genes, the genes were ranked according to genes that are not induced by SA or BTH and not induced in late time points with Psm.

Regulatory genes were given higher rankings (see Table 11). Hence, the expression of genes comprising SEQ ID NOs:17, 70, 76, 81, 84, 109, 123, 144, 160, 230, 265, 268, 269, 271, 323, 333, 385, 427, 428, 430, 457, 505, 569, 597, 602, 606, 616, 708, 730, 741, 812, 862, and 942 is induced early after infection of different *Arabidopsis* ecotypes with *Pseudomonas syringae* pv tomato DC3000, *P. maculicola* ES4326 and *P. phaseolica* NPS3121 (at 3 or 6 hours) or is estradiol inducible (at 45 or 120 minutes).

Preferred early repressible genes were selected as repressed > 2.5 fold (except for > 2 fold for Psp at 6 hours) in all of the following datasets: Pst/avrRpt2 at 3 hours, Psm/avrRpt2 at 3 hours, Psp at 6 hours, and Pst/avrB at 3hours) and

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Pst/avrRpt2 at 3 hours in Col (the fold change was relative to the appropriate water controls). Among them, the genes were ranked in order of expression (highest to lower levels of expression) (see Table 12). Thus, the expression for genes comprising SEQ ID NOs:30, 73, 282, 541, 640, 679, 761, 870, 917, and 930 is repressed early after infection of *Arabidopsis* with *Pseudomonas syringae* pv tomato DC3000, *P. maculicola* ES4326 and *P. phaseolica* NPS3121.

Other genes are induced/repressed during incompatible interactions at 3 and/or 6 hours after inoculation of bacteria. Preferred genes in this group were selected as induced/repressed > 2.5 fold in the incompatible interaction compared to water inoculated control and 2 > fold compared to the corresponding compatible interaction at 3 and/or 6 hours after inoculation with Pst/avrRpt2 and Pst/avrB, and Psm/avrRpt2 and Pst/avrRpt2, in all four ecotypes (see Tables 13a and 13b). Hence, the expression of genes comprising SEQ ID NOs:21, 44, 46, 60, 86, 91, 93, 106, 110, 119, 122, 130, 131, 161, 166, 167, 168, 171, 176, 200, 203, 213, 225, 227, 248, 261, 262, 266, 274, 285, 300, 301, 302, 320, 326, 341, 345, 348, 349, 360, 366, 378, 615, 618, 406, 409, 422, 425, 441, 443, 446, 449, 454, 461, 475, 476, 485, 500, 511, 512, 527, 533, 543, 545, 549, 550, 552, 567, 575, 590, 608, 611, 625, 643, 656, 659, 666, 668, 671, 680, 690, 704, 706, 711, 721, 728, 738, 757, 791, 807, 811, 813, 827, 857, 864, 868, 875, 881, 893, 901, 905, 908, 912, 939, 941, 951, and 952 is induced in an incompatible interaction at 3 and/or 6 hours after infection of four Arabidopsis ecotypes with Pseudomonas syringae pv tomato DC3000, P. maculicola ES4326 and P. phaseolica NPS3121, while the expression of genes comprising SEO ID NOs:7, 33, 82, 136, 141, 154, 185, 189, 199, 202, 434, 471, 483, 499, 516, 530, 578, 586, 631, 658, 694, 714, 718, 734, 770, 772, 816, and 916 is decreased in an incompatible interaction at 3 and/or 6 hours after infection of four Arabidopsis ecotypes with Pseudomonas syringae pv tomato DC3000, P. maculicola ES4326 and P. phaseolica NPS3121.

Garlic T-DNA insertion lines corresponding to these genes are searched by BLAST. Global expression profiling after infection with one of two different pathogens (*P. syringae* and *Alternaria brassicicola*) may be employed as a

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phenotyping method. Transgenic plants for overexpression, underexpression, and conditional overexpression of selected genes are also prepared.

Example 4

Promoters of Genes Responsive to Pathogen Infection

In many cases the major outcomes of plant-pathogen interactions are largely determined by how plants react in an early stage. Therefore, it is useful to isolate promoters that rapidly react to pathogen attack for use in expressing proteins that provide tolerance or resistance to pathogen attack.

Genes were selected according to the conditions described below based on the results of a GeneChip™ analysis. These genes were particularly selected for a high level of induction in the *avrRpt2-RPS2* interaction and for a very low mRNA level in the absence of pathogen attack among four *Arabidopsis* ecotypes tested (Col, Ws, Ler, and Cvi). The genes were also analyzed to determine if their expression was similar in other combinations of incompatible interactions (three different bacterial strain backgrounds: *P. syringae* pv. tomato DC3000, *P. syringae* pv. *maculicola* ES4326, and *P. syringae* pv. *phaseolicola* NP3121; three different avirulence genes: *avrRpt2*, *avrB*, and *avrRpm1*; and direct expression of avirulence genes in plants using an estradiol-inducible system). For each gene, the 1.2-kb sequence upstream of the initiation codon is provided in SEQ ID NOs: 1047-1095. Preferred Highly Inducible Promoters

Promoters were selected that had low basal expression level (i.e., uninduced level) in all the ecotypes (Col, Ler, Ws, and Cvi) and high inducibility in Col. Five such promoters of genes represented by the probe sets in Table 14 were identified: the promoters of germin precursor-like oxalate oxidase gene, extra-large G protein gene, PR-1, EREBP5 gene, and a C2H2-type zinc finger protein gene were chosen. The promoters for the germin-precursor like oxalate oxidase gene and PR-1 gene are relatively slow response promoters (no induction 3 hours after infection), but have high induction by 6 hours. The extralarge G protein gene is an intermediate in terms of response time, but maintains high expression over time. The other two are useful as early transient response promoters (good induction by 3 hours, but shut down by

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6 hours) in the incompatible interaction (wild type plant infected with Pst/avrRpt2). Promoter sequences comprising SEQ ID NOs:1046-1095 and 1047-1055 correspond to genes comprising one of SEQ ID Nos: 17, 21, 80, 81, 109, 156, 174, 176, 221, 227, 296, 302, 303, 306, 333, 340, 360, 500, 505, 524, 575, 601, 602, 614, 628, 687, 733, 782, 811, 835, 862, 900, 905, 912, and 109, 306, 524, 600, 875, 912, 913, 941 and 942, respectively. Promoter-LUC reporter fusions are prepared and tested in a transient expression system using biolistic co-bombardment of avrRpt2 gene. Promoters Responsive to Particular Pathogens

Proteins that are useful for protecting plants from pathogen attack may have deleterious effects on plant growth if expressed constitutively. Consequently, it is desirable to have promoter sequences that control gene expression in such a way that expression is absent or very low in the absence of pathogens, and high in the presence of pathogens.

Wild-type *Arabidopsis* plants (ecotype Columbia) were either mock-infected or infected with the bacterial pathogen *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *maculiola* strain ES4326 (2 x 10⁴ cfu per square centimeter of leaf). After 30 hours, samples were collected, and RNA was purified. This procedure was repeated three times independently, and the RNAs from corresponding samples were pooled, in order to reduce the impact of variation due to uncontrolled variables. The two pools of RNA representing mock-infected and infected plants were then used for gene expression profiling using an *Arabidopsis* GeneChip[®]. This entire procedure was repeated three times, yielding three sets of GeneChip[®] data representing a total of nine independent experiments.

To identify promoter sequences that are likely to be useful for driving expression of transgenes in plants in response to pathogen attack, genes were selected whose expression level was less than 40 in all of the mock-infected samples and whose expression level was greater than 400 in all of the infected samples. The value of 40 was chosen arbitrarily as a low expression level and the value of 400 was chosen arbitrarily as a reasonably high expression level. Thirty-seven genes met these criteria and promoter sequences could be identified for 36 of them. Table 15 indicates the identifying probe set number for these 36 genes, the corresponding

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Arabidopsis gene, the mean expression level of each gene in mock-infected plants, the mean expression level of each gene in infected plants, and the fold induction in expression of each gene after infection. For 11 genes, expression in mock-infected plants was undetectable, so it was not possible to calculate fold induction.

Therefore, the expression of genes comprising SEQ ID NOs:104-106, 119, 123, 129, 131, 151-152, 183, 191, 198, 200, 227, 249, 274, 302, 358, 415, 481, 547, 566, 582, 628, 633, 639, 656, 673, 793, 818, 827, 864, 874, 880, and 904-905 is induced in *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *maculiola*-infected *Arabidopsis*.

It is possible that promoters that strongly activate gene expression in response to infection by a bacterial pathogen might be different from promoters that strongly activate gene expression in response to infection by a fungal pathogen. To test this possibility, a second GeneChip[®] experiment was conducted, in which wildtype Arabidopsis plants (ecotype Columbia) were mock-infected or infected with the fungus Botrytis cinerea. Samples were collected at 0, 12, 36, 60, and 84 hours after infection, RNA was purified and used for expression profiling using an Arabidopsis GeneChip®. To identify useful promoters, genes were selected whose expression level was less than 40 in mock-infected samples from all time points and whose expression level was greater than 400 in infected plants at 84 hours after infection. Twenty-three genes met these criteria, and promoter sequences could be identified for 21 of them. These genes are described in Table 16, with their identifying probe set number, the corresponding Arabidopsis gene, the mean expression level of each gene in mock-infected plants, and the expression level of each gene in infected plants at various times after infection. Among these 23 genes, 11 genes were previously identified in the search for genes whose expression was strongly induced by Pseudomonas syringae infection. These 11 genes correspond to identifying codes 12989, 13015, 13100, 13215, 13565, 14609, 16649, 16914, 19284, 19991, and 20356. Hence, the expression of genes comprising SEQ ID NOs:18, 71, 119, 123, 129, 151, 191, 244, 245, 302, 545, 547, 562, 566, 637, 653, 747, 756, 774, 793, 842, 864, and 905 is induced in *Botrytis cinerea*-infected *Arabidopsis*.

The promoter sequences for the 25 genes that were only identified in the *P. syringae* data set are shown in SEQ ID NOs:1001-1025. The promoter sequences

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for the 10 genes that were only identified in the *B. cinerea* data set are listed in SEQ ID NOs:1026-1035) The promoter sequences of the 11 genes that were identified in both data sets are listed in SEQ ID NOs:1036-1046. The 11 promoter sequences that were identified in both data sets are most likely to be useful for driving expression of transgenes in response to attacks by various pathogens, as these promoters are activated in response to attack by either *Pseudomonas syringae* or *Botrytis cinerea*, two very different pathogens. The other promoters may also be useful for driving expression of transgenes that are efficiently expressed in response to infection by certain types of pathogens.

Further, orthologs of the *Arabidopsis* promoters are also useful to drive expression of transgenes. To identify the orthologous promoter, a BLAST search for orthologous genes was conducted. To identify the ortholog, the alignments from the BLAST search are used to determine the range of nucleotides showing homology to the *Arabidopsis* gene. The coding sequences shown at the beginning of each search result that contain regions corresponding to the nucleotides showing homology are likely orthologous genes. Orthologous promoter sequences may be isolated by any method known to the art, e.g., cloning of genomic DNA 5' to the ATG in orthologous genes identified in a computer assisted database search or hybridization of a probe comprising any one of SEQ ID NOs:1001-1046 to genomic plant DNA.

Example 6

Genes the Expression of Which Are Altered by Viral Infection

To identify host genes that are commonly up or down regulated during local RNA or DNA virus infection, gene expression profiling was employed. The host genes may include host factors that are induced by viral infection, e.g., activated host defense genes, suppressed by viral infection, e.g., suppressed host defense genes, genes involved in symptom development, as well as genes regulated by virus inducible promoters. Once the genes are identified, the function of each is then determined. Reverse genetics is then employed to examine the effect of mutations on these genes during virus infection.

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Experimental Procedure

Arabidopsis thaliana (Columbia-0 (Col-0) were grown in a Conviron growth chamber to 4 weeks of age. The growth conditions were 22°C, 12 hour day length and 75% relative humidity. At least four rosette leaves of twenty plants were inoculated with one of five viruses or a mock control (120 plants total). The viruses were turnip vein clearing virus (TVCV), a tobamovirus, an oil seed rape mosaic virus (ORMV), a tobamovirus, tobacco rattle tobravirus (TRV), a tobravirus, cucumber mosaic virus strain Y (CMV-Y), a cucumovirus, and turnip mosaic virus (TuMV), a potyvirus. Each virus was diluted to approximately 0.5 to 1.0 μg/ml in 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer pH 7.2 (or 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0 for the TuMV). The phosphate buffer was used as the mock infection control for the experiments. Inoculated Col-0 leaves were first dusted with carborundum then 10 μl of virus solution or phosphate buffer were pipetted onto the leaf surface. The virus solution or phosphate buffer alone were then rubbed into the leaf surface using a gloved finger, and the leaf surfaces were washed with distilled water at about 10 minutes post inoculation.

Inoculated leaf tissue was removed from each plant at 1, 2, 4 and 5 days post inoculation (dpi), weighed, snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C. Total RNA was extracted from leaf tissue by the *RNAwiz* method (Ambion, Inc.) and further purified using the *RNeasy* method (Qiagen, Inc.). RNA was diluted to 1 µg/ml and labeled as a probe for Affymetrix GeneChip hybridization according to Affymetrix protocol for synthesizing labeled copy RNA (cRNA) (see Example 1). Labeled cRNA for each virus or mock treatment was hybridized to an Affymetrix GeneChip containing sequences corresponding to 8775 *Arabidopsis* genes. The hybridization data was then analyzed using Affymetrix GeneChip software.

Arabidopsis genes that were induced by at least 2-fold in all virus treatments were identified by importing the data into Microsoft Excel and then subjecting the data to selection criteria. Within each time point, the expression level of a gene exceeded 25 and the fold change was greater than 2 by comparison with the mockinfected treatment. Thus, for genes that were induced by all five viruses, the expression level exceeded 25 and the fold change was greater than 2 for all five

viruses. For genes that were repressed by at least 2-fold, the expression level of the gene must exceed 25 in the mock-infected treatment and the fold change must be less than 2 in all of the five virus treatments.

Results

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A gene chip from Affymetrix having oligonucleotides corresponding to approximately 8,100 *Arabidopsis* genes was used with labeled cRNA obtained from plant cells infected with a selected viruses at different days post-infection (dpi). For example, for *Arabidopsis*, the RNA may be obtained from *Arabidopsis* infected with potyvirus, tobamovirus, tobravirus, cucumovirus or geminivirus. After hybridization, laser scanning is employed to detect expression levels and the data obtained is then analyzed. For genes that are induced in response to viral infection, genes that are expressed at levels greater than, for example, 2 fold over control, are selected. Alternatively, for genes that are suppressed in response to viral infection, genes that are expressed at levels lower than control are selected. The advantages of a gene chip in such an analysis include a global gene expression analysis, quantitative results, a highly reproducible system, and a higher sensitivity than Northern blot analyses. Moreover, a gene chip with *Arabidopsis* DNA has a further advantage in that the *Arabidopsis* genome is well characterized.

Data obtained from probe sets which correspond to genes upregulated or downregulated in response to infection by all 5 viruses reveiled forty-six genes that were downregulated and 126 that were upregulated in response to viral infection (Tables 17 and 18). Once the induced and/or suppressed genes are identified, the functions of the genes are then characterized by standard methodology.

Therefore, the expression of genes comprising SEQ ID NOs:14, 48, 53, 98, 217, 226, 295, 327, 343, 352, 369, 404, 407, 418, 453, 458, 465, 472, 480, 488, 495, 507, 509, 513, 514, 559, 561, 581, 604, 607, 613, 641, 652, 672, 720, 735, 739, 743, 745, 754, 773, 803, 832, 849, 948, and 949 is downregulated after viral infection, and the expression of genes comprising SEQ ID NOs:3, 51, 54, 60, 61, 66, 75, 76, 78, 88, 95, 96, 101, 106, 108, 123, 126, 128, 129, 131, 137, 145-147, 150, 158, 169, 170, 172, 173, 197, 200, 216, 219, 224, 230, 233, 237, 249, 250, 263, 274, 275, 276, 299, 307, 323, 333, 342, 346, 359, 382, 383, 387, 391, 393, 401, 411, 415, 427, 442,

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455, 459, 466, 477, 481, 485, 487, 502, 511, 515, 525, 534, 539, 542, 560, 571, 577, 579, 584, 587, 595, 600, 627, 638, 645, 654, 659, 668, 681, 688, 695, 696, 706, 708, 730, 742, 753, 775, 785, 786, 792, 797, 800, 801, 809, 817, 819, 820, 823, 827, 847, 856, 875, 885, 896, 902, 910, 921, 922, 923, 925, 926, 928, 946, and 952 is upregulated after viral infection.

The orthologs of these *Arabidopsis* sequences to other plant genes was determined. .

A summary of the probe sets corresponding to genes, the expression of which is altered after infection of *Arabidopsis* with a pathogen is shown in Table 19.

Example 7

Identification of Gene Products that are Modulated upon Infection of a Chenopodium Cell with a Virus

Of the many disease resistance mechanisms that can be studied, the HR (hypersensitive resistance) system of *Chenopodium* spp. is attractive because of the broad-spectrum virus resistance it confers. This is shown by the ability of members of the bromo-, como-, cucumo-, ilar-, alfamo-, nepo-, sobemo-, tombus-, tymo-, carla-, clostero-, hordei-, potex-, poty-, tobra- and tobamovirus groups to elicit local lesion HR on *Chenopodium* spp. (CMI/AAB Description of Plant Viruses, 1984; Cooper et al., (1995)). In many instances, the HR completely blocks viral spread. However, certain viruses can break through the hypersensitive response and move from one species of Chenopodium to another. The ability of some viruses to infect more than one species of Chenopodium provides an opportunity to isolate genes that provide a cell with resistance to viral infection.

The genetic mechanisms of *Chenopodium* spp. HR involve a number of factors. These factors can be studied to further understand the hypersensitive response and the mechanism through which the response acts. There are some similarities between the products of *Chenopodium* spp. genes and gene products involved in common defense signaling pathways in other plants. These similarities allow comparisons to be made between Chenopodium and these other plants. One

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example includes genes that are induced upon viral infection during HR in C. foetidum (Visedo et al., (1990).

Additionally, some circumstantial experimental evidence suggests that Chenopodium HR may be somewhat similar to tobacco N gene HR (Whitham et al., 1994). Movement defective tobacco mosaic tobamovirus (TMV) replicates within an inoculated cell of a tobacco plant with an N gene, but fails to move from cell to cell (Cooper et al., 1996). Hypersensitivity is not induced, thus replication alone is not sufficient to induce HR despite the N gene elicitor being mapped to the replicase gene of TMV (Padgett and Beachy, 1993). Therefore, the process of virus movement may trigger hypersensitivity, which implicates intercellular signaling in this type of HR. Support for this position comes from experiments in which cell-tocell contacts were disrupted in N gene tobacco which resulted in the prevention of necrotic lesion formation in infected leaves (Gulyas and Farkas, 1978). Likewise, TMV will not induce HR cell death in NN tobacco protoplasts where plasmodesmata are not intact (Otsuki et al., 1972), although HR does occur in callus cultures where plasmodesmata are intact (Beachy and Murakishi, 1971). By comparison in C. quinoa, movement defective brome mosaic bromovirus (BMV) replicates but fails to move from cell to cell. Initial infection is not sufficient to induce HR since local lesions do not form (Schmitz and Rao, 1996). Similarly, in C. amaranticolor, cucumber mosaic cucumovirus (CMV) lacking a movement protein replicates within inoculated cells, fails to move and does not elicit cell death (Canto and Palukaitis, 1999). Therefore, like TMV on N gene tobacco, the process of viral spread of BMV and CMV in C. quinoa and C. amaranticolor may induce

25 Methods and Materials

HR.

Inoculation of Plants

Leaves of 10-week old *C. amaranticolor* or *C. quinoa* were inoculated with *in vitro* transcripts of TMV-MGfus (Heinlein et al., 1995), TMV virions, tobacco rattle tobravirus (TRV), or they were mock-inoculated. TMV-MGfus encodes GFP (green fluorescent protein) fused to the viral movement protein. Infectious spread can be monitored through the detection of GFP. Using an Olympus

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stereomicroscope fitted with a U-ULH Olympus lamp, infected *C. amaranticolor* tissue accumulating GFP was excised at 4, 7 and 11 days after inoculation (dai). Leaves inoculated with TRV or TMV were collected at 4 dai, at which point local lesions were forming. Mock-inoculated tissue was collected at the same time.

Tissue was frozen in liquid nitrogen and total RNA was purified from it. Three separate sets of plants were inoculated with TMV-MGfus and yielded three independent preparations of RNA.

<u>cDNA-AFLP</u> (complementary DNA-amplified fragment length polymorphism)

Poly-A+ RNA was isolated from TMV-MGfus infected C. amaranticolor using Qiagen's Oligotex mRNA purification system (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) and cDNA was generated using cDNA synthesis reagents from Life Technologies (Rockville, MD). cDNA was used to generate AFLP fragments with the AFLP reagents from Life Technologies and reactions were performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. cDNA made from one microgram of poly-A+ RNA was digested with EcoRI and MseI and the supplied compatible linkers were ligated to the ends of the digested molecules. A few modifications were introduced. EcoRI-NN primers (GACTGCGTACCAATTCNN; SEQ ID NO:2134), rather than EcoRI-NNN, were used with the 5' fluorescent label NED (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) and Msel-N and Msel-NN [GATGAGTCCTGAGTAAN(N); SEO ID NO:2135), rather than MseI-NNN, primers were used (Genosys, The Woodlands, TX), to reduce the complexity of the primer sets evaluated. All possible primer combinations (256 + 64) were used for PCR amplification and products were separated on polyacrylamide gels and visualized using a Genomyx SC fluorescent scanner (Beckman Coulter, Fullerton, CA). Gene fragments that appeared to be upregulated in infected tissues compared to mock-inoculated tissues were tested to see if they were also upregulated by the same primers from a second preparation of cDNA from RNA from a second set of infected plants. Gene fragments that were upregulated in both RNA preparations were excised from the gel, eluted from the gel in water and reamplified by PCR using the appropriate MseI and EcoRI primers and sequenced with 377 ABI sequencers (Applied Biosystems) using dideoxysequencing methods.

Quantitative RT-PCR

DNase treated total RNA (2 ng per reaction) from the third independent preparation of TMV-MGfus infected *C. amaranticolor*, the first preparation of TRV infected *C. amaranticolor*, or the first preparation of TMV *C. quinoa*, was used with TaqMan One-Step RT-PCR reagents for quantitative analysis in an ABI 7700 (Applied Biosystems). Reactions were performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. Primers and 6-FAM 5' end-labeled probes (6-carboxyfluorescein, Applied Biosystems or Genosys) were designed from the sequences from the *C. amaranticolor* upregulated gene fragments using Primer Express software (Applied Biosystems) and are listed in SEQ ID Nos:954-1000 and 2130-2135. Expression levels were interpolated from standard curves with a correlation coefficient of 0.99 or greater and the quantities were normalized to the expression level of actin in each sample.

Results

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The interaction of the elicitor and the R gene product establishes a cascade of reactions and signaling events that is then manifested in a phenotypic HR. In essence, HR is the end result of disease activated signaling events. In order to detect the early expression of genes induced by viral infection, it was necessary to isolate infected tissue before the onset of local lesion formation. Therefore, *C. amaranticolor* was infected with RNA transcripts of TMV-MGfus that express GFP (green fluorescent protein) in infected cells. This allowed the spread of viral infection to be monitored over time. Infection foci comprising over 100 cells could be detected at 4 dai and foci of more than 500 cells could be detected at 7 dai. There was no visible appearances of cell death or chlorotic local lesion formation at the infection foci at 4 and 7 dai. By 11 dai, the infection foci were associated with chlorotic local lesions. Virus infected tissue was excised from leaves at each time point and RNA was purified from the tissue and used for cDNA-AFLP as previously described.

cDNA-AFLP fragments were separated on polyacrylamide sequencing gels and imaged with a fluorescent scanner. Samples derived from mock-inoculated tissue at 7 dai were run next to samples derived from TMV-MGfus infected tissue at

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7 dai for comparison. Ninety-eight bands having intensity in the TMV-MGfus lanes that was greater than that of analogous bands in the mock lanes were easily detected. Thirty out of the 98 bands were also upregulated in an independent set of experiments designed to reduce biological variation between experiments. These bands were excised from the gel, reamplified, and sequenced.

The hypothetical protein sequences derived from the reamplified fragments (Seq ID NOs: 1954-1966) translated from all six reading frames were compared to sequences in the GenBank protein sequence database. The results of the BLASTX search (Altschul et al., 1997) are summarized in Table 20a. To confirm that the expression levels of DESCA genes were upregulated in infected tissue compared to mock inoculated tissue, the relative amount of DESCA and actin transcript in a third independent set of samples at 4 dai, 7dai, and 11 dai was quantitatively measured (Table 20b).

The expression level of DESCA1 increased the most in the TMV-MGfus infected plants. The expression level of DESCA1 increased 200 times by 4 dai but tapered off drastically by 11 dai. DESCA1 is unrelated to any protein known at this time.

Two sequences, DESCA4 and DESCA10, are both related to pumps found in *Arabidopsis* and yeast (Sanchez-Fernandez et al., 1998; Smart and Fleming, 1996). DESCA4 is expressed highly at 4 dai but the expression drops off over time whereas DESCA10 is only moderately induced and its expression returns to normal by the time of the visible appearance of local lesions in *C. amaranticolor*.

DESCA7 is similar to a salicylate-induced glucosyltransferase gene in tobacco (Horvath and Chua, 1996). DESCA9 is similar to cytochrome P450-like proteins which can produce cytotoxic compounds including phytoalexins that are deployed by a plant to defend against invading microbes. DESCA12 is related to a proanthranilate benzoyltransferase from carnation that plays a direct role in the phytoalexin biosynthesis in carnation (Yang et al., 1998). DESCA11 is similar to the tryptophan biosynthetic enzyme phosphoribosylanthranilate transferase whose gene expression is induced in the presence of ozone in *Arabidopsis* (Conklin and Last, 1995).

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DESCA3 is similar to endo-1,4-betaglucanases that have a role in fruit ripening, abscission, and cell elongation (Lashbrook et al., 1994). DESCA3 is highly expressed in the infected *C. amaranticolor* and remains highly expressed during the appearance of local lesions and necrosis.

Many disease responses are mediated by positive regulators such as transcription factors or kinases that initiate signaling cascades for the activation of defense responses. One gene, DESCA5, is loosely similar to a yeast potential transcriptional regulator. DESCA5 expression is twice as high at the early stages of infection compared to the late stages of infection illustrating an important role played by gene regulation at the early stages of infection. DESCA6 is related to kinases of *Arabidopsis*. Kinases have essential roles in programmed cell death during viral infection (Dunigan and Madlener, 1995). DESCA2 is the most highly expressed of the group suggesting that it is an important regulator at the onset of infection. It is similar to a receptor-like protein kinase in bean that responds to *Fusarium solani* attack (Lange et al., 1999).

Some R genes have kinase-like regions that may function in initiating a signal cascade during the onset of HR (Song et al.; 1995, Zhou et al., 1997). Global amino acid sequence alignment (Henikoff and Henikoff, 1992) of DESCA2 with Pto or Xa21, R genes with ser/thr kinase domains, reveals a 37% similarity. DESCA8 has a nucleotide binding site and a leucine-rich repeat that is common for many R genes. (Meyers et al., 1999; Leister et al., 1998).

To link DESCA genes to a multivirus resistance pathway, *C. amaranticolor* was inoculated with TRV (tobacco rattle virus), a virus that is taxonomically distinct from TMV. Local lesions appeared by 4 dai and RNA was purified from the infected leaves. DESCA gene expression levels in infected tissue were compared to mock inoculated tissue by quantitative RT-PCR and revealed that the same DESCA genes upregulated during a TMV infection are also upregulated during a TRV infection (Table 20b).

The gene expression levels in TMV infected *C. quinoa* were measured using the same *C. amaranticolor*-derived primers in quantitative PCR to determine if DESCA genes were up-regulated during HR in another *Chenopodium* species. Most

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of the DESCA genes were upregulated in *C. quinoa* and were expressed at levels many times higher than in *C. amaranticolor* (Table 20b). This may be a result of the infection of *C. quinoa* with the aggressive wild-type virus rather than slower moving TMV-MGfus.

The experimental procedure presented here can detect any similar gene involved in the aforementioned signaling pathways such as SA signaling. Except for DESCA1, whose expression is increased the most at 200+ fold, many of the fragments have homology to other genes that have been placed in disease resistance pathways in other plants. DESCA12 and DESCA9 are respectively similar to hypersensitivity related gene 201, possibly a proanthranilate benzoyltranferase, and p450 monooxygenases, both which are expressed during the hypersensitive response in tobacco upon infection with Pseudomonas solanacearum but are not regulated by SA (Czernic et al., 1996). DESCA7 is similar to a salicylate-induced glucosyltransferase gene in tobacco (Horvath and Chua, 1996). Thus, the disease resistance response in *C. amaranticolor* involves pathways both dependent and independent of SA signaling.

The surprising discovery of DESCA4, DESCA7, DESCA9, DESCA10, and DESCA12, reveal the underpinnings of an endogenous detoxification system. Briefly, the activation phase involves cytochrome P450 monooxygenases introducing functional groups (e.g. aromatic rings) to potential toxins. The conjugation phase in plants involves the linking of glutathione or glucose to the toxin at which point the conjugated molecule can be recognized by an ATP-binding cassette transporter and pumped into the vacuole, or possibly the neighboring cells, during the elimination phase. The final phase includes either storage or breakdown of such molecules. DESCA9, similar to cytochrome P450, and DESCA12, similar to a gene associated with the production of phytoalexin, may produce potential toxins. In fact, *C. amaranticolor* produces many such compounds that are antiviral to TMV. DESCA7, similar to a glucosyltransferase, may conjugate such toxins to be transported by the ABC-transporters encoded by DESCA4 or DESCA10. In this particular case, the transported compound could then be deployed by the infected plant cell as an antiviral agent or cytotoxic compound, stored by noninfected cells in

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anticipation of infection, or eliminated by noninfected cells neighboring infected cells. Since all of these genes are induced by TMV and TRV in *C. amaranticolor*, their induced expressions are a result of a specific or general multivirus or disease resistance pathway.

Possessing the R genes that allow *C. amaranticolor* to initially recognize multiple viruses provides an opportunity to use these genes, and the regulatory elements associated with these genes, to transfer viral resistance to other plants. In addition, possession of genes that produce and transport antiviral and cytotoxic products allows for the transfer of viral resistance through a mechanism involving induced cell death upon viral infection.

Two genes that may be used for early recognition of viral infection are DESCA8 and DESCA2, as these genes may act as signaling components to initiate the resistance cascade. DESCA8 has a nucleotide binding site and a leucine-rich repeat that is common for many R genes and that can be found in other plants (Meyers et al., 1999; Leister et al., 1998). DESCA2 is induced in both *Chenopodium* species and is similar to other R genes, Xa21 and Pto, which have similar ser/thr kinase domains.

Resistance to viral spread may be transferred between *Chenopodium* spp. For example, BMV (brome mosaic virus) induces local lesions in the green variety of *C. hybridum*, however lesion formation does not limit the systemic spread of the virus (Verduin, 1978). The systematic spread of the BMV virus may be restricted in the green variety of *C. hybridum* by transformation with a gene from the purple variety that does limit spread (Komari, 1990). Thus, genes that confer viral resistance may be used for complementation, reverse genetics, overexpression, and gene silencing. Furthermore, as indicated by the functionality of the R genes N and Pto after being transferred into heterologous species, (Whitham et al., 1996; Rommens et al., 1995), the *Chenopodium* genes may function to initiate hypersensitivity in crops, *Arabidopsis* or other useful plants.

Example 8

Other Plant-Pathogen Interactions

The methods set out hereinabove can be used for any type of comparable resistance interaction. For example any of the following plant/pathogen interactions will be produced as compatible and incompatible interactions. The RNA from such an interaction is isolated and subject to a protocol such as one outlined in Example 1, e.g., using a Genechip with a specific plant's genes or microarray, differential display PCR or cDNA-ALFP (Example 7). A four-way analysis is performed and genes which are expressed differently are identified. The plant/pathogen interactions in Table 21 are well known in the art. However, any type of plant/pathogen interaction that involves this type of resistance can be used.

Table 21

Plant	Pathogen	
Tomato	Cladosporium fulvum	
Maize	Rust fungus	
Antirrhinium	Rust fungus	
Flax	Melampsora lini	
Lettuce	Downy mildew	
Arabidopsis	Peronospora parasitica	
Tomato	Nematode	
Corn	Cochliobolus carbonum	
Tomato	Pseudomonas syringae	
Rice	Xanthomonas oryzae pv. Oryzae	
Rice	Pyricularia oryzae	
Tobacco	Tobacco Mosaic Virus	

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Genes that are upregulated and cause resistance in a wide variety of plants are particularly useful in methods which upregulate or overexpress the gene. One method is to add an exogenous copy, thus providing more of the gene product or allowing for a different induction from that used by the plant. Alternatively, the endogenous gene can be upregulated using a known inducer or using artificial

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methods such as using an artificial induction signal in the endogenous promoter. Examples of the two methods are provided in Examples 9 and 10.

Accordingly, embodiments of the invention provide the sequences disclosed herein, which sequences can be used in genetic engineering of crops, as probes and markers to study the dynamics of plant/pathogen interactions, and as markers in marker-assisted breeding protocols to identify plants carrying particularly useful combinations of genes associated with pathogen resistance, as well as in plant defense.

10 Example 9

Transformation of Resistance Genes into Plants

To produce resistant plants, resistance genes such as those identified herein can be introduced into plant cells to generate transgenic plants having enhanced resistance. While HSF4 is any preferred gene for this embodiment of the invention, the invention can be employed with other genes, alone or in combination, whose regulation is strongly responsive to plant/pathogen interactions, such as the genes identified herein. Since some genes are strongly induced and others are strongly repressed in plant/pathogen interactions, and since some genes that are strongly induced in one ecotype can be strongly repressed in another, the invention contemplates use of any of the genes and sequences, or fragments thereof, disclosed herein, in a construct adapted to cause overexpression, repression, or knock out, of the genes in a transgenic plant.

Transgenic downregulation of genes associated with pathogen resistance can have several useful applications. In one embodiment, transgenic downregulation of genes that are strongly repressed in resistance interactions can enhance resistance. Such transgenic downregulation can employ the genes disclosed herein, or fragments thereof, in an antisense orientation to interfere with accumulation of the products of those genes. Likewise, any other methodology capable of lowering expression of such genes is also included within these embodiments of the invention

30 invention.

Plant transformation can be carried out by conventional means, and can include *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation, electroporation, particle acceleration, abrasion, and any other useful means leading to expression of a transgene in a plant of interest. Transformed plant cell are then used to regenerate one or more plants in tissue culture. Subsequent generations of transgenic plants can be used directly or bred with other lines to generate plants having enhanced pathogen resistance.

Example 10

Upregulation of Resistance Genes in Crops

Because many or most *Arabidopsis* genes have orthologs in other plants, the genes and sequences disclosed herein are generally useful in constructs to be upregulated and cause resistance in a wide variety of plants. As examples, the heat shock proteins, and particularly HSF4, are found throughout the plant kingdom. For many such regulatory and responsive genes it is well known that there exist substances that can induce expression. Chemicals such as dexamethasone have been found to induce mammalian HSF proteins. Likewise, a chemical induction of key plant defense genes can be chemically induced. High throughput screening for chemical inducers of the plant HSF4 or other resistance gene is performed. Potentially useful substances are then tested on crop plants and eventually used as a soil additive or sprayed onto plants when needed to induce resistance. Accordingly, embodiments of the invention usefully employ the genes disclosed herein, or

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Example 11

fragments thereof, for screening to identify useful chemical inducers and/or

repressors of gene responsive to pathogenic infections.

Identification of Inducers and Repressors of Resistance Genes

The yeast two-hybrid method and many methods which use its basic idea, provide a technique to identify proteins which interact with a protein of interest. The method relies on the fact that a protein contains domains which can be separated. Thus the protein of interest is fused to the GAL4 DNA binding region of

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a known protein. The GAL4 (or another) activation signal is fused in a library to produce a library of fused proteins. If one of the proteins from the library interacts with the protein of interest the protein binds and a signal protein is produced, such as luciferase. There are a number of such systems presently, some of which can be used in mammalian cells, allowing for correct processing and folding of certain proteins and others which allow the interaction to occur in the cytoplasm allowing for the identification of other types of proteins.

cDNA from HSF4 and any other protein of interest is cloned in fusion to the yeast GAL4 DNA binding domain on a vector. A library containing cDNA from Arabidopsis is fused to the GAL4 or an activation domain of choice. Expression of luciferase correlates with identification of an interacting protein. This protein is then analyzed as to its action as an inducer or repressor.

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Example 12

Determination of the Minimal Promoter Fragment

The full-length promoter sequence as given in SEQ ID Nos: 1001-1095, 2137-2661 and 4738-6813, or the promoter orthologs thereof is fused to the β-glucuronidase (GUS) gene at the native ATG to obtain a chimeric gene cloned into plasmid DNA. The plasmid DNA is then digested with restriction enzymes to release a fragment comprising the full-length promoter sequence and the GUS gene, which is then used to construct the binary vector. This binary vector is transformed into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, which is in turn used to transform *Arabidopsis* plants (for further details of the binary vector construction see above Example 9).

The above plasmid can also be used to form a series of 5' end deletion mutants having increasingly shorter promoter fragments fused to the GUS gene at the native ATG. Various restriction enzymes are used to digest the plasmid DNA to obtain the binary vectors with different lengths of promoter fragments. In particular, a binary vector 1 is constructed with a 1,900-bp long promoter fragment; a binary vector 2 is constructed with a 1,300-bp long promoter fragment; a binary vector 3 is constructed with a 1000-bp long promoter fragment; a binary vector 4 is constructed with a 800-bp long promoter fragment; a binary vector 5 is constructed with a 700-bp long promoter fragment; a binary vector 6 is constructed with a 600-bp long promoter fragment; and a binary vector 7 is constructed with a 100-bp long promoter fragment. Like the binary vector comprising the full-length promoter fragment, these 5' end deletion mutants are also transformed into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* and, in turn, *Arabidopsis* plants (for further details of Arbabidopsis transformation and promoter assay procedures see Example 5 above).

The presence of the correct hybrid construct in the transgenic lines is confirmed by PCR amplification.

By using the above protocol it can be determined, which portion of the promoter sequences given in SEQ ID Nos: 1001-1095, 2137-2661 and 4738-6813, or the promoter orthologs thereof is required for gene expression.

Minimal promoter fragments having lengths substantially less than the full-length promoter can therefore be operatively linked to coding sequences to form smaller constructs than can be formed using the full-length promoter. As noted earlier, shorter DNA fragments are often more amenable to manipulation than longer fragments. The chimeric gene constructs thus formed can then be transformed into hosts such as crop plants to enable at-will regulation of coding sequences in the hosts.

Example 13

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Determination of Promoter Motifs

While a deletion analysis characterizes regions in a promoter that are required overall for its regulation, linker-scanning mutagenesis allows for the identification of short defined motifs whose mutation alters the promoter activity. Accordingly, a set of linker-scanning mutant promoters fused to the coding sequence of the GUS reporter gene are constructed. Each of them contains a 8-10-bp mutation located between defined positions and included in a promoter fragment as given in SEQ ID Nos: 1001-1095, 2137-2661 and 4738-6813, or the promoter orthologs thereof.

Each construct is transformed into *Arabidopsis* and GUS activity is assayed for 19 to 30 independent transgenic lines. The presence of the correct hybrid consstruct in transgenic lines is confirmed by PCR amplification of all lines containing the mutant constructs and by random sampling of lines containing the other constructs. Amplified fragments are digested with restriction enzyme (e.g.XbaI) and separated on high resolution agarose gels to distinguish between the different mutant constructs. constructs. The effect of each mutation on promoter activity is compared to an equivalent number of transgenic lines containing the unmutated construct. Two repetitions resulting from independent plating of seeds are carried out in every case.

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The sequences mutated in the linker-scanning constructs, in particular those that showed marked differences from the control construct, are then examined more closely.

Example 14

Identifying Orthologs

Orthologs were identified through use of BLAST and SCAN software with some additional filters. For the Arabidopsis search, a BLAST database was created that was a subset of GenBank ver 123.0 (released April 15, 2001) that contained all of the plant translated regions excluding Arabidopsis thaliana sequences. The subset was created with PERL script. A BLAST search with all of the peptide sequences was performed against the GenBank subset. Each query was executed using the "blastall" command with the parameters" "-p blastp", "-v 50", "-b 50", "-F F". The BLAST search results were then processed with SCAN (Sequence Comparison Analysis program, version 1.0k, Los Alamos National Laboratories) using default settings and the orthologs were identified following implementation of an E-value cutoff of <=1e-4. The candidate orthologs were further filtered by comparing words in the description to the text of the annotation fields: product, function and note. The sequence was considered to have the same or similar function if any of the words matched. Words excluded from the filter included: the, like, protein, related, unknown, subunit, hypothetical, and, putative, precursor, clone, homolog, small, beta, class, dna, rna, alpha, gamma, has, not, been, from, to, by, long, type and induced.

For the rice search, amino acid sequences were used that resulted from FGENESH (version 1.C) gene prediction results. The peptide sequences were obtained from gene predictions and formatted into a BLAST database. A BLASTP comparison was then performed against the Arabidopsis sequences. The BLASTP results were then filtered through use of SCAN with the following parameters: "-a 60 60" with an E-value cutoff of 1e-4. This produced orthologs having 60 or more identities and where 60% of the alignments were made up of identities.

The following pages compile Tables 3 to 20 referred to in the Examples above.

<u>Table 3</u> Probe Sets corresponding to genes, the expression of which is increased after infection of wild-type *Arabidopsis* with *Pseudomonas syringae*

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
11997_at (AC005967.4_AT)	gb AAD03372.1 (AC005967) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12002_at (AF069442.47_AT)	gb AAC79112.1 (AF069442) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12004_at (AL022023.132_AT)	emb CAA17771.1 (AL022023) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-86		
12007_at (Z99708.249_AT)	emb CAB16829.1 (Z99708) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-168	. 10	
12037_at (AC004005.174_AT)	gb AAC23417.1 (AC004005) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12051_at (AL021889.94_AT)	emb CAA17133.1 (AL021889) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-143		
12062_at (AC006069.147_AT)	gb AAD12706.1 (AC006069) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12068_at (AF118223.24_AT)	gb AAD03449.1 (AF118223) contains similarity to Methanobacterium thermoautotrophicum transcriptional regulator (GB:AE000850) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-162		
12072_at (AL035396.4_AT)	emb CAA23058.1 (AL035396) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-158		
12079_s_at (A71597.1_S_AT)	emb CAB42594.1 (A71597) unnamed protein product [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5E-64		
12081_at (AC001645.140_AT)	gb AAB63644.1 (AC001645) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-117		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
12092_at (AC004793.13_AT)	gb AAD21694.1 (AC004793) ESTs gb T20423, gb AA712864, gb H76323 and gb Z25560 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-150		
12115_at (AL033545.26_AT)	emb CAA22152.1 (AL033545) extensin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-87		
12136_at (AC007591.60_AT)	gb AAD39663.1 AC007591_2 8 (AC007591) ESTs gb R65145, gb N96612 and gb R90096 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-60		
12150_at (AC004005.151_AT)	gb AAC23415.1 (AC004005) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5E-32		
12187_at (AC005489.31_AT)	gb AAD32893.1 AC005489_3 1 (AC005489) F14N23.31 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12198_at (AC006954.90_AT)	gb AAD23890.1 AC006954_1 1 (AC006954) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-70		
12203_at (AL021710.268_AT)	emb CAA16738.1 (AL021710) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	7E-55		
12216_at (AC007119.56_AT)	gb AAD23641.1 AC007119_7 (AC007119) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-55		
12217_at (AJ223804.1_AT)	gb AAF34796.1 AF228640_1 (AF228640) lipoamide dehydrogenase precursor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12227_at (AC007576.18_AT)	gb AAD39285.1 AC007576_8 (AC007576) Unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-102		
12233_at (AJ001807.1_AT)	emb CAA05023.1 (AJ001807) succinyl-CoA- ligase alpha subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_6.2.1.5	synthetase
12278_at (AJ011674.2_AT)	emb CAA09731.1 (AJ011674) receptor-like protein kinase, RLK3 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
12307_at (AC002392.162_AT)	gb AAD12037.1 (AC002392) putative receptor-like protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
12314_at (AC001229.28_AT)	gb AAB60922.1 (AC001229) F5I14.14 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12317_at (AC004138.27_AT)	gb AAC32907.1 (AC004138) putative sucrose-proton symporter [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12323_at (AC002333.18_AT)	gb AAB64019.1 (AC002333) putative polygalacturonase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		Polygalactur onase
12332_s_at (AB023448.2_S_AT)	dbj BAA82810.1 (AB023448) basic endochitinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12341_s_at (AL021637.176_S_A T)	emb CAA16619.1 (AL021637) vacuolar sorting receptor-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12347_at (AC007258.28_AT)	gb AAD39325.1 AC007258_1 4 (AC007258) Putative ATPase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_3.6.1	ATPase
12349_s_at (X84728.6_S_AT)	gb AAA17993.1 (M91192) phenylalanine ammonia-lyase [Trifolium subterraneum]	0		
12369_at (AC002535.59_AT)	gb AAC62871.1 (AC002535) putative Na+/Ca2+ antiporter [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12400_at (X98453.1_AT)	emb CAA67092.1 (X98453) peroxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		peroxidase
12438_at (AL021710.83_AT)	emb CAA16723.1 (AL021710) membrane-bound small GTP-binding - like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-122		
12449_s_at (AC002343.179_S_A T)	gb AAB63623.1 (AC002343) cellulose synthase isolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12454_at (AC006232.164_AT)	gb AAD15602.1 (AC006232) putative ferredoxin [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5E-85		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
12475_at (Y11794.1_AT)	emb CAA72490.1 (Y11794) peroxidase ATP29a [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-67		peroxidase
12487_at (AC004411.126_AT)	gb AAC34225.1 (AC004411) putative ABC transporter [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12497_at (AC006533.51_AT)	gb AAD32284.1 AC006533_8 (AC006533) putative receptor- like protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12500_s_at (AF081067.3_S_AT)	gb AAC32192.1 (AF081067) IAA-Ala hydrolase; IAA- amino acid hydrolase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12521_at (AF049236.28_AT)	gb AAC14413.1 (AF049236) unknown [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12525_at (AC006587.85_AT)	gb AAD21486.1 (AC006587) putative DOF zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-132		
12530_at (Z99707.184_AT)	emb CAB16760.1 (Z99707) hydroxynitrile lyase like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-150		LYASE
12535_at (AL035538.156_AT)	emb CAB37540.1 (AL035538) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-132		
12538_at (AF033205.2_AT)	gb AAC02973.1 (AF033205) putative pectin methylesterase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	6E-38		methyl- esterase
12571_s_at (AF149413.18_S_AT)	gb AAD40138.1 AF149413_1 9 (AF149413) Arabidopsis thaliana ferrochelatase-I (SW:P42043); Pfam	0		
12574_at (X82624.2_AT)	emb CAA57944.1 (X82624) SRG2At [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-25	-	
12584_at (AC004521.233_AT)	gb AAC16096.1 (AC004521) similar to axi 1 protein from Nicotiana tabacum [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12626_at (AC006234.95_AT)	gb AAD20931.1 (AC006234) putative diacylglycerol kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
12642_at (AC006920.138_AT)	gb AAD22285.1 AC006920_9 (AC006920) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12645_at (AL021712.56_AT)	emb CAA16774.1 (AL021712) fibrillin precursor-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-150		
12698_at (AC000106.42_AT)	gb AAB70413.1 (AC000106) Similar to Beta integral membrane protein (gb U43629). EST gb W43122 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12712_f_at (Z95774_F_AT)	emb CAB09206.1 (Z95774) R2R3-MYB transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	6E-21		
12736_f_at (Z97048_F_AT)	emb CAA90748.1 (Z50869) MYB-related protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-21		
12744_at (AC001645.15_AT)	gb AAB63630.1 (AC001645) jasmonate inducible protein isolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12760_g_at (AC005278.32_G_A T)	gb AAC72120.1 (AC005278) Strong similarity to gb D14550 extracellular dermal glycoprotein (EDGP) precursor from Daucus carota. ESTs gb 84105 and gb AI100071 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12764_f_at (AC004138.69_F_AT)	gb AAC32912.1 (AC004138)	1E-111	·	

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
12772_at (AC005278.34_AT)	gb AAC72119.1 (AC005278) Strong similarity to gb D14550 extracellular dermal glycoprotein (EDGP) precursor from Daucus carota. ESTs gb H37281, gb T44167, gb T21813, gb N38437, gb Z26470, gb R65072, gb N76373, gb F15470, gb Z35182, gb H76373, gb Z34678 a	0		
12776_at (AL021811.156_AT)	emb CAA16969.1 (AL021811) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12797_s_at (AC007138.25_S_AT	gb AAD22647.1 AC007138_1 1 (AC007138) S- adenosylmethionine synthase 2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12802_at (AL022373.153_AT)	emb CAA18498.1 (AL022373) DnaJ-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-74		
12851_s_at (ACCSYN1_S_AT)	emb CAA78260.1 (Z12614) 1-aminocyclopropane 1- carboxylate synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-29		
12879_s_at (AIG1_S_AT)	gb AAC49282.1 (U40856) AIG1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-150		
12880_s_at (AIG2_S_AT)	gb AAC49283.1 (U40857) AIG2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-97		·
12883_s_at (APX_S_AT)	emb CAA67425.1 (X98925) stromal ascorbate peroxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-161		
12889_s_at (ASA1_S_AT)	gb AAA32738.1 (M92353) anthranilate synthase alpha subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12891_at (ATACS6_AT)	gb AAC63850.1 (U73786) ACC synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		synthase
12892_g_at (ATACS6_G_AT)	gb AAC63850.1 (U73786) ACC synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
12904_s_at (ATERF1_S_AT)	dbj BAA32418.1 (AB008103) ethylene responsive element binding factor 1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-126		
12905_s_at (ATERF2_S_AT)	dbj BAA32419.1 (AB008104) ethylene responsive element binding factor 2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-112		
12911_s_at (ATG6PDHE5_S_AT)	emb CAA59011.1 (X84229) glucose-6-phosphate 1- dehydrogenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12921_s_at (ATHHMGCOAR_S _AT)	emb CAA33139.1 (X15032) hydroxy methylglutaryl CoA reductase (AA 1-592)	0		
12930_s_at (ATLLS1_S_AT)	gb AAC49679.1 (U77347) lethal leaf-spot 1 homolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12951_at (AC005489.5_AT)	gb AAD32867.1 AC005489_5 (AC005489) F14N23.5 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
12958_at (AC002332.249_AT)	gb AAB80675.1 (AC002332) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
12965_at (AL021711.118_AT)	emb CAA16752.1 (AL021711) protein kinase- like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
12966_s_at (AL023094.197_S_A T)	emb CAA18838.1 (AL023094) bZIP transcription factor ATB2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-67		
12989_s_at (AC004077.149_S_A T)	gb AAC26690.1 (AC004077) putative cytochrome P450 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13003_s_at (AB021936.1_S_AT)	dbj BAA74591.1 (AB021936) nicotianamine synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13005_at (AC004683.61_AT)	gb AAC28763.1 (AC004683) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
13014_at (U93215.87_AT)	gb AAB63082.1 (U93215) putative lipase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		lipase
13015_s_at (X98673.2_S_AT)	emb CAA67232.1 (X98674) zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	7E-90		
13025_at (AL050400.20_AT)	emb CAB43695.1 (AL050400) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	,	
13040_at (AC002392.134_AT)	gb AAD12039.1 (AC002392) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13070_at (AC006919.171_AT)	gb AAD24640.1 AC006919_2 0 (AC006919) putative pyruvate kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
13094_at (AL035523.163_AT)	emb CAB36745.1 (AL035523) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-172		
13100_at (AC003680.50_AT)	gb AAC06158.1 (AC003680) putative cytochrome P450 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		mono- oxygenase
13110_at (AF074021.34_AT)	gb AAD29776.1 AF074021_8 (AF074021) putative symbiosis-related protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-65		
13115_at (AC000375.44_AT)	gb AAB60774.1 (AC000375) ESTs gb U75592,gb T13956,gb T43 869 come from from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13119_at (AC007260.23_AT)	gb AAD30579.1 AC007260_1 0 (AC007260) Similar to dTDP-D-glucose 4,6- dehydratase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_4.2.1.46	dehydratase
13128_at (AL049607.47_AT)	emb CAB40756.1 (AL049607) protein phosphatase 2C-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13134_s_at (AC002337.9_S_AT)	gb AAB63818.1 (AC002337) putative galactinol synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
13137_at (AC007169.86_AT)	gb AAD26480.1 AC007169_1 2 (AC007169) putative fructokinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		fructokinase
13152_s_at (AC005322.24_S_AT	gb AAC97998.1 (AC005322) Identical to 1- aminocyclopropane-1- carboxylate oxidase (ACC oxidase) gb X66719 (EAT1). ESTs gb T43073, gb T5714, gb R90435, gb R44023, gb AA597926, gb AI099676, gb AA650810 and gb 29725 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana	1E-177		
13154_s_at (AC002333.210_S_A T)	gb AAB64047.1 (AC002333) putative endochitinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-148		
13157_at (AC002409.35_AT)	gb AAB86449.1 (AC002409) putative cytochrome P450 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13163_s_at (AC005560.223_S_A T)	gb AAD12692.2 (AC006069) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13176_at (AL031394.56_AT)	emb CAA20567.1 (AL031394) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13177_at (AL049640.42_AT)	emb CAB40989.1 (AL049640) growth factor like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-164		
13187_i_at (ATTHIRED4_I_AT)	gb AAC49356.1 (U35829) thioredoxin h [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-63		
13188_r_at (ATTHIRED4_R_AT)	gb AAC49356.1 (U35829) thioredoxin h [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-63		
13189_s_at (ATTHIRED4_S_AT)	gb AAC49356.1 (U35829) thioredoxin h [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-63		
13190_s_at (ATTHIREDA_S_A T)	emb CAA80655.1 (Z23108) NADPH thioredoxin reductase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-174		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
13211_s_at (BCHI_S_AT)	dbj BAA82816.1 (AB023454) basic endochitinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-72		
13212_s_at (BGL2_S_AT)	emb CAB68132.1 (AL137080) beta-1, 3- glucanase 2 (BG2) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13215_s_at (CAFFEROYLCOA METHYLTRANS_S _AT)	gb AAF16576.1 AC012563_2 9 (AC012563) putative S- adenosyl-L-methionine:trans- caffeoyl-Coenzyme A 3-O- methyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-121		
13217_s_at (CALMODULINLIK E_S_AT)	emb CAB42906.1 (AL049862) calmodulin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	6E-99		
13219_s_at (CHI4_S_AT)	emb CAA74930.1 (Y14590) class IV chitinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5E-78		
13243_r_at (ELI32_R_AT)	emb CAB37539.1 (AL035538) cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase ELI3-2 [Arabidopsis	0		
13244_s_at (ELI32_S_AT)	emb CAB37539.1 (AL035538) cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase ELI3-2 [Arabidopsis	0		
13246_at (ERECTAL_AT)	gb AAF26067.1 AC012562_2 2 (AC012562) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-40		kinase
13255_i_at (GAMMAGLUTAM YLTRANSPEPTI_I_ AT)	emb CAA89206.1 (Z49240) gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_2.3.2.2	glutamyl- trans- peptidase
13259_s_at (GLUTATHIONEPE ROXIDASE1_S_AT)	gb AAD24836.1 AC007071_8 (AC007071) putative glutathione peroxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-95		
13261_s_at (GLUTATHIONERE DUCTASE1_S_AT)	gb AAB67841.1 (U37697) glutathione reductase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
13263_s_at (GST1_RC_S_AT)	emb CAA10060.1 (AJ012571) glutathione transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-49		
13266_s_at (GST4_S_AT)	emb CAB51026.1 (AJ243812) glutathione synthetase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13273_s_at (HSF4_S_AT)	gb AAC31756.1 (U68017) heat shock transcription factor 4 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-113		
13275_f_at (HSP174_F_AT)	emb CAA35182.1 (X17293) heat shock protein (AA 1 - 156) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-80		
13277_i_at (HSP176A_I_AT)	emb CAA74399.1 (Y14070) Heat Shock Protein 17.6A [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-75		
13285_s_at (HSP83_S_AT)	gb AAA32822.1 (M62984) heat shock protein 83 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13312_at (AC006223.75_AT)	gb AAD15391.1 (AC006223) putative disease resistance protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-126		disease
13367_at (AC004680.97_AT)	gb AAC31853.1 (AC004680) putative NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone oxidoreductase) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_1.6.5.3	oxido- reductase
13370_at (AC005322.4_AT)	gb AAC97990.1 (AC005322) Strong similarity to Dsor1 protein kinase gb D13782 from Drosophila melanogaster. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
13381_at (AC006580.8_AT)	gb AAD22369.1 AC006580_1 (AC006580) NAM (no apical meristem)-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-169		
13395_at (AL035528.202_AT)	emb CAB36843.1 (AL035528) SAUR-AC-like protein (small auxin up RNA) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-48		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
13435_at (AF003102.3_AT)	gb AAC49775.1 (AF003102) AP2 domain containing protein RAP2.9 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-33		
13437_at (AF096371.8_AT)	gb AAC62791.1 (AF096371) contains similarity to D- isomer specific 2-hydroxyacid dehydrogenases (Pfam: 2- Hacid_DH.hmm, score: 19.11) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13450_at (AL049657.33_AT)	emb CAB41122.1 (AL049657) putative proteasome regulatory subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13467_at (AL096860.198_AT)	emb CAB51214.1 (AL096860) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		permease
13480_at (AC005223.15_AT)	gb AAD10644.1 (AC005223) 40409 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-169		
13534_at (AF149413.36_AT)	gb AAD40124.1 AF149413_5 (AF149413) contains similarity to soybean early nodulin 93 (N-93) (SW:Q02921) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-38		
13536_at (AL021636.47_AT)	emb CAA16575.1 (AL021636) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13538_at (AL080254.75_AT)	emb CAB45844.1 (AL080254) calcium-binding protein-like [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-105		
13564_at (AC005312.113_AT)	gb AAC78521.1 (AC005312) putative glutathione S- transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-127		transferase
13565_at (AL035601.21_AT)	emb CAB38206.1 (AL035601) auxin-responsive GH3-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
13584_at (AC007127.23_AT)	gb AAD25137.1 AC007127_3 (AC007127) putative ubiquitin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13588_at (AL021961.24_AT)	emb CAA17552.1 (AL021961) Phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase - like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		dehydro- genase
13589_at (AC000132.24_AT)	gb AAB60745.1 (AC000132) ESTs gb ATTS1236,gb T43334,gb N 97019,gb AA395203 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-91		
13604_at (AC000104.20_AT)	gb AAB70431.1 (AC000104) F19P19.10 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_2.7.1	
13605_at (AL078470.75_AT)	emb CAB43918.1 (AL078470) 26S proteasome subunit 4-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		ATPase
13617_at (AC006592.64_AT)	gb AAD22351.1 AC006592_8 (AC006592) putative mitochondrial dicarboxylate carrier protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-152		
13627_at (AL035394.196_AT)	emb CAA23036.1 (AL035394) putative Na+/H+- exchanging protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13645_at (AC000098.8_AT)	gb AAB71443.1 (AC000098) EST gb ATTS0295 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	`6E-19		
13647_at (AF000657.22_AT)	gb AAB72161.1 (AF000657) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13656_at (AC007138.31_AT)	gb AAD22649.1 AC007138_1 3 (AC007138) predicted protein of unknown function [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
13659_at (AL022347.46_AT)	emb CAA18462.1 (AL022347) serine/threonine kinase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13666_s_at (INDOLE3GPS_S_A T)	gb AAD25838.1 AC006951_1 7 (AC006951) putative indole- 3-glycerol phosphate synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13680_s_at (LOX1_S_AT)	gb AAA17036.1 (U01843) lipoxygenase 1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13685_s_at (MLOLIKE2_S_AT)	gb AAD25552.1 AC005850_9 (AC005850) Highly Simlilar to Mlo proteins [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13688_s_at (MONOPTEROS_S_ AT)	gb AAC60794.1 (AF037229) transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13697_at (NI16_AT)	No hits found.			
13705_s_at (AC003671X_S_AT)	gb AAC18810.1 (AC003671) Strong similarity to trehalose- 6-phosphate synthase homolog from A. thaliana chromosome 4 contig gb Z97344. ESTs gb H37594, gb R65023, gb H37578 and gb R64855 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13706_s_at (AC005724X_S_AT)	gb AAD08939.1 (AC005724) putative trehalose-6-phosphate synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13716_at (NOVARTIS103_RC _AT)	emb CAA62665.1 (X91259) lectin like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	6E-70		
13718_at (NOVARTIS105_RC _AT)	emb CAA96522.1 (Z72152) AMP-binding protein [Brassica napus]	6E-19		
13746_at (NOVARTIS121_RC _AT)	gb AAF18699.1 AC010795_1 4 (AC010795) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-80		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
13751_at (NOVARTIS127_AT)	gb AAF16751.1 AC010155_4 (AC010155) F3M18.8 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-27		
13755_at (NOVARTIS15_AT)	emb CAA16797.1 (AL021713) receptor serine/threonine kinase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-114		
13763_at (NOVARTIS21_AT)	gb AAF24849.1 AC012679_2 0 (AC012679) putative calmodulin-binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-105		
13764_at (NOVARTIS22_AT)	gb AAD39641.1 AC007591_6 (AC007591) F9L1.6 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-30		
13789_at (AJ132436.2_AT)	emb CAB41008.1 (AJ132436) GA 2-oxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		oxidase
13803_at (Z97341.376_AT)	emb CAB10444.1 (Z97341) cyanohydrin lyase like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-154		
13818_s_at (AC006218.175_S_A T)	gb AAD15433.1 (AC006218) putative aspartate aminotransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13825_s_at (AF104919.22_S_AT)	gb AAC72875.1 (AF104919) Arabidopsis thaliana ABC1 protein (GB:AJ001158)	0		
13834_at (AL080237.29_AT)	emb CAB45784.1 (AL080237) cyclic nucleotide gated channel (CNGC4) like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13842_at (AC002396.12_AT)	gb AAC00572.1 (AC002396) similar to zinc metalloproteinases [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		metallo- proteinase
13848_at (AC003981.31_AT)	gb AAC14057.1 (AC003981) F22O13.31 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13880_s_at (AL049480.183_S_A T)	emb CAB39611.1 (AL049480) possible apospory-associated like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
13896_at (AC004473.8_AT)	gb AAC24048.1 (AC004473) Strong similarity to trehalose- 6-phosphate synthase homolog gb 2245136 from A. thaliana chromosome 4 contig gb Z97344. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13908_s_at (A71590.1_S_AT)	emb CAB42588.1 (A71590) unnamed protein product [Arabidopsis thaliana]	9E-62		
13918_at (AC005388.29_AT)	gb AAC64884.1 (AC005388) Strong similarity to F21B7.33 gi 2809264 from A. thaliana BAC gb AC002560. EST gb N65119 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13920_at (AC005990.53_AT)	gb AAC98026.1 (AC005990) EST gb AA597511 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-131		
13944_at (U89959.24_AT)	gb AAC24380.1 (U89959) Unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13949_s_at (Z97343.352_S_AT)	emb CAB10528.1 (Z97343) thioesterase like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-167		
13963_at (AL021711.26_AT)	emb CAA16746.1 (AL021711) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-137		
13964_at (AL021889.3_AT)	emb CAA17126.2 (AL021889) N-acetylornithine deacetylase-like protein, fragment [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
13966_at (AL022023.172_AT)	emb CAA17775.1 (AL022023) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-173		
13999_at (AF071527.56_AT)	gb AAD11584.1 AAD11584 (AF071527) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-173		
14015_s_at (A71588.1_S_AT)	emb CAB42612.1 (A71639) unnamed protein product [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-63		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
14016_s_at (A71596.1_S_AT)	emb CAB42592.1 (A71596) unnamed protein product [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-58		
14025_s_at (AC007293.3_S_AT)	gb AAD12260.1 (AF098632) subtilisin-like protease [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14026_at (AC000106.5_AT)	gb AAB70397.1 (AC000106) Similar to probable Mg- dependent ATPase (pir S56671). ESTs gb T46782,gb AA04798 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14030_at (AC005970.225_AT)	gb AAC95171.1 (AC005970) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
14032_at (AL035601.11_AT)	emb CAB38204.1 (AL035601) cytochrome P450-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14041_at (AC003970.28_AT)	gb AAC33208.1 (AC003970) Highly similar to cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase, gi 1143445 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		dehydro- genase
14052_at (AC004122.24_AT)	gb AAC34333.1 (AC004122) Highly Similar to branched- chain amino acid aminotransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-174		
14068_s_at (AC006922.197_S_A T)	gb AAD31580.1 AC006922_1 2 (AC006922) putative farnesylated protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-132		
14070_at (AL049658.217_AT)	emb CAB41143.1 (AL049658) putative peptide transporter [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14083_at (AC005662.56_AT)	gb AAC78535.1 (AC005662) putative embryo-abundant protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-155		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
14089_at (AC006223.65_AT)	gb AAD15390.1 (AC006223) putative hydrolase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-135		
14100_at (AF002109.108_AT)	gb AAB95282.1 (AF002109) putative peroxisomal membrane carrier protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-166		
14110_i_at (AL035528.279_I_A T)	emb CAB36854.1 (AL035528) putative disease resistance protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		disease
14116_at (AF077407.30_AT)	gb AAC26243.1 (AF077407) contains similarity to sugar transporters (Pfam: sugar_tr.hmm, score: 395.39) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14122_at (AF058826.23_AT)	gb AAC13608.1 (AF058826) similar to eukaryotic protein kinase domains (Pfam: pkinase.hmm, score: 189.74) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
14139_at (NOVARTIS30_AT)	gb AAD09343.1 (AF026538) ABA-responsive protein [Hordeum vulgare]	7E-36		
14141_at (NOVARTIS31 AT)				
14148_at (NOVARTIS38_AT)	gb AAF34713.1 AF224762_1 (AF224762) SigA binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-53		
14170_at (NOVARTIS51_AT)	gb AAF29406.1 AC022354_5 (AC022354) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	9E-26		
14197_at (NOVARTIS71 AT)				
14214_at (NOVARTIS83_AT)	gb AAF24849.1 AC012679_2 0 (AC012679) putative calmodulin-binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-92		
14223_at (NOVARTIS9_AT)	emb CAA19683.1 (AL024486) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
14240_s_at (NR1_S_AT)	gb AAF08556.1 AC012193_5 (AC012193) nitrate reductase 1 (NR1) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-148		
14242_s_at (NRA_S_AT)	gb AAF19225.1 AC007505_1 (AC007505) nitrate reductase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14248_at (PAD3_AT)	gb AAD31062.1 AC007357_1 1 (AC007357) Strong similarity to gb X97864 cytochrome P450 from Arabidopsis thaliana and is a member of the PF 00067 Cytochrome P450 family. ESTs gb N65665, gb T14112, gb T76255, gb T20906 and gb AI100027 come from this gene.	0		
14249_i_at (PAD4_I_AT)	emb CAB43438.1 (AL050300) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	•	
14254_s_at (PAL1-MRNA_S_AT)	gb AAD18156.2 (AC006260) phenylalanine ammonia lyase (PAL1) [Arabidopsis	1E-134		
14256_f_at (PAL1-INTRON_F_AT)	gb AAD18156.2 (AC006260) phenylalanine ammonia lyase (PAL1) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	7E-77		
14257_s_at (PAL2-MRNA_S_AT)	gb AAC18871.1 (L33678) phenylalanine ammonia lyase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14320_at (AC005956.54_AT)	gb AAD23719.1 AC005956_8 (AC005956) putative RING zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-110		,
14381_at (AC002521.68_AT)	gb AAC05341.1 (AC002521) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14408_at (AC002291.14_AT)	gb AAC00635.1 (AC002291) Unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
14448_at (AC002387.243_AT)	gb AAB82641.1 (AC002387) putative auxin-regulated protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-94		
14450_at (AC002986.49_AT)	gb AAC17046.1 (AC002986) EST gb N65759 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-78		
14459_at (AC006200.69_AT)	gb AAD14519.1 (AC006200) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
14460_at (AC006201.21_AT)	gb AAD20117.1 (AC006201) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14461_at (AC006202.73_AT)	gb AAD29832.1 AC006202_1 0 (AC006202) putative carbonic anhydrase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-134	-	
14468_at (AC007576.62_AT)	gb AAD39306.1 AC007576_2 9 (AC007576) Unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-89		
14475_at (AL021811.121_AT)	emb CAA16965.1 (AL021811) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14487_at (Z97341.343_AT)	emb CAB46039.1 (Z97341) HSP like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-160		
14498_at (AC004261.51_AT)	gb AAD11996.1 (AC004261) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-43		
14584_at (AC007658.25_AT)	gb AAD32844.1 AC007658_3 (AC007658) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-74		
14591_at (AL035440.107_AT)	emb CAB36521.1 (AL035440) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-178		
14609_at (AC002340.147_AT)	gb AAC02748.1 (AC002340) putative cytochrome P450 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14614_at (AC004165.66_AT)	gb AAC16958.1 (AC004165) putative glucosyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		glucosy- ltransferase

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
14620_s_at (PAT1_S_AT)	gb AAA32835.1 (M96073) phosphoribosylanthranilate transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14635_s_at (PR.1_S_AT)	gb AAC69381.1 (AC005398) pathogenesis-related PR-1-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-94		
14638_s_at (PRXCB_S_AT)	emb CAA50677.1 (X71794) peroxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14640_s_at (PUTATIVEMLOHI _S_AT)	gb AAC28997.1 (AC004697) similar to Mlo proteins from H. vulgare [Arabidopsis thaliana]	. 0		
14643_s_at (RAR047_S_AT)	gb AAD20078.1 (AC006836) putative steroid sulfotransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-162		
14660_s_at (THIOREDOXL_S_ AT)	gb AAB86519.1 (AC002329) putative thioredoxin reductase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-34		
14663_s_at (TREHALASEPREC USOR_RC_S_AT)	gb AAB63620.1 (AC002343) trehalase precusor isolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14667_s_at (TRPB_S_AT)	gb AAA32878.1 (M23872) tryptophan synthase beta subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14672_s_at (TSA1_S_AT)	gb AAC49117.1 (U18993) tryptophan synthase alpha chain [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-158		
14673_s_at (TSB2_S_AT)	gb AAA32879.1 (M81620) tryptophan synthase beta- subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana] thaliana]	0		
14675_s_at (VSP_S_AT)	dbj BAA22096.1 (D85191) vegetative storage protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-146		
14682_i_at (WT1012A_RC_I_A T)				

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
14686_s_at (WT1073_S_AT)	gb AAB60752.1 (AC000132) Similar to A. thaliana receptor-like protein kinase (gb RLK5_ARATH). ESTs gb ATTS0475,gb ATTS4362 come from this gene.	1E-116		
	[Arabidopsis thaliana]			
14696_at (WT740_RC_AT)	gb AAD23643.1 AC007119_9 (AC007119) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5E-45		
14697_g_at (WT740_RC_G_AT)	gb AAD23643.1 AC007119_9 (AC007119) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5E-45		
14705_i_at (WT77_RC_I_AT)	emb CAB69849.1 (AL137189) anthranilate N- benzoyltransferase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-38		
14706_r_at (WT77_RC_R_AT)	emb CAB69849.1 (AL137189) anthranilate N- benzoyltransferase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-38		
14711_s_at (ZFPL_S_AT)	gb AAD25930.1 AF085279_3 (AF085279) hypothetical Cys- 3-His zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-37		
14735_s_at (AF008124_S_AT)	gb AAB71832.1 (AF008125) multidrug resistance- associated protein homolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14750_s_at (AF096370.12_S_AT)	gb AAC62777.1 (AF096370) contains similarity to NAM (no apical meristem) -like proteins [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-175		
14763_at (X86958.1_AT)	emb CAA60521.1 (X86958) protein kinase catalytic domain (fragment) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-25		kinase
14779_at (AC004680.71_AT)	gb AAC31851.1 (AC004680) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
14780_at (AC004683.103_AT)	gb AAC28770.1 (AC004683) DREB-like AP2 domain transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-126		
14786_at (AC005397.115_AT)	gb AAC62908.1 (AC005397) putative desiccation related protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-90		
14793_at (AC006202.10_AT)	emb CAB67652.1 (AL132966) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-79		
14838_s_at (M96073.6_S_AT)	gb AAA32835.1 (M96073) phosphoribosylanthranilate transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14882_at (AL022605.63_AT)	emb CAA18753.1 (AL022605) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-103		
14884_at (AL031032.95_AT)	emb CAA19873.1 (AL031032) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-149		
14895_s_at (Z97344.138_S_AT)	emb CAB10562.1 (Z97344) acetylornithine deacetylase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-68		
14900_at (AC000348.12_AT)	gb AAB61488.1 (AC000348) T7N9.12 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14923_at (AC006283.158_AT)	gb AAD20693.1 (AC006283) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14924_at (AC006283.46_AT)	gb AAD20686.1 (AC006283) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	7E-85		
14928_at (AC006569.88_AT)	gb AAD21756.1 (AC006569) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14959_at (AC007202.26_AT)	gb AAD30230.1 AC007202_1 2 (AC007202) T8K14.13 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
14972_at (AC005499.38_AT)	gb AAC67344.1 (AC005499) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-123		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
14978_at (AC002333.49_AT)	gb AAB64024.1 (AC002333) putative glucosyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		glucosyl- transferase
15032_at (AC002294.8_AT)	gb AAB71471.1 (AC002294) Unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-115		
15042_at (AL021961.3_AT)	emb CAA17549.1 (AL021961) cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase - like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-167		
15052_at (AC002332.103_AT)	gb AAB80656.1 (AC002332) putative calcium-binding EF- hand protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-120		
15073_at (AC007069.93_AT)	gb AAD21785.1 (AC007069) putative purple acid phosphatase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15085_s_at (AL031018.274_S_A T)	emb CAA19817.1 (AL031018) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15088_s_at (AC002311.37_S_AT	gb AAB72158.1 (AF000657) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	9E-48		
15091_at (AC004683.97_AT)	gb AAC28768.1 (AC004683) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-101		
15098_s_at (ATU26945_S_AT)	emb CAA21463.1 (AL031986) senescence- associated protein sen1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-103		
15116_f_at (AF121356_F_AT)	gb AAD28243.1 AF121356_1 (AF121356) peroxiredoxin TPx2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	6E-81		
15123_s_at (ATU40857_S_AT)	gb AAC49283.1 (U40857) AIG2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-97		
15124_s_at (ATU59508_S_AT)	gb AAB40615.1 (U59508) osmotic stress-induced proline dehydrogenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
15125_f_at (D85190_F_AT)	dbj BAA22095.1 (D85190) vegetative storage protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-142		
15129_s_at (AF030386_S_AT)	gb AAB86938.1 (AF030386) NOI protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-30		
15132_s_at (AF121878_S_AT)	gb AAD30449.1 AF121878_1 (AF121878) cytidine deaminase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-169		
15137_s_at (ATU57320_S_AT)	gb AAB47973.1 (U57320) blue copper-binding protein II [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5E-70		
15140_s_at (ATU93845_S_AT)	gb AAB52420.1 (U93845) Arabidopsis thaliana ER-type calcium pump protein, complete sequence	0		
15141_s_at (D85191_S_AT)	dbj BAA22096.1 (D85191) vegetative storage protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-146		
15154_s_at (ATHMTGDAS_S_A T)	emb CAB51206.1 (AL096860) glutamine- dependent asparagine synthetase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15161_s_at (ATU90522_S_AT)	gb AAB53975.1 (U90522) lysine-ketoglutarate reductase/saccharopine dehydrogenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15162_s_at (U01880_S_AT)	gb AAA20642.1 (U01880) pre-hevein-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-113		
15188_s_at (AF081202_S_AT)	gb AAC31606.1 (AF081202) villin 2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15192_s_at (ATHERD1_S_AT)	dbj BAA04506.1 (D17582) ERD1 protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15196_s_at (ATU43412_S_AT)	gb AAC49573.1 (U43412) 3'- phosphoadenosine 5'- phosphosulfate reductase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
15197_s_at (ATU52851_S_AT)	gb AAB09723.1 (U52851) arginine decarboxylase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15199_s_at (AB005804_S_AT)	dbj BAA28624.1 (AB005804) aldehyde oxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15211_s_at (ATH243813_S_AT)	emb CAB51027.1 (AJ243813) glutathione synthetase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15216_s_at (ATU75191_S_AT)	gb AAB51576.1 (U75198) germin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-97		
15342_at (AC006593.101_AT)	gb AAD20671.1 (AC006593) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15379_at (AC002335.182_AT)	gb AAB64323.1 (AC002335) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	7E-75		
15389_at (AC004786.100_AT)	gb AAC32433.1 (AC004786) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-37		
15406_at (AC006931.179_AT)	gb AAD21731.1 (AC006931) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-98		
15431_at (AL030978.64_AT)	emb CAA19722.1 (AL030978) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-51		
15463_at (AL031326.226_AT)				
15479_at (AL049483.205_AT)	emb CAB39671.1 (AL049483) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-68		
15483_s_at (AC005819.20_S_AT)	gb AAC69922.1 (AC005819) putative cytochrome b5 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-58		
15485_at (AC006233.109_AT)	gb AAD41998.1 AC006233_1 0 (AC006233) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-169		
15496_at (AC006282.167_AT)	gb AAD20156.1 (AC006282) putative glucosyl transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		transferase

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
15518_at (AC005322.28_AT)	gb AAC97999.1 (AC005322) ESTs gb H36249, gb AA59732 and gb AA651219 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-125		
15522_i_at (AL078637.213_I_A T)	emb CAB45071.1 (AL078637) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-48		
15523_s_at (AL078637.213_S_A T)	emb CAB45071.1 (AL078637) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-48		
15524_at (AC005508.25_AT)	gb AAD14499.1 (AC005508) 44123 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15526_at (AC004122.16_AT)	gb AAC34332.1 (AC004122) Unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15531_i_at (AL078637.191_I_A T)	emb CAB45069.1 (AL078637) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15532_r_at (AL078637.191_R_A T)	emb CAB45069.1 (AL078637) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15540_at (AC006585.205_AT)	gb AAD18030.1 (AF118129) Tsi1-interacting protein TSIP1 [Nicotiana tabacum]	1E-33		
15543_at (AF096371.10_AT)	gb AAC62794.1 (AF096371) T2L5.6 gene product [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-108		
15544_at (AL021633.110_AT)	emb CAA16532.1 (AL021633) predicted protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-147		
15547_at (AC005970.122_AT)	gb AAC95168.1 (AC005970) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-110		
15551_at (AL035440.289_AT)	emb CAB36537.1 (AL035440) putative dihydrolipoamide succinyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_2.3.1.61	succinyl- transferase
15580_s_at (AF057043_S_AT)	gb AAC13497.1 (AF057043) acyl-CoA oxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
15582_s_at (ATH131392_S_AT)	emb CAA10364.1 (AJ131392) alternative oxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15594_s_at (ATU56635_S_AT)	gb AAB01222.1 (U56635) glutamate dehydrogenase 2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15613_s_at (ATHHOMEOA_S_ AT)	emb CAA79670.1 (Z19602) HAT4 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-144		
15614_s_at (ATHMERI5B_S_A T)	emb CAB52471.1 (AL109796) xyloglucan endo- 1, 4-beta-D-glucanase precursor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-162		
15617_s_at (ATHSAR1_S_AT)	gb AAA56991.1 (M90418) formerly called HAT24; synaptobrevin-related protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-112		
15622_s_at (ATU43945_S_AT)	gb AAB40594.1 (U43945) strictosidine synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15625_s_at (ATU74610_S_AT)	gb AAB17995.1 (U74610) glyoxalase II [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-141		
15629_s_at (AB003280_S_AT)	dbj BAA24440.1 (AB010407) phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15632_s_at (AB012570_S_AT)	dbj BAA37112.1 (AB012570) ATHP3 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	7E-77		
15641_s_at (AF117063_S_AT)	gb AAD10829.1 (AF117063) putative inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase At5P2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15646_s_at (ATHSAT1G_S_AT)	gb AAC37474.1 (L42212) serine acetyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15665_s_at (AF022658_S_AT)	gb AAB80922.1 (AF022658) putative c2h2 zinc finger transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-94		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
15669_s_at (AF047834_S_AT)	gb AAF24813.1 AC007592_6 (AC007592) F12K11.9 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15670_s_at (AF061638_S_AT)	gb AAC64005.1 (AF061638) branched-chain alpha-keto acid decarboxylase E1 beta subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15672_s_at (AF082299_S_AT)				
15674_s_at (AF091844_S_AT)	gb AAC61769.1 (AF091844) aminoalcoholphosphotransfera se [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15680_s_at (ATHATPK19B_S_ AT)	dbj BAA07661.1 (D42061) ribosomal-protein S6 kinase homolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15778_at (X98676.2_AT)	emb CAA67234.1 (X98676) zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-87		
15779_g_at (X98676.2_G_AT)	emb CAA67234.1 (X98676) zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-87		
15792_at (AC002341.106_AT)	gb AAB67625.1 (AC002341) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-174		
15798_at (AC002521.173_AT)	gb AAC05351.1 (AC002521) putative receptor-like protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15815_s_at (Z97342.366_S_AT)	emb CAB10487.1 (Z97342) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-175		
15839_at (AC005662.203_AT)	gb AAC78548.1 (AC005662) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-22		
15859_at (AC006587.164_AT)	gb AAD21491.1 (AC006587) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-17		
15866_s_at (AC007133.59_S_AT)	gb AAC79625.1 (AC005770) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5E-27		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
15874_at (AL022223.106_AT)	emb CAA18223.1 (AL022223) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-133		
15886_at (AL078637.204_AT)	emb CAB45070.1 (AL078637) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-126		phoshorylase
15900_at (AC005311.74_AT)				
15919_at (AC007060.42_AT)	gb AAD25764.1 AC007060_2 2 (AC007060) EST gb AA721821 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15921_s_at (AC007067.1_S_AT)	gb AAD39561.1 AC007067_1 (AC007067) T10O24.1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-24		
15924_at (AC007138.61_AT)	gb AAD22658.1 AC007138_2 2 (AC007138) predicted protein of unknown function [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-94		
15970_s_at (X71794.2_S_AT)	emb CAA50677.1 (X71794) peroxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
15978_at (X68592.6_AT)	emb CAA48579.1 (X68592) adenosine nucleotide translocator [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		translocase
15982_s_at (AC006260.78_S_AT	emb CAA66863.1 (X98190) peroxidase ATP2a [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16001_at (AF035385.2_AT)	gb AAC39468.1 (AF035385) unknown [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-72		
16003_s_at (AL021749.64_S_AT)	emb CAA16877.1 (AL021749) ADP, ATP carrier-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16021_s_at (AL022224.182_S_A T)	emb CAA18251.1 (AL022224) endomembrane- associated protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-63		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
16031_at (X94248.1_AT)	emb CAA63932.1 (X94248) ferritin [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-136		
16043_at (AC005489.17_AT)	gb AAD32879.1 AC005489_1 7 (AC005489) F14N23.17 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16053_i_at (Y14251.4_I_AT)	emb CAA74639.1 (Y14251) glutathione S-transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-110		transferase
16054_s_at (Y14251.4_S_AT)	emb CAA74639.1 (Y14251) glutathione S-transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-110		
16058_s_at (ATU94495_S_AT)	gb AAD24836.1 AC007071_8 (AC007071) putative glutathione peroxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5E-95		
16059_s_at (D88206_S_AT)	dbj BAA24694.1 (D88206) protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16063_s_at (AB008103_S_AT)	dbj BAA32418.1 (AB008103) ethylene responsive element binding factor 1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-126		
16073_f_at (AF062908_F_AT)	gb AAC83630.1 (AF062908) putative transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-122		
16080_f_at (AF118822_F_AT)	gb AAD20612.1 (AF118822) senescence-associated protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-26		
16083_s_at (AF153283_S_AT)	gb AAD34615.1 AF153283_1 (AF153283) putative progesterone-binding protein homolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-116		
16087_s_at (ATHATPK6A_S_A T)	dbj BAA07656.1 (D42056) risosomal-protein S6 kinase homolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16091_s_at (ATHHSP83_S_AT)	gb AAA32822.1 (M62984) heat shock protein 83 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
16092_s_at (ATHKAT1_S_AT)	gb AAA32824.1 (M86990) potassium channel protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16103_s_at (ATU60445_S_AT)	gb AAD51782.1 AF145299_1 (AF145299) 14-3-3 protein GF14 nu [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-148		
16105_s_at (ATU68017_S_AT)	gb AAC31756.1 (U68017) heat shock transcription factor 4 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-113		
16108_s_at (D78604_S_AT)	gb AAD03379.1 (AC005967) putative cytochrome P450 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16130_s_at (AF078683_S_AT)	gb AAC68664.1 (AF078683) RING-H2 finger protein RHA1a [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-96		
16133_s_at (AF089810_S_AT)	gb AAF26045.1 AC015986_8 (AC015986) ARG1 protein (Altered Response to Gravity) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16134_s_at (AF132016_S_AT)	gb AAD33584.1 AF132016_1 (AF132016) RING-H2 zinc finger protein ATL6 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16159_s_at (ATU37697_S_AT)	gb AAB67841.1 (U37697) glutathione reductase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16161_s_at (ATU39072_S_AT)	gb AAA91165.1 (U39072) AtGRP2b [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-57		
16173_s_at (D78607_S_AT)	dbj BAA28539.1 (D78607) cytochrome P450 monooxygenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
16203_at (AC007519.53_AT)	gb AAD46036.1 AC007519_2 1 (AC007519) Contains similarity to gb M74161 inositol polyphosphate 5- phosphatase from Homo sapiens and contains a PF 00783 inositol polyphosphate phosphatase catalytic domain. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16230_at (AL049655.78_AT)	emb CAB41089.1 (AL049655) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16232_s_at (AL080252.77_S_AT)	emb CAB45796.1 (AL080252) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-119		
16233_at (AL080254.83_AT)	emb CAB45846.1 (AL080254) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16236_g_at (X92657.3_G_AT)	emb CAA63346.1 (X92657) cationic amino acid transporter [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-37		
16272_at (AC006304.136_AT)	gb AAD20108.1 (AC006304) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16288_at (AF024504.17_AT)	gb AAB80790.2 (AF024504) similar to prolyl 4-hydroxylase alpha subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-143		hydroxylase
16298_at (AL021890.71_AT)	emb CAA17152.1 (AL021890) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-68		
16299_at (AL024486.185_AT)	emb CAA19705.1 (AL024486) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-170		
16301_s_at (AL031018.105_S_A T)	emb CAA19807.1 (AL031018) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-149		
16306_at (AL049751.112_AT)	emb CAB41935.1 (AL049751) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
16329_s_at (AF013294.17_S_AT)	emb CAA10659.1 (AJ132387) Ca2+-ATPase [Arabidopsis thaliana] [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	·	
16335_at (AL079347.105_AT)	emb CAB45450.1 (AL079347) xanthine dehydrogenase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		dehydro- genase
16340_at (AC004255.15_AT)	gb AAC13905.1 (AC004255) T1F9.15 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16357_at (AF149413.38_AT)	gb AAD40144.1 AF149413_2 5 (AF149413) contains similarity to protein kinase domains (Pfam F00069, Score=162.6, E=6.8e-45, N=1) and leucien rich repeats (Pfam PF00560, Score=210.7, E=2.2e-59, N=10) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
16363_at (AC004255.14_AT)	gb AAC13904.1 (AC004255) T1F9.14 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16383_at (AC006300.64_AT)	gb AAD20719.1 (AC006300) putative disease resistance protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		disease
16391_at (AL050351.194_AT)	emb CAB43642.1 (AL050351) receptor protein kinase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16398_s_at (AL022603.3_S_AT)	emb CAA20204.1 (AL031187) serine/threonine kinase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16405_at (AC005850.9_AT)	gb AAD25549.1 AC005850_6 (AC005850) Putative serine/threonine kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
16409_at (AC004393.2_AT)	gb AAC18783.1 (AC004393) Strong similarity to receptor kinase gb M80238 from A.	0		kinase

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
16440_s_at (AF002109.137_S_A T)	gb AAB95285.1 (AF002109) putative nematode-resistance protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16457_s_at (AC005397.17_S_AT	gb AAD23036.1 AC006526_2 (AC006526) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-29		
16461_i_at (AC004683.79_I_AT)	gb AAC28766.1 (AC004683) peroxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		peroxidase
16462_s_at (AC004683.79_S_AT)	gb AAC28766.1 (AC004683) peroxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16465_at (Y08892.1_AT)	emb CAA70105.1 (Y08892) Hsc70-G8 protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-46	•	
16470_s_at (AF068299.4_S_AT)	gb AAD14544.1 (AF068299) gamma-glutamylcysteine synthetase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16483_at (X68053_AT)	emb CAA48189.1 (X68053) transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16496_s_at (AF030386.1_S_AT)	gb AAB86938.1 (AF030386) NOI protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-30		
16510_at (AL034567.198_AT)	emb CAA22575.1 (AL034567) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-168		
16522_at (X77500.2_AT)	emb CAA54631.1 (X77500) amino acid transporter [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16524_at (AC006577.38_AT)	gb AAD25783.1 AC006577_1 9 (AC006577) Strong similarity to gb S77096 aldehyde dehydrogenase homolog from Brassica napus and is a member of PF 00171 Aldehyde dehydrogenase family. ESTs gb T46213, gb T42164, gb T43682, gb N96380, gb T42973, gb Z34663, gb Z4	0		dehydro- genase

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
16526_at (Z49227.1_AT)	emb CAA89201.2 (Z49227) adenine nucleotide translocase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		translocase
16538_s_at (AB010259_S_AT)	dbj BAA28347.1 (AB010259) DRH1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16541_s_at (AB023423_S_AT)	dbj BAA75015.1 (AB023423) sulfate transporter [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16545_s_at (AF037229_S_AT)	gb AAC60794.1 (AF037229) transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16553_f_at (AF078821_F_AT)	gb AAC68670.1 (AF078821) RING-H2 finger protein RHA1b [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-93		
16568_s_at (ATHATCDPK_S_A T)	gb AAB03246.1 (U31835) calmodulin-domain protein kinase CDPK isoform 6 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16570_s_at (ATHCDPKA_S_AT)	gb AAF27092.1 AC011809_1 (AC011809) calcium- dependent protein kinase 1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16578_s_at (ATHRPRP1B_S_A T)	emb CAB68132.1 (AL137080) beta-1, 3- glucanase 2 (BG2) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16589_s_at (ATU26937_S_AT)	gb AAD24605.1 AC005825_1 2 (AC005825) putative MYB family transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-143		
16594_s_at (ATU39783_S_AT)	gb AAB82307.1 (U39783) amino acid transport protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16603_s_at (ATU81293_S_AT)	gb AAB58497.1 (U81293) UDP-glucose:indole-3-acetate beta-D-glucosyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16609_s_at (AB008104_S_AT)	dbj BAA32419.1 (AB008104) ethylene responsive element binding factor 2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-112		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
16611_s_at (AB008782_S_AT)	dbj BAA23424.1 (AB008782) sulfate transporter [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16635_s_at (AF126057_S_AT)	emb CAB43670.1 (AL050352) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16638_s_at (AF139098_S_AT)	gb AAD37511.1 AF139098_1 (AF139098) putative zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-103		
16646_s_at (ATHDHS1_S_AT)	gb AAA32784.1 (M74819) 3- deoxy-D-arabino- heptulosonate y-phosphate synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16649_s_at (ATHORF_S_AT)	gb AAF16576.1 AC012563_2 9 (AC012563) putative S- adenosyl-L-methionine:trans- caffeoyl-Coenzyme A 3-O- methyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-121		
16701_at (AC005312.61_AT)	gb AAC78514.1 (AC005312) putative phloem-specific lectin [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-170		
16721_at (AC006533.58_AT)	gb AAD32285.1 AC006533_9 (AC006533) putative poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
16747_at (AL021713.3_AT)	emb CAA16788.1 (AL021713) DNA binding- like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16753_at (AL031032.110_AT)	emb CAA19874.1 (AL031032) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16781_at (AC002392.100_AT)	gb AAD12030.1 (AC002392) putative receptor-like protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
16810_at (AC002339.46_AT)	gb AAC02763.1 (AC002339) putative polygalacturonase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		Polygalactur onase

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
16817_s_at (AL096882.91_S_AT)	emb CAB51412.1 (AL096882) ACC synthase (AtACS-6) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16859_at (AL035523.135_AT)	emb CAB36742.1 (AL035523) alpha-amylase- like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16864_i_at (AF037367.4_I_AT)	emb CAB66108.1 (AL133248) endo- polygalacturonase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		polygalac- turonase
16865_s_at (AF037367.4_S_AT)	emb CAB66108.1 (AL133248) endo- polygalacturonase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16888_s_at (AC004684.174_S_A T)	gb AAC23647.1 (AC004684) putative alcohol dehydrogenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-170		
16902_at (AC007119.67_AT)	gb AAD23643.1 AC007119_9 (AC007119) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	6E-91		
16903_g_at (AC007119.67_G_A T)	gb AAD23643.1 AC007119_9 (AC007119) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	6E-91		
16908_at (AC002396.22_AT)	gb AAC00577.1 (AC002396) pyruvate dehydrogenase E1 alpha subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16914_s_at (AL049500.57_S_AT)	emb CAB39936.1 (AL049500) osmotin precursor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-143		
16916_s_at (X77199.8_S_AT)	emb CAA54420.1 (X77199) heat shock cognate 70-2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-52		
16927_s_at (AF035384.2_S_AT)	gb AAC39467.1 (AF035384) endo-xyloglucan transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-65		
16940_g_at (AC002334.110_G_ AT)	gb AAC04922.1 (AC002334) putative synaptobrevin [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-123		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
16951_i_at (AC005662.30_I_AT)	gb AAC78532.1 (AC005662) calmodulin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-88		
16952_s_at (AC005662.30_S_AT	gb AAC78532.1 (AC005662) calmodulin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-88		
16955_at (AL031326.215_AT)	emb CAA20468.1 (AL031326) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-87		
16968_at (AL021961.93_AT)	emb CAA17559.1 (AL021961) glucosyltransferase -like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16970_s_at (Y18291.5_S_AT)	emb CAA77109.1 (Y18291) uncoupling protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-175		
16972_at (AC004261.89_AT)	gb AAA87347.1 (M88307) calmodulin [Brassica juncea]	5E-81		
16981_s_at (U35829.2_S_AT)	gb AAC49356.1 (U35829) thioredoxin h [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-64		
16989_at (AL030978.46_AT)	emb CAA19720.1 (AL030978) GH3 like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
16995_at (AC002391.188_AT)	gb AAB87114.1 (AC002391) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17007_at (AC005896.26_AT)	gb AAC98046.1 (AC005896) putative adenylate kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-155		kinase
17008_at (AC006585.212_AT)	gb AAD23027.1 AC006585_2 2 (AC006585) putative tyrosine aminotransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		transaminase
17009_at (AL021633.163_AT)	emb CAA16537.1 (AL021633) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17039_s_at (D78602_S_AT)	dbj BAA28534.1 (D78602) cytochrome P450 monooxygenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
17041_s_at (D89631_S_AT)	gb AAC14417.1 (AF049236) unknown [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17051_s_at (AF098947_S_AT)	gb AAD09952.1 (AF098947) CTF2B [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17066_s_at (ATHLIPOXY_S_A T)	gb AAA17036.1 (U01843) lipoxygenase 1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17073_s_at (ATTS4391_S_AT)	gb AAD20078.1 (AC006836) putative steroid sulfotransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-162		
17075_s_at (ATU09961_S_AT)	gb AAA19628.1 (U09961) nitrilase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17083_s_at (ATU18770_S_AT)	gb AAD25838.1 AC006951_1 7 (AC006951) putative indole- 3-glycerol phosphate synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17104_s_at (D88541_S_AT)	dbj BAA13640.1 (D88541) phosphoserine aminotransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17111_s_at (ATHACSC_S_AT)	emb CAA78260.1 (Z12614) 1-aminocyclopropane 1- carboxylate synthase [Arabidopsis	0		
17119_s_at (AF132212_S_AT)	gb AAD38925.1 AF132212_1 (AF132212) OPDA-reductase homolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17128_s_at (ATHRPRP1A_S_A T)	gb AAC69381.1 (AC005398) pathogenesis-related PR-1-like protein [Arabidopsis	1E-94		
17180_at (AF007270.30_AT)	gb AAB61058.1 (AF007270) contains similarity to GATA- type zinc fingers (PS:PS00344) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
17187_at (AF128396.2_AT)	gb AAD17371.1 (AF128396) similar to arginases (Pfam: PF00491, Score=353.2, E=1.4e-119, N=1) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		arginase
17300_at (X66017.2_AT)	emb CAA46815.1 (X66017) NADPH-ferrihemoprotein reductase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		reductase
17303_s_at (AC004683.25_S_AT)	gb AAC67339.2 (AC005499) putative WRKY-type DNA binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17323_at (U95973.69_AT)	gb AAB65477.1 (U95973) Ser/Thr protein kinase isolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
17338_at (AC002535.97_AT)	gb AAC62855.1 (AC002535) putative pectinesterase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		pectin- esterase
17341_at (AL021713.89_AT)	emb CAA16797.1 (AL021713) receptor serine/threonine kinase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17352_at (AC007127.33_AT)	gb AAD25140.1 AC007127_6 (AC007127) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
17356_s_at (Z97338.190_S_AT)	emb CAB10307.1 (Z97338) UTP-glucose glucosyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17371_at (AF076243.44_AT)	gb AAD29762.1 AF076243_9 (AF076243) putative receptor- like protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17376_at (AL021890.218_AT)	emb CAA17164.1 (AL021890) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-119		
17379_at (AF085279.9_AT)	gb AAF18728.1 AC018721_3 (AC018721) putative CCCH- type zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
17380_at (AL021961.39_AT)	emb CAA17554.1 (AL021961) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17398_at (AC002535.143_AT)	gb AAC62863.1 (AC002535) putative protein disulfide- isomerase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		isomerase
17413_s_at (AJ006961.4_S_AT)	emb CAA67551.1 (X99097) peroxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-84		
17451_at (AC002343.47_AT)	gb AAB63613.1 (AC002343) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17452_g_at (AC002343.47_G_A T)	gb AAB63613.1 (AC002343) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	·	
17458_at (AC006260.91_AT)	gb AAD18148.1 (AC006260) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-138		
17464_at (AC000132.72_AT)	gb AAB60752.1 (AC000132) Similar to A. thaliana receptor-like protein kinase (gb RLK5_ARATH). ESTs gb ATTS0475,gb ATTS4362 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
17482_s_at (Z97343.441_S_AT)	emb CAB10533.1 (Z97343) GTP-binding RAB1C like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-112		
17484_at (X79052.2_AT)	emb CAA55654.1 (X79052) SRG1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17485_s_at (Z97340.345_S_AT)	emb CAB10405.1 (Z97340) beta-1, 3-glucanase class I precursor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-169		
17487_s_at (U18993.2_S_AT)	gb AAC49117.1 (U18993) tryptophan synthase alpha chain [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-158		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
17490_s_at (M90416.2_S_AT)	gb AAF01532.1 AC009325_2 (AC009325) homeobox- leucine zipper protein HAT5 (HD-ZIP protein 5) (HD-ZIP protein ATHB-1) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-52		
17500_s_at (ATHCALLGA_S_A T)	emb CAB42906.1 (AL049862) calmodulin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	6E-99		
17511_s_at (AF067605_S_AT)	gb AAB71482.1 (AC002294) similar to S-linalool synthase gp U58314 1491939 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17514_s_at (AF076277_S_AT)	gb AAD03545.1 (AF076278) ethylene response factor 1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-104		
17516_s_at (AF072536_S_AT)	gb AAC24592.1 (AF072536) H-protein promoter binding factor-1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17522_s_at (D78606_S_AT)	dbj BAA28538.1 (D78606) cytochrome P450 monooxygenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17533_s_at (ATU43488_S_AT)	gb AAB18367.1 (U43488) xyloglucan endotransglycosylase-related protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-171		
17544_s_at (ATU40856_S_AT)	gb AAC49282.1 (U40856) AIG1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-150		
17548_s_at (AF118823_S_AT)	gb AAD20613.1 (AF118823) senescence-associated protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-26		
17578_at (AF093604_AT)	gb AAF00071.1 AF093604_1 (AF093604) apyrase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17585_s_at (AF134487_S_AT)	emb CAA06460.1 (AJ005261) cytidine deaminase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-168		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
17595_s_at (AF166352_S_AT)	gb AAC28764.1 (AC004683) putative beta-alanine-pyruvate aminotransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17636_at (AF077409.7_AT)	gb AAC28219.1 (AF077409) contains similarity to C3HC4- type zinc fingers (Pfam: zf- C3HC4.hmm, score: 32.94) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-138		
17648_at (AL021684.43_AT)	emb CAA16674.1 (AL021684) predicted protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17653_at (AL035679.144_AT)	emb CAB38823.1 (AL035679) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17702_at (AC005700.212_AT)	gb AAC69951.1 (AC005700) Mutator-like transposase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17719_at (AC006592.17_AT)	gb AAD22346.1 AC006592_3 (AC006592) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17744_s_at (AC004684.168_S_A T)	gb AAC23646.1 (AC004684) putative alcohol dehydrogenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-170		
17752_at (AC003974.37_AT)	gb AAC04483.1 (AC003974) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
17758_at (AF076243.41_AT)	gb AAD29761.1 AF076243_8 (AF076243) putative receptor- like protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17775_at (AC004392.2_AT)	gb AAC28500.1 (AC004392) Similar to glucose-6- phosphate/phosphate- translocator (GPT) gb AF020814 from Pisum sativum. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17781_at (AL049746.177_AT)	emb CAB41861.1 (AL049746) ABC transporter- like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
17840_s_at (AC002333.223_S_A T)	gb AAB64049.1 (AC002333) putative endochitinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-161		
17854_at (Z99707.366_AT)	emb CAB16762.1 (Z99707) caltractin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-91		
17860_at (AL078467.4_AT)	emb CAB43873.1 (AL078467) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-177		
17876_at (AJ007587.2_AT)	emb CAA07574.1 (AJ007587) monooxygenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		mono- oxygenase
17877_g_at (AJ007587.2_G_AT)	emb CAA07574.1 (AJ007587) monooxygenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17881_at (AC002391.54_AT)	gb AAB87100.1 (AC002391) putative WRKY-type DNA- binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-133		
17882_at (AL035523.49_AT)	emb CAB36734.1 (AL035523) PROTEIN TRANSPORT PROTEIN SEC61 GAMMA SUBUNIT- like [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-24		
17893_at (AC004401.135_AT)	gb AAC17827.1 (AC004401) similar to late embryogenesis abundant proteins [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-43		
17894_at (AC005724.44_AT)	gb AAD08938.1 (AC005724) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-147		
17899_at (Z97339.197_AT)	emb CAB10339.1 (Z97339) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5E-55		
17900_s_at (AC000106.13_S_AT	(gb AB000130). ESTs gb H76869,gb T21700,gb ATT S5089 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-97		
17907_s_at (AC004684.165_S_A T)	gb AAC23645.1 (AC004684) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-24		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
17930_s_at (AJ006960.4_S_AT)	emb CAA07352.1 (AJ006960) peroxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-111		
17945_at (Z97341.411_AT)	emb CAB10448.1 (Z97341) limonene cyclase like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
17955_at (AL021768.242_AT)	emb CAA16940.1 (AL021768) small GTP- binding protein-like [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-110		
17956_i_at (AC005967.32_I_AT)	gb AAD03381.1 (AC005967) putative leucine aminopeptidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_3.4.11.1	amino- peptidase
17963_at (AL049730.88_AT)	emb CAB41717.1 (AL049730) pEARLI 1-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	6E-46		
17967_at (AL096859.32_AT)	emb CAB51172.1 (AL096859) protein kinase 6- like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	·	
18010_s_at (AJ001264_S_AT)	emb CAA77109.1 (Y18291) uncoupling protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-175		
18012_s_at (AJ002295_S_AT)	emb CAB59428.1 (AJ002295) inositol-1,4,5-trisphosphate 5- Phosphatase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18045_at (AJ011976_AT)	emb CAA71798.1 (Y10845) O-acetylserine(thiol) lyase [Brassica juncea]	1E-148		
18054_at (AJ238846_AT)	emb CAB54517.1 (AJ238846) SGP1 monomeric G-protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-150		
18109_s_at (AC002391.206_S_A T)	gb AAB87118.1 (AC002391) putative metal ion transporter (NRAMP) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18121_s_at (AC002337.21_S_AT)	gb AAB63819.1 (AC002337) MYB transcription factor (Atmyb2) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-167		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
18122_at (AC002338.110_AT)	gb AAC16938.1 (AC002338) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
18140_at (Z97341.319_AT)	emb CAB10440.1 (Z97341) growth regulator like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18148_at (AC004669.25_AT)	gb AAC20719.1 (AC004669) putative dioxygenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18176_at (AL035540.31_AT)	emb CAB37503.1 (AL035540) protein kinase like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
18194_i_at (AL096859.227_I_A T)	emb CAB51196.1 (AL096859) glucuronosyl transferase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	. 0		glucosyl- transferase
18213_at (AL022140.126_AT)	emb CAA18110.1 (AL022140) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-174		
18216_at (X95573.2_AT)	gb AAF24959.1 AC012375_2 2 (AC012375) T22C5.18 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-119		
18217_g_at (X95573.2_G_AT)	gb AAF24959.1 AC012375_2 2 (AC012375) T22C5.18 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-119		
18224_s_at (AL021890.57_S_AT)	emb CAA17150.1 (AL021890) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-81		
18226_s_at (AC002343.142_S_A T)	emb CAB51645.1 (AL109619) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18228_at (X91259.1_AT)	emb CAA62665.1 (X91259) lectin like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-142		
18234_at (AC000348.3_AT)	gb AAB61479.1 (AC000348) T7N9.3 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-154		
18236_s_at (AC004683.69_S_AT)	gb AAC28764.1 (AC004683) putative beta-alanine-pyruvate aminotransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
18241_at (AC006580.71_AT)	gb AAD21720.1 (AC006931) putative RNA-binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18242_g_at (AC006580.71_G_A T)	gb AAD21720.1 (AC006931) putative RNA-binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18255_at (AC005770.25_AT)	gb AAC79625.1 (AC005770) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18258_s_at (AC006439.222_S_A T)	gb AAD15515.1 (AC006439) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-58		
18263_at (AC005724.36_AT)	gb AAD08937.1 (AC005724) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-139		
18266_at (AC004684.33_AT)	gb AAC23628.1 (AC004684) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18267_at (AC006223.23_AT)	gb AAD15384.1 (AC006223) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-38		
18268_s_at (AC006418.38_S_AT)	gb AAD20161.1 (AC006418) putative ubiquitin [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18280_at (AC007369.2_AT)	gb AAD30591.1 AC007369_1 (AC007369) Unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-135		
18284_at (AL021961.67_AT)	emb CAA17557.1 (AL021961) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	6E-97		
18287_at (AC007661.142_AT)	gb AAD32777.1 AC007661_1 4 (AC007661) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18299_s_at (M23872.2_S_AT)	gb AAA32878.1 (M23872) tryptophan synthase beta subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18314_i_at (AL078579.83_I_AT)	emb CAB43971.1 (AL078579) putative beta- glucosidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
18348_at (AL022603.104_AT)	emb CAA18711.1 (AL022603) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-160		
18456_s_at (AC004697.159_S_A T)	gb AAC28997.1 (AC004697) similar to Mlo proteins from H. vulgare [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18508_s_at (AC006532.89_S_AT)	gb AAA33709.1 (L16797) glutamate decarboxylase [Petunia x hybrida]	0		
18544_at (AC007060.14_AT)	gb AAD25749.1 AC007060_7 (AC007060) Strong similarity to F19I3.8 gi 3033381 putative UDP-galactose-4-epimerase from Arabidopsis thaliana BAC gb AC004238 and is a member of PF 01370 the NAD dependent epimerase/dehydratase family. EST gb AA597338 comes fro	0	EC_5.1.3.2	epimerase
18582_s_at (AC003671.36_S_AT	gb AAC18810.1 (AC003671) Strong similarity to trehalose- 6-phosphate synthase homolog from A. thaliana chromosome 4 contig gb Z97344. ESTs gb H37594, gb R65023, gb H37578 and gb R64855 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18587_s_at (AC007166.53_S_AT	gb AAF18667.1 AC007166_9	0		
18590_at (AJ222713.4_AT)	emb CAA10955.1 (AJ222713) unnamed protein product [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-151		
18591_at (X74756.2_AT)	emb CAA52772.1 (X74756) ATAF2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-99		
18596_at (AC005698.13_AT)	gb AAD43614.1 AC005698_1 3 (AC005698) T3P18.13 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
18597_at (AL080282.74_AT)	emb CAB45881.1 (AL080282) berberine bridge enzyme-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18601_s_at (AC002387.279_S_A T)	gb AAF18602.1 AC002387_1 (AC002387) putative microtubule-associated protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-45		
18604_at (AF069298.31_AT)	gb AAC19273.1 (AF069298) similar to several small proteins (~100 aa) that are induced by heat, auxin, ethylene and wounding such as Phaseolus aureus indole-3-acetic acid induced protein ARG (SW:32292) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-82		
18622_g_at (AJ005902.2_G_AT)	emb CAA06759.1 '(AJ005902) vag2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-47		
18625_at (AC005278.22_AT)	gb AAC72125.1 (AC005278) ESTs gb H36966, gb R65511, gb T42324 and gb T20569 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18631_at (AC002510.112_AT)	gb AAB84346.1 (AC002510) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18636_at (AC006577.22_AT)	gb AAD25775.1 AC006577_1 1 (AC006577) Belongs to the PF 00657 Lipase/Acylhydrolase with GDSL-motif family. ESTs gb T75865, gb R30449, gb AI239373, gb F19931 and gb F19930 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18650_s_at (AF013294.25_S_AT)	gb AAB62867.1 (AF013294) AT0ZI1 gene product [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-41		
18662_s_at (AC002343.20_S_AT)	gb AAB63608.1 (AC002343) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
18668_at (AJ249794_AT)	emb CAB56692.1 (AJ249794) lipoxygenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18681_at (L23573_AT)	gb AAD02548.1 (AF049922) PGP169-12 [Petunia x hybrida]	8E-94		
18686_s_at (U18126_S_AT)	gb AAA57314.1 (U18126) inner mitochondrial membrane protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-78		
18698_s_at (X17528_S_AT)	emb CAA35570.1 (X17528) citrate synthetase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18720_s_at (X92419_S_AT)	emb CAB52583.1 (X92420) SNAP25AB protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-157		
18735_s_at (Z29490_S_AT)	emb CAA82626.1 (Z29490) gamma-glutamylcysteine synthetase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18753_s_at (AF118222.28_S_AT)	gb AAD03425.1 (AF118222) contains similarity to Iron/Ascorbate family of oxidoreductases (Pfam: PF00671, Score=297.8, E=1.3e-85, N=1) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18782_at (AC003040.90_AT)	gb AAC23760.1 (AC003040) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
18803_at (AC005315.94_AT)	gb AAC33232.1 (AC005315) putative SCARECROW gene regulator [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18885_at (AC006921.147_AT)	gb AAD21443.1 (AC006921) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-126		
18888_at (AC007591.68_AT)	gb AAD39666.1 AC007591_3 1 (AC007591) Is a member of the PF 00903 gyloxalase family. ESTs gb T44721, gb T21844 and gb AA395404 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-101		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
18899_s_at (X13434.1_S_AT)	emb CAA79494.1 (Z19050) nitrate reductase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	٠,	
18908_i_at (AF055848.2_I_AT)	gb AAC62611.1 (AF055848) subtilisin-like protease [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		protease
18909_s_at (AF055848.2_S_AT)	gb AAC62611.1 (AF055848) subtilisin-like protease [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
18928_at (AC002333.181_AT)	gb AAB64044.1 (AC002333) putative endochitinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-157		endo- chitinase
18930_at (AC005990.57_AT)	gb AAC98028.1 (AC005990) Similar to gb L19255 carbonic anhydrase from Nicotiana tabacum and a member of the prokaryotic-type carbonic anhydrase family PF 00484. EST gb Z235745 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-149		anhydrase
18933_at (AC007020.48_AT)	gb AAD25665.1 AC007020_7 (AC007020) putative ferritin [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-129		
18936_at (AJ003119.4_AT)	emb CAA05875.1 (AJ003119) protein phosphatase 2C [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_3.1.3.16	phosphatase
18949_at (Z54136.1_AT)	emb CAA90809.1 (Z54136) MYB-related protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-145		
18953_at (AF077955.1_AT)	gb AAC69851.1 (AF077955) branched-chain alpha keto- acid dehydrogenase E1 alpha subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		dehydro- genase
18963_at (AC004561.99_AT)	gb AAC95194.1 (AC004561) putative glutathione S- transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-127		transferase
18966_at (AC004561.106_AT)	gb AAC95196.1 (AC004561) putative glutathione S- transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-128		transferase

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
18980_at (U78721.20_AT)	gb AAC69126.1 (U78721) putative protein phosphatase 2C [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_3.1.3.16	phosphatase
19019_i_at (X82623.2_I_AT)	emb CAA57943.1 (X82623) SRG2At [Arabidopsis thaliana]	7E-33		
19060_at (AC003671.34_AT)	gb AAC18809.1 (AC003671) Similar to high affinity potassium transporter, HAK1 protein gb U22945 from Schwanniomyces occidentalis. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19092_at (AL078606.188_AT)	emb CAB44327.1 (AL078606) protein kinase- like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
19110_s_at (X86947.2_S_AT)	emb CAA60510.1 (X86947) Protein Kinase catalytic domain (fragment) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-27		
19132_s_at (AL022603.298_S_A T)	emb CAA18722.1 (AL022603) putative NADPH quinone oxidoreductase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19137_at (X74755.2_AT)	emb CAA52771.1 (X74755) ATAF1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-138		
19140_at (AC005170.24_AT)	gb AAC63657.1 (AC005170) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	9E-83		
19161_at (AL078579.9_AT)	emb CAB43966.1 (AL078579) putative acyl- CoA binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19171_at (AC002335.160_AT)	gb AAB64325.1 (AC002335) putative trypsin inhibitor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	7E-40		
19178_at (Y18227.2_AT)	dbj BAA86999.1 (AB035137) blue copper binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-57		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
19181_s_at (AF053065.2_S_AT)	gb AAC39464.1 (AF053065) late embryogenesis abundant protein homolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-34		
19182_at (AL031804.245_AT)	emb CAA21214.1 (AL031804) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19207_at (AC006069.117_AT)	gb AAD12704.1 (AC006069) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-104		
19230_at (AC003113.15_AT)	gb AAB96860.1 (AC003113) F25O1.15 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-134		
19247_at (AF071527.44_AT)	gb AAD11587.1 AAD11587 (AF071527) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19257_s_at (AC000104.57_S_AT)	emb CAA44318.1 (X62461) H1flk [Arabidopsis thaliana] [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	·	
19284_at (AC003028.196_AT)	gb AAC27173.1 (AC003028) putative anthocyanidin synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19288_at (AC005824.130_AT)	gb AAC73031.1 (AC005824) putative cytochrome P450 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19325_at (AL022604.42_AT)	emb CAA18731.1 (AL022604) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19364_at (AL022023.142_AT)	emb CAA17779.1 (AL022023) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-126		
19376_at (AF024504.11_AT)	gb AAB80784.2 (AF024504) putative chloroplast nucleoid DNA binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		peptidase
19383_at (AC006200.203_AT)	gb AAD14534.1 (AC006200) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-101		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
19395_at (AF007270.32_AT)	gb AAB61059.1 (AF007270) contains similarity to DNA polymerase III, alpha chain (SP:P47277) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-179		polymerase
19405_at (AJ223803.1_AT)	emb CAA11553.1 (AJ223803) 2-oxoglutarate dehydrogenase E2 subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_2.3.1.61	succinyl- transferase
19407_at (AC004697.81_AT)	gb AAC28981.1 (AC004697) putative adenylate kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-142	EC_2.7.4.3	kinase
19409_at (AC007357.56_AT)	gb AAD31077.1 AC007357_2 6 (AC007357) EST gb T21221 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-17		
19411_at (AC007661.104_AT)	gb AAD32774.1 AC007661_1 1 (AC007661) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-110		
19421_at (X70990.4_AT)	emb CAA50317.1 (X70990) sucrose synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		synthase
19432_s_at (AL035680.11_S_AT)	gb AAA32879.1 (M81620) tryptophan synthase beta- subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19451_at (AC004392.6_AT)	gb AAC28502.1 (AC004392) Similar to F4I1.26 putative beta-glucosidase gi 3128187 from A. thaliana BAC gb AC004521. ESTs gb N97083, gb F19868 and gb F15482 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		glucosidase
19460_s_at (AC000132.66_S_AT	gb AAB60749.1 (AC000132) Identical to A. thaliana HEMA2 (gb U27118). [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19462_s_at (AF001168.2_S_AT)	emb CAB75467.1 (AL138659) serine/threonine-specific kinase lecRK1 precursor, lectin	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
19464_at (AC005560.51_AT)	gb AAC67338.1 (AC005560) putative MAP kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_2.7.1.37	kinase
19465_at (AL021768.96_AT)	emb CAA16929.1 (AL021768) resistance protein RPP5-like [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19531_at (AL021960.91_AT)	emb CAA17531.1 (AL021960) amino acid transport protein AAT1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19546_at (AC005398.172_AT)	gb AAC69380.1 (AC005398) putative endoxyloglucan glycosyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		transferase
19555_at (AF058919.48_AT)	gb AAC13630.1 (AF058919) F6N23.8 gene product [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	-	
19591_at (AJ010735.4_AT)	emb CAA09330.1 (AJ010735) gr1-protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_3.5	amido- hydrolase
19614_at (AC003970.32_AT)	gb AAC33210.1 (AC003970) Highly similar to cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase, gi 1143445 [Arabidopsis thaliana]			dehydro- genase
19623_at (AF000657.40_AT)	gb AAB72175.1 (AF000657) cytochrome C [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-63		
19624_at (AL049481.196_AT)	emb CAB39628.1 (AL049481) cytochrome c [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-63		
19625_s_at (AC002311.26_S_AT)	gb AAC00610.1 (AC002311) Putative sulphate transporter protein#protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19635_at (AL049746.38_AT)	emb CAB41856.1 (AL049746) ABC-type transport-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19639_at (AL080252.22_AT)	emb CAB45788.1 (AL080252) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
19640_at (AC004561.78_AT)	gb AAC95192.1 (AC004561) putative glutathione S- transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-118		transferase
19641_at (AC004561.66_AT)	gb AAC95189.1 (AC004561) putative glutathione S- transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-128		transferase
19645_at (AC004561.70_AT)	gb AAC95190.1 (AC004561) putative glutathione S- transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-130		transferase
19646_s_at (AC005819.55_S_AT)	gb AAC69925.1 (AC005819) homeodomain transcription factor (ATHB-7) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	9E-57		
19655_at (Y14199.1_AT)	emb CAA74591.1 (Y14199) MAP3K delta-1 protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
19667_at (AL021710.5_AT)	emb CAA16716.1 (AL021710) glycolate oxidase - like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_1.1.2.3	dehydro- genase
19672_at (AC005687.19_AT)	gb AAC36019.1 (AC005687) RAP2.6 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-105		
19673_g_at (AC005687.19_G_A T)	gb AAC36019.1 (AC005687) RAP2.6 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-105		
19700_s_at (AL031326.154_S_A T)	emb CAA20463.1 (AL031326) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-85		
19701_s_at (AC005724.67_S_AT	gb AAD08939.1 (AC005724) putative trehalose-6-phosphate synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19704_i_at (AJ005927.2_I_AT)	emb CAA06769.1 (AJ005927) squalene epoxidase homologue [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		epoxidase
19707_s_at (Z95768.3_S_AT)	emb CAB09200.1 (Z95768) R2R3-MYB transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-21		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
19741_at (AL049171.72_AT)	emb CAB38956.1 (AL049171) pyrophosphate- dependent phosphofructo-1- kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
19755_at (AC006593.64_AT)	gb AAD20668.1 (AC006593) ethylene reponse factor-like AP2 domain transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-97		
19762_at (AL035527.204_AT)	emb CAB36812.1 (AL035527) peptide transporter-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19818_i_at (AL021749.33_I_AT)	emb CAA16876.2 (AL021749) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19819_s_at (AL021749.33_S_AT)	emb CAA16876.2 (AL021749) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19844_at (AJ007588.2_AT)	emb CAB37510.1 (AL035540) monooxygenase 2 (MO2) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		mono- oxygenase
19845_g_at (AJ007588.2_G_AT)	emb CAB37510.1 (AL035540) monooxygenase 2 (MO2) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19848_s_at (AC004261.94_S_AT)	dbj BAA08282.1 (D45848) calmodulin-related protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19851_at (U23794.3_AT)	gb AAB60293.1 (U23794) ILR1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_3.5	amido- hydrolase
19878_at (AL080252.102_AT)	emb CAB45799.1 (AL080252) nodulin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19879_s_at (Z97338.342_S_AT)	emb CAB10321.1 (Z97338) UFD1 like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19881_at (AC004077.49_AT)	gb AAC26705.1 (AC004077) putative trans- prenyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-154		synthetase

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
19892_at (AC005770.30_AT)	gb AAC79626.1 (AC005770) putative protease inhibitor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-36		protease
19894_at (AJ001809.1_AT)	emb CAA05025.1 (AJ001809) succinate dehydrogenase flavoprotein alpha subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		dehydro- genase
19895_s_at (U77347.4_S_AT)	gb AAC49679.1 (U77347) lethal leaf-spot 1 homolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19916_at (AC006577.34_AT)	gb AAD25781.1 AC006577_1 7 (AC006577) EST gb R64848 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19944_at (AC002130.4_AT)	gb AAB95233.1 (AC002130) F1N21.4 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-128		
19946_at (AC004482.14_AT)	gb AAF18611.1 AC005170_1 (AC005170) similar to senescence-associated protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-92		
19956_at (AC006282.11_AT)	gb AAD20139.1 (AC006282) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-123		
19960_at (AL035527.360_AT)	emb CAB36823.1 (AL035527) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-128		
19970_s_at (AC003674.10_S_AT)	gb AAB97120.1 (AC003674) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-154		
19982_at (AC002986.28_AT)	gb AAC17040.1 (AC002986) Similarity to A. thaliana gene product F21M12.20, gb AC000132. EST gb Z25651 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
19991_at (AC007017.124_AT)	gb AAD21459.1 (AC007017) similar to harpin-induced protein hin1 from tobacco [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-112		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
20017_at (AC004521.66_AT)	gb AAC16079.1 (AC004521) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-101		
20023_at (AC006577.46_AT)	gb AAD25787.1 AC006577_2 3 (AC006577) Similar to gi 1653162 (p)ppGpp 3- pyrophosphohydrolase from Synechocystis sp genome gb D90911. EST gb W43807 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_2.7.6.5	pyro- phospho- kinase
20030_at (AL078637.51_AT)	emb CAB45058.1 (AL078637) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-168		
20051_at (AC000106.38_AT)	gb AAB70412.1 (AC000106) Similar to Saccharomyces hypothetical protein YDR051c (gb Z49209). ESTs gb T44436,gb 42252 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-166		
20053_at (AC002292.27_AT)	gb AAB71973.1 (AC002292) Unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20096_at (AC004238.31_AT)	gb AAC12821.1 (AC004238) putative berberine bridge enzyme [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20098_at (AC004697.123_AT)	gb AAC28986.1 (AC004697) similar to latex allergen from Hevea brasiliensis [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		·
20133_i_at (AC007178.71_I_AT)	gb AAD28682.1 AC007178_2 (AC007178) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20134_s_at (AC007178.71_S_AT	gb AAD28682.1 AC007178_2 (AC007178) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20142_at (AL035521.155_AT)	emb CAB36716.1 (AL035521) extra-large G- protein-like [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
20144_at (AL079350.68_AT)	emb CAB45516.1 (AL079350) receptor kinase- like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
20165_at (AC002311.16_AT)	gb AAC00605.1 (AC002311) Unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	6E-75		
20179_at (AL035538.229_AT)	emb CAB37546.1 (AL035538) putative protei [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-63		
20189_at (AC005489.2_AT)	gb AAD32864.1 AC005489_2 (AC005489) F14N23.2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-57		
20194_at (AC007584.48_AT)	gb AAD32907.1 AC007584_5 (AC007584) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20200_at (AL050400.67_AT)	emb CAB43700.1 (AL050400) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-95		
20215_s_at (AF117125.2_S_AT)	gb AAD29957.1 (AF117125) endoplasmic reticulum-type calcium-transporting ATPase 4 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20223_at (AL022347.145_AT)	emb CAA18469.1 (AL022347) serine/threonine kinase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
20238_at (X74514.2_AT)	emb CAA52619.1 (X74514) beta-fructofuranosidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_3.2.1.26	hydrolase
20239_g_at (X74514.2_G_AT)	emb CAA52619.1 (X74514) beta-fructofuranosidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	-	
20245_s_at (AC005309.97_S_AT)	emb CAA05625.1 (AJ002584) AtMRP4 [Arabidopsis thaliana] thaliana]	0		
20246_s_at (AF084037.3_S_AT)	gb AAC95354.1 (AF084037) receptor-like protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
20247_at (AC004392.4_AT)	gb AAC28501.1 (AC004392) Similar to beta-glucosidase BGQ60 precursor gb L41869 from Hordeum vulgare. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0	EC_3.2.1.21	glucosidase
20258_at (AF130252.1_AT)	gb AAD28759.1 AF130252_1 (AF130252) calcium dependent protein kinase CP4 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		kinase
20262_at (AC002294.26_AT)	gb AAB71480.1 (AC002294) Similar to transcription factor gb Z46606 1658307 and others [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20263_at (AB004798.1_AT)	dbj BAA20519.1 (AB004798) ascorbate oxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		oxidase
20269_at (AC002387.237_AT)	gb AAB82640.1 (AC002387) putative pectinesterase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		pectin- esterase
20271_at (Z99707.27_AT)	emb CAB16771.1 (Z99707) cytochrome P450-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20285_s_at (AC003674.18_S_AT)	gb AAB97121.1 (AC003674) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20287_at (Y14590.5_AT)	emb CAA74930.1 (Y14590) class IV chitinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-166		chitinase
20288_g_at (Y14590.5_G_AT)	emb CAA74930.1 (Y14590) class IV chitinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-166		
20291_s_at (M92353.4_S_AT)	gb AAA32738.1 (M92353) anthranilate synthase alpha subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20297_at (AC007153.27_AT)	gb AAD30627.1 AC007153_1 9 (AC007153) Similar to indole-3-acetate beta- glucosyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		glucosyl- transferase
20323_at (AC004561.62_AT)	gb AAC95188.1 (AC004561) putative small heat shock protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-67		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
20346_at (AL031135.156_AT)	emb CAA20030.1 (AL031135) protein kinase - like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20348_at (AC005967.35_AT)	gb AAD03382.1 (AC005967) putative limonene cyclase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		cyclase
20356_at (AC004561.74_AT)	gb AAC95191.1 (AC004561) putative glutathione S- transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-128		transferase
20365_s_at (AC005850.19_S_AT)	gb AAD25552.1 AC005850_9 (AC005850) Highly Simlilar to Mlo proteins [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20370_at (AC004561.263_AT)	gb AAC95219.1 (AC004561) putative tropinone reductase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-151		reductase
20382_s_at (AC002338.35_S_AT	gb AAC16930.1 (AC002338) putative WRKY-type DNA binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20420_at (AL024486.131_AT)	emb CAA19698.1 (AL024486) putative chitinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		chitinase
20421_at (U81294.2_AT)	emb CAB10242.1 (Z97336) germin precursor oxalate oxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-98		
20422_g_at (U81294.2_G_AT)	emb CAB10242.1 (Z97336) germin precursor oxalate oxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	8E-98		
20432_at (U43486.2_AT)	gb AAB18365.1 (U43486) xyloglucan endotransglycosylase-related protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-174		trans- glycosylase
20433_at (AC006232.147_AT)	gb AAD15611.1 (AC006232) putative beta-1,3-glucanase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		glucanase
20450_at (AJ005930.2_AT)	emb CAA06772.1 (AJ005930) squalene epoxidase homologue [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		epoxidase

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
20461_at (AL049480.157_AT)	emb CAB39609.1 (AL049480) pumilio-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20462_at (U82399.2_AT)	gb AAB40725.1 (U82399) putative protein kinase PK1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	3E-38		kinase
20479_i_at (AF069495.2_I_AT)	emb CAB38908.1 (AL035708) cytochrome P450-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20480_s_at (AF069495.2_S_AT)	emb CAB38908.1 (AL035708) cytochrome P450-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20485_at (AC007660.131_AT)	gb AAD32811.1 AC007660_1 2 (AC007660) putative two- component response regulator protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-80		
20491_at (AC004561.146_AT)	gb AAC95203.1 (AC004561) putative tropinone reductase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-153	EC_1.1.1.10 0	reductase
20511_at (AC007290.24_AT)	gb AAD26884.1 AC007290_3 (AC007290) putative nucleotide-binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20517_at (Y17722.7_AT)	emb CAB50690.1 (Y17722) telomere repeat-binding protein TRP1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20529_at (Z97341.125_AT)	emb CAB10426.1 (Z97341) cysteine proteinase inhibitor like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	7E-35		
20551_at (AC006081.211_AT)	gb AAD24395.1 AC006081_7 (AC006081) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20572_s_at (AC005560.229_S_A T)	gb AAD12710.1 (AC006069) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-114		
20577_at (AL078464.72_AT)	emb CAB43841.1 (AL078464) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score	EC#	Family
20584_at (AC004450.75_AT)	gb AAC64305.1 (AC004450) putative clathrin binding protein (epsin) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-92		
20586_i_at (AC005824.195_I_A T)	gb AAC73042.1 (AC005824) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-67		
20587_s_at (AC005824.195_S_A T)	gb AAC73042.1 (AC005824) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-67		
20589_at (AF081066.3_AT)	gb AAC31939.1 (AF081066) IAA-amino acid hydrolase homolog ILL3 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		hydrolase
20591_at (AL080252.115_AT)	emb CAB45800.1 (AL080252) nodulin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20646_at (AC002291.20_AT)	gb AAC00619.1 (AC002291) Unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20656_at (AL035396.46_AT)	emb CAA23064.1 (AL035396) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20658_s_at (AL050400.70_S_AT)	emb CAB43701.1 (AL050400) beta-carotene hydroxylase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-165		
20669_s_at (AC002388.6_S_AT)	gb AAD32838.1 AC007659_2 0 (AC007659) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20685_at (AL049751.46_AT)	emb CAB41928.1 (AL049751) short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-139	EC_1.1.1	dehydro- genase
20686_at (Y14424.2_AT)	emb CAA74766.1 (Y14424) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0		
20689_s_at (AC002335.19_S_AT	protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	6E-95	:	
20715_at (AF079183.1_AT)	gb AAC69857.1 (AF079183) RING-H2 finger protein RHG1a [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-99		

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<u>Table 4a</u> Probe Sets in addition to those in Table 4b corresponding to genes, the expression of which is induced by *Pseudomonas* infection in wild-type *Arabidopsis* plants and perturbed in at least one mutant plant

ProbeSet	Description	Blast Score
13716_at (NOVARTIS103_RC_AT)	emb CAA62665.1 (X91259) lectin like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	6E-70
13751_at (NOVARTIS127_AT)	gb AAF16751.1 AC010155_4 (AC010155) F3M18.8 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-27
13755_at (NOVARTIS15_AT)	emb CAA16797.1 (AL021713) receptor serine/threonine kinase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-114
13763_at (NOVARTIS21_AT)	gb AAF24849.1 AC012679_20 (AC012679) putative calmodulin-binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1E-105
13764_at (NOVARTIS22_AT)	gb AAD39641.1 AC007591_6 (AC007591) F9L1.6 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-30
14139_at (NOVARTIS30_AT)	gb AAD09343.1 (AF026538) ABA- responsive protein [Hordeum vulgare]	7E-36
14148_at (NOVARTIS38_AT)	gb AAF34713.1 AF224762_1 (AF224762) SigA binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4E-53
14170_at (NOVARTIS51_AT)	gb AAF29406.1 AC022354_5 (AC022354) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	9E-26
14197_at (NOVARTIS71_AT)	No hits found.	
14214_at (NOVARTIS83_AT)	gb AAF24849.1 AC012679_20 (AC012679) putative calmodulin-binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2E-92
14223_at (NOVARTIS9_AT)	emb CAA19683.1 (AL024486) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	0

<u>Table 4b</u> Probe Sets as referred to in Table 3 corresponding to genes, the expression of which is induced by *Pseudomonas* infection in wild-type *Arabidopsis* plants and perturbed in at least one mutant plant

12004_at (AL022023.132_AT)
12037_at (AC004005.174_AT)
12079_s_at (A71597.1_S_AT)
12115_at (AL033545.26_AT)
12150_at (AC004005.151_AT)
12216_at (AC007119.56_AT)

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12233_at (AJ001807.1_AT)	12307_at (AC002392.162_AT)
12314_at (AC001229.28_AT)	12317_at (AC004138.27_AT)
12323_at (AC002333.18_AT)	12332_s_at (AB023448.2_S_AT)
12341_s_at (AL021637.176_S_AT)	12349_s_at (X84728.6_S_AT)
12369_at (AC002535.59_AT)	12400_at (X98453.1_AT)
12438_at (AL021710.83_AT)	12449_s_at (AC002343.179_S_AT)
12454_at (AC006232.164_AT)	12475_at (Y11794.1_AT)
12487_at (AC004411.126_AT)	12497_at (AC006533.51_AT)
12500_s_at (AF081067.3_S_AT)	12525_at (AC006587.85_AT)
12530_at (Z99707.184_AT)	12535_at (AL035538.156_AT)
12538_at (AF033205.2_AT)	12574_at (X82624.2_AT)
12584_at (AC004521.233_AT)	12626_at (AC006234.95_AT)
12645_at (AL021712.56_AT)	12712_f_at (Z95774_F_AT)
12736_f_at (Z97048_F_AT)	12744_at (AC001645.15_AT)
12760_g_at (AC005278.32_G_AT)	12764_f_at (AC004138.69_F_AT)
12772_at (AC005278.34_AT)	12797_s_at (AC007138.25_S_AT)
12851_s_at (ACCSYN1_S_AT)	12879_s_at (AIG1_S_AT)
12880_s_at (AIG2_S_AT)	12883_s_at (APX_S_AT)
12889_s_at (ASA1_S_AT)	12891_at (ATACS6_AT)
12892_g_at (ATACS6_G_AT)	12904_s_at (ATERF1_S_AT)
12905_s_at (ATERF2_S_AT)	12911_s_at (ATG6PDHE5_S_AT)
12921_s_at (ATHHMGCOAR_S_AT)	12951_at (AC005489.5_AT)
12958_at (AC002332.249_AT)	12965_at (AL021711.118_AT)
12966_s_at (AL023094.197_S_AT)	12989_s_at (AC004077.149_S_AT)
13003_s_at (AB021936.1_S_AT)	13014_at (U93215.87_AT)
13040_at (AC002392.134_AT)	13070_at (AC006919.171_AT)
13094_at (AL035523.163_AT)	13134_s_at (AC002337.9_S_AT)
13152_s_at (AC005322.24_S_AT)	13154_s_at (AC002333.210_S_AT)
13157_at (AC002409.35_AT)	13176_at (AL031394.56_AT)
13177_at (AL049640.42_AT)	13190_s_at (ATTHIREDA_S_AT)
13211_s_at (BCHI_S_AT)	13212_s_at (BGL2_S_AT)
13215_s_at (cafferoylcoamethyltrans_S_AT)	13219_s_at (CHI4_S_AT)
13243_r_at (ELI32_R_AT)	13244_s_at (ELI32_S_AT)
13255_i_at (gammaglutamyltranspepti_I_AT)	13266_s_at (GST4_S_AT)
13273_s_at (HSF4_S_AT)	13275_f_at (HSP174_F_AT)
13277_i_at (HSP176A_I_AT)	13285_s_at (HSP83_S_AT)
	

13312_at (AC006223.75_AT)	13370_at (AC005322.4_AT)
13381_at (AC006580.8_AT)	13395_at (AL035528.202_AT)
13435_at (AF003102.3_AT)	13437_at (AF096371.8_AT)
13467_at (AL096860.198_AT)	13536_at (AL021636.47_AT)
13538_at (AL080254.75_AT)	13565_at (AL035601.21_AT)
13588_at (AL021961.24_AT)	13589_at (AC000132.24_AT)
13617_at (AC006592.64_AT)	13627_at (AL035394.196_AT)
13645_at (AC000098.8_AT)	13656_at (AC007138.31_AT)
13659_at (AL022347.46_AT)	13666_s_at (INDOLE3GPS_S_AT)
13680_s_at (LOX1_S_AT)	13685_s_at (MLOLIKE2_S_AT)
13688_s_at (MONOPTEROS_S_AT)	13697_at (NI16_AT)
13705_s_at (AC003671X_S_AT)	13789_at (AJ132436.2_AT)
13803_at (Z97341.376_AT)	13818_s_at (AC006218.175_S_AT)
13842_at (AC002396.12_AT)	13848_at (AC003981.31_AT)
13880_s_at (AL049480.183_S_AT)	13908_s_at (A71590.1_S_AT)
13918_at (AC005388.29_AT)	13920_at (AC005990.53_AT)
13949_s_at (Z97343.352_S_AT)	13963_at (AL021711.26_AT)
13999_at (AF071527.56_AT)	14015_s_at (A71588.1_S_AT)
14016_s_at (A71596.1_S_AT)	14025_s_at (AC007293.3_S_AT)
14030_at (AC005970.225_AT)	14032_at (AL035601.11_AT)
14041_at (AC003970.28_AT)	14052_at (AC004122.24_AT)
14068_s_at (AC006922.197_S_AT)	14070_at (AL049658.217_AT)
14089_at (AC006223.65_AT)	14100_at (AF002109.108_AT)
14110_i_at (AL035528.279_I_AT)	14240_s_at (NR1_S_AT)
14242_s_at (NRA_S_AT)	14248_at (PAD3_AT)
14249_i_at (PAD4_I_AT)	14254_s_at (PAL1-MRNA_S_AT)
14256_f_at (PAL1-INTRON_F_AT)	14320_at (AC005956.54_AT)
14408_at (AC002291.14_AT)	14448_at (AC002387.243_AT)
14450_at (AC002986.49_AT)	14461_at (AC006202.73_AT)
14468_at (AC007576.62_AT)	14475_at (AL021811.121_AT)
14487_at (Z97341.343_AT)	14584_at (AC007658.25_AT)
14609_at (AC002340.147_AT)	14620_s_at (PAT1_S_AT)
14635_s_at (PR.1_S_AT)	14638_s_at (PRXCB_S_AT)
14640_s_at (putativemloHI_S_AT)	14643_s_at (RAR047_S_AT)
14663_s_at (trehalaseprecusor_RC_S_AT)	14667_s_at (TRPB_S_AT)
14672_s_at (TSA1_S_AT)	14673_s_at (TSB2_S_AT)

14676 a at (VCD C AT)	14705 : at (WT77 DC I AT)
14675_s_at (VSP_S_AT)	14705_i_at (WT77_RC_I_AT)
14706_r_at (WT77_RC_R_AT)	14711_s_at (ZFPL_S_AT)
14735_s_at (AF008124_S_AT)	14750_s_at (AF096370.12_S_AT)
14763_at (X86958.1_AT)	14779_at (AC004680.71_AT)
14780_at (AC004683.103_AT)	14786_at (AC005397.115_AT)
14793_at (AC006202.10_AT)	14882_at (AL022605.63_AT)
14900_at (AC000348.12_AT)	14923_at (AC006283.158_AT)
14924_at (AC006283.46_AT)	14928_at (AC006569.88_AT)
14959_at (AC007202.26_AT)	14978_at (AC002333.49_AT)
15052_at (AC002332.103_AT)	15073_at (AC007069.93_AT)
15088_s_at (AC002311.37_S_AT)	15091_at (AC004683.97_AT)
15098_s_at (ATU26945_S_AT)	15116_f_at (AF121356_F_AT)
15123_s_at (ATU40857_S_AT)	15124_s_at (ATU59508_S_AT)
15125_f_at (D85190_F_AT)	15132_s_at (AF121878_S_AT)
15137_s_at (ATU57320_S_AT)	15141_s_at (D85191_S_AT)
15154_s_at (ATHMTGDAS_S_AT)	15161_s_at (ATU90522_S_AT)
15162_s_at (U01880_S_AT)	15188_s_at (AF081202_S_AT)
15196_s_at (ATU43412_S_AT)	15199_s_at (AB005804_S_AT)
15211_s_at (ATH243813_S_AT)	15216_s_at (ATU75191_S_AT)
15342_at (AC006593.101_AT)	15406_at (AC006931.179_AT)
15431_at (AL030978.64_AT)	15479_at (AL049483.205_AT)
15483_s_at (AC005819.20_S_AT)	15485_at (AC006233.109_AT)
15496_at (AC006282.167_AT)	15518_at (AC005322.28_AT)
15522 i at (AL078637.213 I AT)	15523 s at (AL078637.213 S AT)
15524 at (AC005508.25 AT)	15526 at (AC004122.16 AT)
15531 i at (AL078637.191 I AT)	15532 r at (AL078637.191 R AT)
15540 at (AC006585.205 AT)	15543 at (AF096371.10 AT)
15544 at (AL021633.110 AT)	15547 at (AC005970.122 AT)
15551 at (AL035440.289 AT)	15594 s at (ATU56635 S AT)
15613 s at (ATHHOMEOA S AT)	15622 s at (ATU43945 S AT)
15625 s at (ATU74610 S AT)	15632 s at (AB012570 S AT)
15641 s at (AF117063 S AT)	15665 s at (AF022658 S AT)
15669 s at (AF047834 S AT)	15670 s at (AF061638 S AT)
15672 s at (AF082299 S AT)	15778 at (X98676.2 AT)
15779 g at (X98676.2 G AT)	15792 at (AC002341.106 AT)
15798 at (AC002521.173 AT)	15815_s_at (Z97342.366_S_AT)
15.70_m (110002521.11/5_111)	10010_0_0(2)/0/12.500_0_111)

15920 at (AC005662 202 AT)	15950 -4 (A COO(597 1(A AT)
15839_at (AC005662.203_AT)	15859_at (AC006587.164_AT)
15866_s_at (AC007133.59_S_AT)	15874_at (AL022223.106_AT)
15886_at (AL078637.204_AT)	15919_at (AC007060.42_AT)
15921_s_at (AC007067.1_S_AT)	15924_at (AC007138.61_AT)
15970_s_at (X71794.2_S_AT)	15978_at (X68592.6_AT)
15982_s_at (AC006260.78_S_AT)	16001_at (AF035385.2_AT)
16003_s_at (AL021749.64_S_AT)	16021_s_at (AL022224.182_S_AT)
16031_at (X94248.1_AT)	16043_at (AC005489.17_AT)
16053_i_at (Y14251.4_I_AT)	16063_s_at (AB008103_S_AT)
16073_f_at (AF062908_F_AT)	16083_s_at (AF153283_S_AT)
16091_s_at (ATHHSP83_S_AT)	16103_s_at (ATU60445_S_AT)
16105_s_at (ATU68017_S_AT)	16108_s_at (D78604_S_AT)
16130_s_at (AF078683_S_AT)	16173_s_at (D78607_S_AT)
16203_at (AC007519.53_AT)	16232_s_at (AL080252.77_S_AT)
16233_at (AL080254.83_AT)	16272_at (AC006304.136_AT)
16298_at (AL021890.71_AT)	16299_at (AL024486.185_AT)
16301_s_at (AL031018.105_S_AT)	16306_at (AL049751.112_AT)
16335_at (AL079347.105_AT)	16340_at (AC004255.15_AT)
16357_at (AF149413.38_AT)	16363_at (AC004255.14_AT)
16383_at (AC006300.64_AT)	16398_s_at (AL022603.3_S_AT)
16405_at (AC005850.9_AT)	16409_at (AC004393.2_AT)
16440_s_at (AF002109.137_S_AT)	16461_i_at (AC004683.79_I_AT)
16462_s_at (AC004683.79_S_AT)	16465_at (Y08892.1_AT)
16470_s_at (AF068299.4_S_AT)	16510_at (AL034567.198_AT)
16522_at (X77500.2_AT)	16526_at (Z49227.1_AT)
16541_s_at (AB023423_S_AT)	16545_s_at (AF037229_S_AT)
16553_f_at (AF078821_F_AT)	16570_s_at (ATHCDPKA_S_AT)
16578_s_at (ATHRPRP1B_S_AT)	16589_s_at (ATU26937_S_AT)
16594_s_at (ATU39783_S_AT)	16603_s_at (ATU81293_S_AT)
16609_s_at (AB008104_S_AT)	16611_s_at (AB008782_S_AT)
16638_s_at (AF139098_S_AT)	16646_s at (ATHDHS1_S_AT)
16649_s_at (ATHORF_S_AT)	16701_at (AC005312.61 AT)
16721_at (AC006533.58_AT)	16747_at (AL021713.3 AT)
16781_at (AC002392.100_AT)	16810_at (AC002339.46_AT)
16859_at (AL035523.135_AT)	16864_i_at (AF037367.4 I AT)
16865_s_at (AF037367.4 S_AT)	16888_s_at (AC004684.174 S AT)
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16914_s_at (AL049500.57_S_AT)	16916_s_at (X77199.8_S_AT)
16968_at (AL021961.93_AT)	16989_at (AL030978.46_AT)
16995_at (AC002391.188_AT)	17007_at (AC005896.26_AT)
17008_at (AC006585.212_AT)	17039_s_at (D78602_S_AT)
17041_s_at (D89631_S_AT)	17051_s_at (AF098947_S_AT)
17066_s_at (ATHLIPOXY_S_AT)	17073_s_at (ATTS4391_S_AT)
17075_s_at (ATU09961_S_AT)	17104_s_at (D88541_S_AT)
17111_s_at (ATHACSC_S_AT)	17119_s_at (AF132212_S_AT)
17128_s_at (ATHRPRP1A_S_AT)	17180_at (AF007270.30_AT)
17187_at (AF128396.2_AT)	17300_at (X66017.2_AT)
17303_s_at (AC004683.25_S_AT)	17323_at (U95973.69_AT)
17338_at (AC002535.97_AT)	17341_at (AL021713.89_AT)
17356_s_at (Z97338.190_S_AT)	17371_at (AF076243.44_AT)
17379_at (AF085279.9_AT)	17413_s_at (AJ006961.4_S_AT)
17451_at (AC002343.47_AT)	17452_g_at (AC002343.47_G_AT)
17484_at (X79052.2_AT)	17485_s_at (Z97340.345_S_AT)
17487_s_at (U18993.2_S_AT)	17511_s_at (AF067605_S_AT)
17514_s_at (AF076277_S_AT)	17522_s_at (D78606_S_AT)
17533_s_at (ATU43488_S_AT)	17544_s_at (ATU40856_S_AT)
17548_s_at (AF118823_S_AT)	17585_s_at (AF134487_S_AT)
17595_s_at (AF166352_S_AT)	17648_at (AL021684.43_AT)
17653_at (AL035679.144_AT)	17702_at (AC005700.212_AT)
17719_at (AC006592.17_AT)	17752_at (AC003974.37_AT)
17758_at (AF076243.41_AT)	17775_at (AC004392.2_AT)
17781_at (AL049746.177_AT)	17840_s_at (AC002333.223_S_AT)
17860_at (AL078467.4_AT)	17876_at (AJ007587.2_AT)
17877_g_at (AJ007587.2_G_AT)	17893_at (AC004401.135_AT)
17899_at (Z97339.197_AT)	17930_s_at (AJ006960.4_S_AT)
17945_at (Z97341.411_AT)	17963_at (AL049730.88_AT)
18012_s_at (AJ002295_S_AT)	18054_at (AJ238846_AT)
18109_s_at (AC002391.206_S_AT)	18121_s_at (AC002337.21_S_AT)
18122_at (AC002338.110_AT)	18148_at (AC004669.25_AT)
18176_at (AL035540.31_AT)	18194_i_at (AL096859.227_I_AT)
18213_at (AL022140.126_AT)	18224_s_at (AL021890.57_S_AT)
18228_at (X91259.1_AT)	18236_s_at (AC004683.69_S_AT)
18242_g_at (AC006580.71_G_AT)	18255_at (AC005770.25_AT)

18258_s_at (AC006439.222_S_AT)	18263_at (AC005724.36_AT)
18266_at (AC004684.33_AT)	18267_at (AC006223.23_AT)
18299_s_at (M23872.2_S_AT)	18456_s_at (AC004697.159_S_AT)
18508_s_at (AC006532.89_S_AT)	18544_at (AC007060.14_AT)
18582_s_at (AC003671.36_S_AT)	18587_s_at (AC007166.53_S_AT)
18590_at (AJ222713.4_AT)	18591_at (X74756.2_AT)
18596_at (AC005698.13_AT)	18597_at (AL080282.74_AT)
18604_at (AF069298.31_AT)	18622_g_at (AJ005902.2_G_AT)
18625_at (AC005278.22_AT)	18631_at (AC002510.112_AT)
18636_at (AC006577.22_AT)	18668_at (AJ249794_AT)
18686_s_at (U18126_S_AT)	18698_s_at (X17528_S_AT)
18735_s_at (Z29490_S_AT)	18753_s_at (AF118222.28_S_AT)
18782_at (AC003040.90_AT)	18803_at (AC005315.94_AT)
18885_at (AC006921.147_AT)	18888_at (AC007591.68_AT)
18899_s_at (X13434.1_S_AT)	18908_i_at (AF055848.2_I_AT)
18909_s_at (AF055848.2_S_AT)	18928_at (AC002333.181_AT)
18930_at (AC005990.57_AT)	18933_at (AC007020.48_AT)
18949_at (Z54136.1_AT)	18953_at (AF077955.1_AT)
18963_at (AC004561.99_AT)	18966_at (AC004561.106_AT)
19019_i_at (X82623.2_I_AT)	19060_at (AC003671.34_AT)
19092_at (AL078606.188_AT)	19110_s_at (X86947.2_S_AT)
19137_at (X74755.2_AT)	19140_at (AC005170.24_AT)
19181_s_at (AF053065.2_S_AT)	19207_at (AC006069.117_AT)
19247_at (AF071527.44_AT)	19257_s_at (AC000104.57_S_AT)
19284_at (AC003028.196_AT)	19288_at (AC005824.130_AT)
19325_at (AL022604.42_AT)	19364_at (AL022023.142_AT)
19383_at (AC006200.203_AT)	19395_at (AF007270.32_AT)
19405_at (AJ223803.1_AT)	19407_at (AC004697.81_AT)
19409_at (AC007357.56_AT)	19411_at (AC007661.104_AT)
19421_at (X70990.4_AT)	19432_s_at (AL035680.11_S_AT)
19451_at (AC004392.6_AT)	19460_s_at (AC000132.66_S_AT)
19465_at (AL021768.96_AT)	19546_at (AC005398.172_AT)
19555_at (AF058919.48_AT)	19591_at (AJ010735.4_AT)
19614_at (AC003970.32_AT)	19624_at (AL049481.196_AT)
19625_s_at (AC002311.26_S_AT)	19635_at (AL049746.38_AT)
19640_at (AC004561.78_AT)	19641_at (AC004561.66_AT)

19645_at (AC004561.70_AT)	19655_at (Y14199.1_AT)
19667_at (AL021710.5_AT)	19672_at (AC005687.19_AT)
19673_g_at (AC005687.19_G_AT)	19700_s_at (AL031326.154_S_AT)
19704_i_at (AJ005927.2_I_AT)	19707_s_at (Z95768.3_S_AT)
19741_at (AL049171.72_AT)	19755_at (AC006593.64_AT)
19762_at (AL035527.204_AT)	19818_i_at (AL021749.33_I_AT)
19844_at (AJ007588.2_AT)	19848_s_at (AC004261.94_S_AT)
19851_at (U23794.3_AT)	19881_at (AC004077.49_AT)
19892_at (AC005770.30_AT)	19895_s_at (U77347.4_S_AT)
19944_at (AC002130.4_AT)	19956_at (AC006282.11_AT)
19960_at (AL035527.360_AT)	19970_s_at (AC003674.10_S_AT)
19982_at (AC002986.28_AT)	19991_at (AC007017.124_AT)
20017_at (AC004521.66_AT)	20023_at (AC006577.46_AT)
20030_at (AL078637.51_AT)	20051_at (AC000106.38_AT)
20053_at (AC002292.27_AT)	20096_at (AC004238.31_AT)
20098_at (AC004697.123_AT)	20133_i_at (AC007178.71_I_AT)
20134_s_at (AC007178.71_S_AT)	20144_at (AL079350.68_AT)
20179_at (AL035538.229_AT)	20189_at (AC005489.2_AT)
20194_at (AC007584.48_AT)	20223_at (AL022347.145_AT)
20238_at (X74514.2_AT)	20239_g_at (X74514.2_G_AT)
20245_s_at (AC005309.97_S_AT)	20247_at (AC004392.4_AT)
20263_at (AB004798.1_AT)	20269_at (AC002387.237_AT)
20271_at (Z99707.27_AT)	20287_at (Y14590.5_AT)
20288_g_at (Y14590.5_G_AT)	20291_s_at (M92353.4_S_AT)
20297_at (AC007153.27_AT)	20323_at (AC004561.62_AT)
20348_at (AC005967.35_AT)	20356_at (AC004561.74_AT)
20365_s_at (AC005850.19_S_AT)	20370_at (AC004561.263_AT)
20420_at (AL024486.131_AT)	20421_at (U81294.2_AT)
20422_g_at (U81294.2_G_AT)	20432_at (U43486.2_AT)
20433_at (AC006232.147_AT)	20450_at (AJ005930.2_AT)
20461_at (AL049480.157_AT)	20462_at (U82399.2_AT)
20479_i_at (AF069495.2_I_AT)	20480_s_at (AF069495.2_S_AT)
20485_at (AC007660.131_AT)	20529_at (Z97341.125_AT)
20572_s_at (AC005560.229_S_AT)	20589_at (AF081066.3_AT)
20646_at (AC002291.20_AT)	20656_at (AL035396.46_AT)
20658_s_at (AL050400.70_S_AT)	20669_s_at (AC002388.6_S_AT)
	

20685_at (AL049751.46_AT) 20689_s_at (AC002335.19_S_AT) 20686_at (Y14424.2_AT)

<u>Table 5</u> Probe Sets as referred to in Tables 4a and 4b corresponding to genes encoding regulatory proteins, the expression of which is increased after infection of wild-type *Arabidopsis*, and altered after infection of at least one mutant *Arabidopsis*, with *Pseudomonas syringae*

ProbeSet	Regulatory factor
12497_at (AC006533.51_AT)	putative receptor-like protein kinase
16409_at (AC004393.2_AT)	putative receptor-like kinase
12307_at (AC002392.162_AT)	putative receptor-like protein kinase
13659_at (AL022347.46_AT)	serine/threonine kinase-like protein
17341_at (AL021713.89_AT)	receptor serine/threonine kinase-like protein
12958_at (AC002332.249_AT)	putative protein kinase
17758_at (AF076243.41_AT)	putative receptor-like protein kinase
16570_s_at (ATHCDPKA_S_AT)	CDPK1 calcium dependent protein kinase 1
19092_at (AL078606.188_AT)	protein kinase-like protein
17371_at (AF076243.44_AT)	putative receptor-like protein kinase
20223_at (AL022347.145_AT)	putative ser/thr protein kinase
19655_at (Y14199.1_AT)	MAP3K delta-1 protein kinase
14030_at (AC005970.225_AT)	putative protein kinase
20462_at (U82399.2_AT)	putative protein kinase PK1
16781_at (AC002392.100_AT)	putative receptor-like protein kinase
14763_at (X86958.1_AT)	protein kinase catalytic domain (fragment)
17752_at (AC003974.37_AT)	putative protein kinase
13755_at (NOVARTIS15_AT)	putative ser/thr kinase
13370_at (AC005322.4_AT)	similar to Dsor1 protein kinase
20144_at (AL079350.68_AT)	receptor kinase-like protein
16357_at (AF149413.38_AT)	putative protein kinase
18176_at (AL035540.31_AT)	putative protein kinase
15798_at (AC002521.173_AT)	putative receptor-like protein kinase
12965_at (AL021711.118_AT)	protein kinase-like protein
16398_s_at (AL022603.3_S_AT)	putative ser/thr protein kinase
18122_at (AC002338.110_AT)	putative protein kinase
17323_at (U95973.69_AT)	putative ser/thr protein kinase
18782_at (AC003040.90_AT)	putative protein kinase
16405_at (AC005850.9_AT)	putative serine/threonine protein kinase

ProbeSet	Regulatory factor
14110_i_at (AL035528.279_I_AT)	putative R protein. Like Hcr9-9A, Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium F18A5_290 chr.4
14214_at (NOVARTIS83_AT)	putative calmodulin-binding protein (duplicate)
13763_at (NOVARTIS21_AT)	putative calmodulin-binding protein (duplicate)
12438_at (AL021710.83_AT)	membrane-bound small GTP-binding - like protein
19848_s_at (AC004261.94_S_AT)	calmodulin-related protein
16103_s_at (ATU60445_S_AT)	GRF7 general regulatory factor encoding 14-3-3 protein
14249_i_at (PAD4_I_AT)	PAD4 phytoalexin deficient 4
19465_at (AL021768.96_AT)	RPP5-like NBS-LRR resistance protein
14640_s_at (putativemloHI_S_AT)	Mlo-like (duplicate)
18456_s_at (AC004697.159_S_AT)	Mlo-like (duplicate)
14320_at (AC005956.54_AT)	putative RING zinc finger protein
18054_at (AJ238846_AT)	SGP1 monomeric G-protein
16130_s_at (AF078683_S_AT)	RHA1a RING-H2 finger protein
20485_at (AC007660.131_AT)	putative two-component response regulator protein
15052_at (AC002332.103_AT)	putative calcium-binding EF-hand protein
15632_s_at (AB012570_S_AT)	ATHP3 two-compoent phosphorelay mediator with a single HPt domain
16553_f_at (AF078821_F_AT)	RHA1b RING-H2 finger protein
13685_s_at (MLOLIKE2_S_AT)	Mlo-like 2 (duplicate)
20365_s_at (AC005850.19_S_AT)	Mlo-like 2 (duplicate)
13312_at (AC006223.75_AT)	putative disease resistance protein
17180_at (AF007270.30_AT)	similar to GATA-type zinc fingers
15779_g_at (X98676.2_G_AT)	zinc finger protein (duplicate)
15778_at (X98676.2_AT)	zinc finger protein (duplicate)
14711_s_at (ZFPL_S_AT)	hypothetical Cys-3-His zinc finger protein
17379_at (AF085279.9_AT)	putative CCCH-type zinc finger protein
12525_at (AC006587.85_AT)	putative DOF zinc finger protein
16589_s_at (ATU26937_S_AT)	AtMYB7 transcription factor
12712_f_at (Z95774_F_AT)	AtMYB51 R2R3 myb transcription factor
13273_s_at (HSF4_S_AT)	HSF4 heat shock transcription factor 4 (duplicate)
16105_s_at (ATU68017_S_AT)	HSF4 heat shock transcription factor 4 (duplicate)
18803_at (AC005315.94_AT)	putative SCARECROW homeobox gene regulator

ProbeSet	Regulatory factor
12905_s_at (ATERF2_S_AT)	EREBP2 ethylene responsive element binding factor 2 (duplicate)
16609_s_at (AB008104_S_AT)	EREBP2 ethylene responsive element binding factor 2 (duplicate)
19755_at (AC006593.64_AT)	ethylene reponse factor-like AP2 domain transcription factor
17514_s_at (AF076277_S_AT)	ERF1 ethylene response factor 1 transcription factor
18121_s_at (AC002337.21_S_AT)	AtMYB2 MYB transcription factor
13688_s_at (monopteros_S_AT)	transcription factor
12904_s_at (ATERF1_S_AT)	EREBP1 ethylene responsive element binding factor 1 (duplicate)
16063_s_at (AB008103_S_AT)	EREBP1 ethylene responsive element binding factor 1 (duplicate)
16638_s_at (AF139098_S_AT)	putative zinc finger protein
16545_s_at (AF037229_S_AT)	transcription factor
13435_at (AF003102.3_AT)	RAP2.9 AP2 domain containing putative transcription factor
15665_s_at (AF022658_S_AT)	putative c2h2 zinc finger transcription factor
19673_g_at (AC005687.19_G_AT)	RAP2.6 AP2 domain containing putative transcription factor (duplicate)
19672_at (AC005687.19_AT)	RAP2.6 AP2 domain containing putative transcription factor (duplicate)
14780_at (AC004683.103_AT)	DREB-like AP2 domain transcription factor
17303_s_at (AC004683.25_S_AT)	WRKY33 transcription factor
18949_at (Z54136.1_AT)	MYB-related protein
19707_s_at (Z95768.3_S_AT)	AtMYB44 transcription factor
16073_f_at (AF062908_F_AT)	putative transcription factor
12966_s_at (AL023094.197_S_AT)	ATB2 bZIP transcription factor
12736_f_at (Z97048_F_AT)	AtMYB13 transcription factor

<u>Table 6</u> Probe Sets as referred to in Tables 4a and 4b corresponding to genes, the expression of which is increased after infection of wild-type *Arabidopsis*, and altered after infection of at least one mutant *Arabidopsis* having a mutation that results in enhanced susceptibility to *Pseudomonas*

12079_s_at (A71597.1_S_AT)	12081_at (AC001645.140_AT)
12115_at (AL033545.26_AT)	12150_at (AC004005.151_AT)
12233_at (AJ001807.1_AT)	12307_at (AC002392.162_AT)
12314_at (AC001229.28_AT)	12332_s_at (AB023448.2_S_AT)
12341_s_at (AL021637.176_S_AT)	12400_at (X98453.1_AT)
12438_at (AL021710.83_AT)	12475_at (Y11794.1_AT)
12487_at (AC004411.126_AT)	12497_at (AC006533.51_AT)
12500_s_at (AF081067.3_S_AT)	12530_at (Z99707.184_AT)
12574_at (X82624.2_AT)	12584_at (AC004521.233_AT)
12712_f_at (Z95774_F_AT)	12760_g_at (AC005278.32_G_AT)
12764_f_at (AC004138.69_F_AT)	12772_at (AC005278.34_AT)
12851_s_at (ACCSYN1_S_AT)	12879_s_at (AIG1_S_AT)
12883_s_at (APX_S_AT)	12889_s_at (ASA1_S_AT)
12891_at (ATACS6_AT)	12892_g_at (ATACS6_G_AT)
12905_s_at (ATERF2_S_AT)	12911_s_at (ATG6PDHE5_S_AT)
12921_s_at (ATHHMGCOAR_S_AT)	12958_at (AC002332.249_AT)
12989_s_at (AC004077.149_S_AT)	13003_s_at (AB021936.1_S_AT)
13014_at (U93215.87_AT)	13040_at (AC002392.134_AT)
13070_at (AC006919.171_AT)	13094_at (AL035523.163_AT)
13157_at (AC002409.35_AT)	13177_at (AL049640.42_AT)
13190_s_at (ATTHIREDA_S_AT)	13211_s_at (BCHI_S_AT)
13212_s_at (BGL2_S_AT)	13219_s_at (CHI4_S_AT)
13266_s_at (GST4_S_AT)	13273_s_at (HSF4_S_AT)
13275_f_at (HSP174_F_AT)	13370_at (AC005322.4_AT)
13381_at (AC006580.8_AT)	13435_at (AF003102.3_AT)
13467_at (AL096860.198_AT)	13538_at (AL080254.75_AT)
13565_at (AL035601.21_AT)	13588_at (AL021961.24_AT)
13589_at (AC000132.24_AT)	13617_at (AC006592.64_AT)
13627_at (AL035394.196_AT)	13656_at (AC007138.31_AT)
13659_at (AL022347.46_AT)	13666_s_at (INDOLE3GPS_S_AT)
13680_s_at (LOX1_S_AT)	13688_s_at (MONOPTEROS_S_AT)

13697_at (NI16_AT)	13716_at (NOVARTIS103_RC_AT)
13751_at (NOVARTIS127_AT)	13755_at (NOVARTIS15_AT)
13763_at (NOVARTIS21_AT)	13764_at (NOVARTIS22_AT)
13818_s_at (AC006218.175_S_AT)	13842_at (AC002396.12_AT)
13880_s_at (AL049480.183_S_AT)	13920_at (AC005990.53_AT)
14015_s_at (A71588.1_S_AT)	14016_s_at (A71596.1_S_AT)
14025_s_at (AC007293.3_S_AT)	14030_at (AC005970.225_AT)
14032_at (AL035601.11_AT)	14041_at (AC003970.28_AT)
14052_at (AC004122.24_AT)	14068_s_at (AC006922.197_S_AT)
14110_i_at (AL035528.279_I_AT)	14139_at (NOVARTIS30_AT)
14148_at (NOVARTIS38_AT)	14170_at (NOVARTIS51_AT)
14214_at (NOVARTIS83_AT)	14242_s_at (NRA_S_AT)
14248_at (PAD3_AT)	14249_i_at (PAD4_I_AT)
14408_at (AC002291.14_AT)	14450_at (AC002986.49_AT)
14461_at (AC006202.73_AT)	14487_at (Z97341.343_AT)
14584_at (AC007658.25_AT)	14609_at (AC002340.147_AT)
14620_s_at (PAT1_S_AT)	14635_s_at (PR.1_S_AT)
14638_s_at (PRXCB_S_AT)	14663_s_at (trehalaseprecusor_RC_S_AT)
14667_s_at (TRPB_S_AT)	14672_s_at (TSA1_S_AT)
14673_s_at (TSB2_S_AT)	14705_i_at (WT77_RC_I_AT)
14706_r_at (WT77_RC_R_AT)	14735_s_at (AF008124_S_AT)
14763_at (X86958.1_AT)	14786_at (AC005397.115_AT)
14882_at (AL022605.63_AT)	14924_at (AC006283.46_AT)
14959_at (AC007202.26_AT)	14978_at (AC002333.49_AT)
15073_at (AC007069.93_AT)	15091_at (AC004683.97_AT)
15098_s_at (ATU26945_S_AT)	15116_f_at (AF121356_F_AT)
15124_s_at (ATU59508_S_AT)	15125_f_at (D85190_F_AT)
15137_s_at (ATU57320_S_AT)	15154_s_at (ATHMTGDAS_S_AT)
15162_s_at (U01880_S_AT)	15196_s_at (ATU43412_S_AT)
15199_s_at (AB005804_S_AT)	15216_s_at (ATU75191_S_AT)
15406_at (AC006931.179_AT)	15431_at (AL030978.64_AT)
15483_s_at (AC005819.20_S_AT)	15496_at (AC006282.167_AT)
15518_at (AC005322.28_AT)	15522_i_at (AL078637.213_I_AT)
15526_at (AC004122.16_AT)	15531_i_at (AL078637.191_I_AT)
15540_at (AC006585.205_AT)	15543_at (AF096371.10_AT)
15544_at (AL021633.110_AT)	15551_at (AL035440.289_AT)

15594_s_at (ATU56635_S_AT)	15622_s_at (ATU43945_S_AT)
15632_s_at (AB012570_S_AT)	15665_s_at (AF022658_S_AT)
15672_s_at (AF082299_S_AT)	15778_at (X98676.2_AT)
15779_g_at (X98676.2_G_AT)	15815_s_at (Z97342.366_S_AT)
15839_at (AC005662.203_AT)	15859_at (AC006587.164_AT)
15866_s_at (AC007133.59_S_AT)	15874_at (AL022223.106_AT)
15886_at (AL078637.204_AT)	15924_at (AC007138.61_AT)
15970_s_at (X71794.2_S_AT)	15978_at (X68592.6_AT)
15982_s_at (AC006260.78_S_AT)	16001_at (AF035385.2_AT)
16003_s_at (AL021749.64_S_AT)	16021_s_at (AL022224.182_S_AT)
16031_at (X94248.1_AT)	16043_at (AC005489.17_AT)
16053_i_at (Y14251.4_I_AT)	16083_s_at (AF153283_S_AT)
16091_s_at (ATHHSP83_S_AT)	16103_s_at (ATU60445_S_AT)
16105_s_at (ATU68017_S_AT)	16108_s_at (D78604_S_AT)
16130_s_at (AF078683_S_AT)	16233_at (AL080254.83_AT)
16272_at (AC006304.136_AT)	16298_at (AL021890.71_AT)
16299_at (AL024486.185_AT)	16306_at (AL049751.112_AT)
16340_at (AC004255.15_AT)	16357_at (AF149413.38_AT)
16363_at (AC004255.14_AT)	16383_at (AC006300.64_AT)
16409_at (AC004393.2_AT)	16461_i_at (AC004683.79_I_AT)
16462_s_at (AC004683.79_S_AT)	16470_s_at (AF068299.4_S_AT)
16545_s_at (AF037229_S_AT)	16570_s_at (ATHCDPKA_S_AT)
16578_s_at (ATHRPRP1B_S_AT)	16589_s_at (ATU26937_S_AT)
16594_s_at (ATU39783_S_AT)	16603_s_at (ATU81293_S_AT)
16609_s_at (AB008104_S_AT)	16701_at (AC005312.61_AT)
16721_at (AC006533.58_AT)	16781_at (AC002392.100_AT)
16810_at (AC002339.46_AT)	16859_at (AL035523.135_AT)
16864_i_at (AF037367.4_I_AT)	16865_s_at (AF037367.4_S_AT)
16914_s_at (AL049500.57_S_AT)	16968_at (AL021961.93_AT)
16989_at (AL030978.46_AT)	16995_at (AC002391.188_AT)
17007_at (AC005896.26_AT)	17051_s_at (AF098947_S_AT)
17066_s_at (ATHLIPOXY_S_AT)	17075_s_at (ATU09961_S_AT)
17128_s_at (ATHRPRP1A_S_AT)	17180_at (AF007270.30_AT)
17338_at (AC002535.97_AT)	17341_at (AL021713.89_AT)
17356_s_at (Z97338.190_S_AT)	17371_at (AF076243.44_AT)
17413_s_at (AJ006961.4_S_AT)	17451_at (AC002343.47_AT)

17452_g_at (AC002343.47_G_AT)	17484_at (X79052.2_AT)
17485_s_at (Z97340.345_S_AT)	17487_s_at (U18993.2_S_AT)
17533_s_at (ATU43488_S_AT)	17544_s_at (ATU40856_S_AT)
17585_s_at (AF134487_S_AT)	17653_at (AL035679.144_AT)
17752_at (AC003974.37_AT)	17758_at (AF076243.41_AT)
17775_at (AC004392.2_AT)	17781_at (AL049746.177_AT)
17840_s_at (AC002333.223_S_AT)	17877_g_at (AJ007587.2_G_AT)
17893_at (AC004401.135_AT)	17899_at (Z97339.197_AT)
17930_s_at (AJ006960.4_S_AT)	17945_at (Z97341.411_AT)
17963_at (AL049730.88_AT)	18054_at (AJ238846_AT)
18109_s_at (AC002391.206_S_AT)	18148_at (AC004669.25_AT)
18176_at (AL035540.31_AT)	18194_i_at (AL096859.227_I_AT)
18213_at (AL022140.126_AT)	18228_at (X91259.1_AT)
18242_g_at (AC006580.71_G_AT)	18255_at (AC005770.25_AT)
18258_s_at (AC006439.222_S_AT)	18267_at (AC006223.23_AT)
18508_s_at (AC006532.89_S_AT)	18544_at (AC007060.14_AT)
18590_at (AJ222713.4_AT)	18591_at (X74756.2_AT)
18596_at (AC005698.13_AT)	18604_at (AF069298.31_AT)
18622_g_at (AJ005902.2_G_AT)	18625_at (AC005278.22_AT)
18686_s_at (U18126_S_AT)	18698_s_at (X17528_S_AT)
18735_s_at (Z29490_S_AT)	18753_s_at (AF118222.28_S_AT)
18803_at (AC005315.94_AT)	18885_at (AC006921.147_AT)
18888_at (AC007591.68_AT)	18899_s_at (X13434.1_S_AT)
18909_s_at (AF055848.2_S_AT)	18928_at (AC002333.181_AT)
18930_at (AC005990.57_AT)	18933_at (AC007020.48_AT)
18953_at (AF077955.1_AT)	18966_at (AC004561.106_AT)
19019_i_at (X82623.2_I_AT)	19137_at (X74755.2_AT)
19140_at (AC005170.24_AT)	19181_s_at (AF053065.2_S_AT)
19207_at (AC006069.117_AT)	19247_at (AF071527.44_AT)
19257_s_at (AC000104.57_S_AT)	19288_at (AC005824.130_AT)
19325_at (AL022604.42_AT)	19364_at (AL022023.142_AT)
19383_at (AC006200.203_AT)	19405_at (AJ223803.1_AT)
19407_at (AC004697.81_AT)	19409_at (AC007357.56_AT)
19411_at (AC007661.104_AT)	19421_at (X70990.4_AT)
19432_s_at (AL035680.11_S_AT)	19451_at (AC004392.6_AT)
19460_s_at (AC000132.66_S_AT)	19465_at (AL021768.96_AT)

19546_at (AC005398.172_AT)
19624_at (AL049481.196_AT)
19645_at (AC004561.70_AT)
19741_at (AL049171.72_AT)
19818_i_at (AL021749.33_I_AT)
19881_at (AC004077.49_AT)
19944_at (AC002130.4_AT)
19970_s_at (AC003674.10_S_AT)
19991_at (AC007017.124_AT)
20030_at (AL078637.51_AT)
20098_at (AC004697.123_AT)
20134_s_at (AC007178.71_S_AT)
20238_at (X74514.2_AT)
20245_s_at (AC005309.97_S_AT)
20263_at (AB004798.1_AT)
20271_at (Z99707.27_AT)
20288_g_at (Y14590.5_G_AT)
20297_at (AC007153.27_AT)
20348_at (AC005967.35_AT)
20370_at (AC004561.263_AT)
20421_at (U81294.2_AT)
20432_at (U43486.2_AT)
20461_at (AL049480.157_AT)
20479_i_at (AF069495.2_I_AT)
20485_at (AC007660.131_AT)
20572_s_at (AC005560.229_S_AT)
20669_s_at (AC002388.6_S_AT)
20689_s_at (AC002335.19_S_AT)

19555_at (AF058919.48_AT)
19641_at (AC004561.66_AT)
19667_at (AL021710.5_AT)
19755_at (AC006593.64_AT)
19848_s_at (AC004261.94_S_AT)
19892_at (AC005770.30_AT)
19956_at (AC006282.11_AT)
19982_at (AC002986.28_AT)
20017_at (AC004521.66_AT)
20051_at (AC000106.38_AT)
20133_i_at (AC007178.71_I_AT)
20144_at (AL079350.68_AT)
20239_g_at (X74514.2_G_AT)
20247_at (AC004392.4_AT)
20269_at (AC002387.237_AT)
20287_at (Y14590.5_AT)
20291_s_at (M92353.4_S_AT)
20323_at (AC004561.62_AT)
20356_at (AC004561.74_AT)
20420_at (AL024486.131_AT)
20422_g_at (U81294.2_G_AT)
20450_at (AJ005930.2_AT)
20462_at (U82399.2_AT)
20480_s_at (AF069495.2_S_AT)
20529_at (Z97341.125_AT)
20589_at (AF081066.3_AT)
20685_at (AL049751.46_AT)

Table 7
Probe Sets as referred to in Tables 4a and 4b corresponding to genes, the expression of which is increased after infection of wild-type Arabidopsis, and altered after infection of at least one mutant Arabidopsis having a mutation in a gene whose expression is important for resistance to necrotrophic fungi

11997_at (AC005967.4_AT)	12004_at (AL022023.132_AT)
12037_at (AC004005.174_AT)	12072_at (AL035396.4_AT)
12079_s_at (A71597.1_S_AT)	12081_at (AC001645.140_AT)
12115_at (AL033545.26_AT)	12136_at (AC007591.60_AT)
12150_at (AC004005.151_AT)	12216_at (AC007119.56_AT)
12317_at (AC004138.27_AT)	12323_at (AC002333.18_AT)
12332_s_at (AB023448.2_S_AT)	12369_at (AC002535.59_AT)
12400_at (X98453.1_AT)	12449_s_at (AC002343.179_S_AT)
12475_at (Y11794.1_AT)	12487_at (AC004411.126_AT)
12500_s_at (AF081067.3_S_AT)	12530_at (Z99707.184_AT)
12535_at (AL035538.156_AT)	12538_at (AF033205.2_AT)
12574_at (X82624.2_AT)	12584_at (AC004521.233_AT)
12626_at (AC006234.95_AT)	12645_at (AL021712.56_AT)
12744_at (AC001645.15_AT)	12760_g_at (AC005278.32_G_AT)
12772_at (AC005278.34_AT)	12797_s_at (AC007138.25_S_AT)
12851_s_at (ACCSYN1_S_AT)	12880_s_at (AIG2_S_AT)
12889_s_at (ASA1_S_AT)	12904_s_at (ATERF1_S_AT)
12905_s_at (ATERF2_S_AT)	12921_s_at (ATHHMGCOAR_S_AT)
12951_at (AC005489.5_AT)	12965_at (AL021711.118_AT)
12966_s_at (AL023094.197_S_AT)	12989_s_at (AC004077.149_S_AT)
13040_at (AC002392.134_AT)	13094_at (AL035523.163_AT)
13134_s_at (AC002337.9_S_AT)	13152_s_at (AC005322.24_S_AT)
13176_at (AL031394.56_AT)	13211_s_at (BCHI_S_AT)
13215_s_at (cafferoylcoAmethyltrans_S_AT)	13243_r_at (ELI32_R_AT)
13244_s_at (ELI32_S_AT)	13266_s_at (GST4_S_AT)
13275_f_at (HSP174_F_AT)	13277_i_at (HSP176A_I_AT)
13312_at (AC006223.75_AT)	13370_at (AC005322.4_AT)
13381_at (AC006580.8_AT)	13395_at (AL035528.202_AT)
13435_at (AF003102.3_AT)	13437_at (AF096371.8_AT)
13536_at (AL021636.47_AT)	13538_at (AL080254.75_AT)
13565_at (AL035601.21_AT)	13588_at (AL021961.24_AT)

13680_s_at (LOX1_S_AT)	13688_s_at (monopteros_S_AT)
13751_at (NOVARTIS127_AT)	13755_at (NOVARTIS15_AT)
13764_at (NOVARTIS22_AT)	13803_at (Z97341.376_AT)
13848_at (AC003981.31_AT)	13918_at (AC005388.29_AT)
13949_s_at (Z97343.352_S_AT)	13999_at (AF071527.56_AT)
14015_s_at (A71588.1_S_AT)	14016_s_at (A71596.1_S_AT)
14041_at (AC003970.28_AT)	14052_at (AC004122.24_AT)
14068_s_at (AC006922.197_S_AT)	14070_at (AL049658.217_AT)
14089_at (AC006223.65_AT)	14100_at (AF002109.108_AT)
14197_at (NOVARTIS71_AT)	14240_s_at (NR1_S_AT)
14450_at (AC002986.49_AT)	14461_at (AC006202.73_AT)
14475_at (AL021811.121_AT)	14584_at (AC007658.25_AT)
14609_at (AC002340.147_AT)	14663_s_at (trehalaseprecusor_RC_S_AT)
14667_s_at (TRPB_S_AT)	14673_s_at (TSB2_S_AT)
14675_s_at (VSP_S_AT)	14705_i_at (WT77_RC_I_AT)
14706_r_at (WT77_RC_R_AT)	14735_s_at (AF008124_S_AT)
14750_s_at (AF096370.12_S_AT)	14779_at (AC004680.71_AT)
14786_at (AC005397.115_AT)	14978_at (AC002333.49_AT)
15052_at (AC002332.103_AT)	15073_at (AC007069.93_AT)
15088_s_at (AC002311.37_S_AT)	15091_at (AC004683.97_AT)
15098_s_at (ATU26945_S_AT)	15124_s_at (ATU59508_S_AT)
15125_f_at (D85190_F_AT)	15137_s_at (ATU57320_S_AT)
15141_s_at (D85191_S_AT)	15154_s_at (ATHMTGDAS_S_AT)
15161_s_at (ATU90522_S_AT)	15162_s_at (U01880_S_AT)
15188_s_at (AF081202_S_AT)	15196_s_at (ATU43412_S_AT)
15211_s_at (ATH243813_S_AT)	15342_at (AC006593.101_AT)
15406_at (AC006931.179_AT)	15479_at (AL049483.205_AT)
15483_s_at (AC005819.20_S_AT)	15485_at (AC006233.109_AT)
15496_at (AC006282.167_AT)	15522_i_at (AL078637.213_I_AT)
15523_s_at (AL078637.213_S_AT)	15524_at (AC005508.25_AT)
15526_at (AC004122.16_AT)	15531_i_at (AL078637.191_I_AT)
15532_r_at (AL078637.191_R_AT)	15547_at (AC005970.122_AT)
15594_s_at (ATU56635_S_AT)	15622_s_at (ATU43945_S_AT)
15625_s_at (ATU74610_S_AT)	15632_s_at (AB012570_S_AT)
15665_s_at (AF022658_S_AT)	15670_s_at (AF061638_S_AT)
15792_at (AC002341.106_AT)	15798_at (AC002521.173_AT)
2.0	

15839_at (AC005662.203_AT)	15859_at (AC006587.164_AT)
15874_at (AL022223.106_AT)	15886_at (AL078637.204_AT)
15982_s_at (AC006260.78_S_AT)	16063_s_at (AB008103_S_AT)
16073_f_at (AF062908_F_AT)	16108_s_at (D78604_S_AT)
16130_s_at (AF078683_S_AT)	16173_s_at (D78607_S_AT)
16203_at (AC007519.53_AT)	16272_at (AC006304.136_AT)
16298_at (AL021890.71_AT)	16301_s_at (AL031018.105_S_AT)
16306_at (AL049751.112_AT)	16357_at (AF149413.38_AT)
16363_at (AC004255.14_AT)	16398_s_at (AL022603.3_S_AT)
16405_at (AC005850.9_AT)	16461_i_at (AC004683.79_I_AT)
16462_s_at (AC004683.79_S_AT)	16470_s_at (AF068299.4_S_AT)
16510_at (AL034567.198_AT)	16522_at (X77500.2_AT)
16526_at (Z49227.1_AT)	16541_s_at (AB023423_S_AT)
16545_s_at (AF037229_S_AT)	16553_f_at (AF078821_F_AT)
16589_s_at (ATU26937_S_AT)	16603_s_at (ATU81293_S_AT)
16609_s_at (AB008104_S_AT)	16611_s_at (AB008782_S_AT)
16638_s_at (AF139098_S_AT)	16646_s_at (ATHDHS1_S_AT)
16649_s_at (ATHORF_S_AT)	16701_at (AC005312.61_AT)
16747_at (AL021713.3_AT)	16781_at (AC002392.100_AT)
16810_at (AC002339.46_AT)	16864_i_at (AF037367.4_I_AT)
16865_s_at (AF037367.4_S_AT)	16914_s_at (AL049500.57_S_AT)
16968_at (AL021961.93_AT)	16989_at (AL030978.46_AT)
16995_at (AC002391.188_AT)	17008_at (AC006585.212_AT)
17041_s_at (D89631_S_AT)	17066_s_at (ATHLIPOXY_S_AT)
17075_s_at (ATU09961_S_AT)	17104_s_at (D88541_S_AT)
17111_s_at (ATHACSC_S_AT)	17119_s_at (AF132212_S_AT)
17187_at (AF128396.2_AT)	17300_at (X66017.2_AT)
17323_at (U95973.69_AT)	17338_at (AC002535.97_AT)
17356_s_at (Z97338.190_S_AT)	17485_s_at (Z97340.345_S_AT)
17511_s_at (AF067605_S_AT)	17514_s_at (AF076277_S_AT)
17522_s_at (D78606_S_AT)	17533_s_at (ATU43488_S_AT)
17548_s_at (AF118823_S_AT)	17595_s_at (AF166352_S_AT)
17648_at (AL021684.43_AT)	17702_at (AC005700.212_AT)
17719_at (AC006592.17_AT)	17775_at (AC004392.2_AT)
17860_at (AL078467.4_AT)	17877_g_at (AJ007587.2_G_AT)
17893_at (AC004401.135_AT)	17945_at (Z97341.411_AT)

18109_s_at (AC002391.206_S_AT)	18121_s_at (AC002337.21_S_AT)
18122_at (AC002338.110_AT)	18148_at (AC004669.25_AT)
18176_at (AL035540.31_AT)	18213_at (AL022140.126_AT)
18224_s_at (AL021890.57_S_AT)	18228_at (X91259.1_AT)
18236_s_at (AC004683.69_S_AT)	18258_s_at (AC006439.222_S_AT)
18266_at (AC004684.33_AT)	18299_s_at (M23872.2_S_AT)
18587_s_at (AC007166.53_S_AT)	18590_at (AJ222713.4_AT)
18596_at (AC005698.13_AT)	18636_at (AC006577.22_AT)
18668_at (AJ249794_AT)	18735_s_at (Z29490_S_AT)
18782_at (AC003040.90_AT)	18803_at (AC005315.94_AT)
18888_at (AC007591.68_AT)	18899_s_at (X13434.1_S_AT)
18908_i_at (AF055848.2_I_AT)	18933_at (AC007020.48_AT)
18949_at (Z54136.1_AT)	18953_at (AF077955.1_AT)
18963_at (AC004561.99_AT)	19019_i_at (X82623.2_I_AT)
19060_at (AC003671.34_AT)	19110_s_at (X86947.2_S_AT)
19137_at (X74755.2_AT)	19257_s_at (AC000104.57_S_AT)
19284_at (AC003028.196_AT)	19288_at (AC005824.130_AT)
19325_at (AL022604.42_AT)	19364_at (AL022023.142_AT)
19383_at (AC006200.203_AT)	19395_at (AF007270.32_AT)
19409_at (AC007357.56_AT)	19432_s_at (AL035680.11_S_AT)
19451_at (AC004392.6_AT)	19460_s_at (AC000132.66_S_AT)
19546_at (AC005398.172_AT)	19591_at (AJ010735.4_AT)
19614_at (AC003970.32_AT)	19635_at (AL049746.38_AT)
19640_at (AC004561.78_AT)	19641_at (AC004561.66_AT)
19645_at (AC004561.70_AT)	19667_at (AL021710.5_AT)
19672_at (AC005687.19_AT)	19673_g_at (AC005687.19_G_AT)
19700_s_at (AL031326.154_S_AT)	19704_i_at (AJ005927.2_I_AT)
19707_s_at (Z95768.3_S_AT)	19755_at (AC006593.64_AT)
19762_at (AL035527.204_AT)	19818_i_at (AL021749.33_I_AT)
19851_at (U23794.3_AT)	19895_s_at (U77347.4_S_AT)
19956_at (AC006282.11_AT)	19960_at (AL035527.360_AT)
20023_at (AC006577.46_AT)	20051_at (AC000106.38_AT)
20053_at (AC002292.27_AT)	20096_at (AC004238.31_AT)
20133_i_at (AC007178.71_I_AT)	20134_s_at (AC007178.71_S_AT)
20144_at (AL079350.68_AT)	20179_at (AL035538.229_AT)
20189_at (AC005489.2_AT)	20194_at (AC007584.48_AT)

20247_at (AC004392.4_AT)	20263_at (AB004798.1_AT)
20291_s_at (M92353.4_S_AT)	20297_at (AC007153.27_AT)
20323_at (AC004561.62_AT)	20348_at (AC005967.35_AT)
20356_at (AC004561.74_AT)	20370_at (AC004561.263_AT)
20433_at (AC006232.147_AT)	20450_at (AJ005930.2_AT)
20479_i_at (AF069495.2_I_AT)	20485_at (AC007660.131_AT)
20572_s_at (AC005560.229_S_AT)	20646_at (AC002291.20_AT)
20656_at (AL035396.46_AT)	20658_s_at (AL050400.70_S_AT)
20669_s_at (AC002388.6_S_AT)	20686_at (Y14424.2_AT)

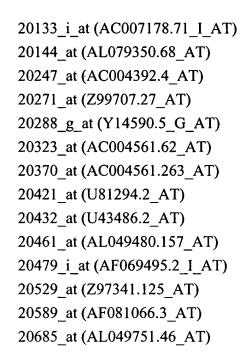
Table 8 Probe Sets as referred to in Table 6 corresponding to genes, the expression of which is is increased after infection of wild-type Arabidopsis and altered after infection of at least one mutant Arabidopsis having a mutation in a gene that interferes with salicylic acid dependent signaling

12079_s_at (A71597.1_S_AT)	12081_at (AC001645.140_AT)
12115_at (AL033545.26_AT)	12150_at (AC004005.151_AT)
12233_at (AJ001807.1_AT)	12307_at (AC002392.162_AT)
12314_at (AC001229.28_AT)	12332_s_at (AB023448.2_S_AT)
12341_s_at (AL021637.176_S_AT)	12400_at (X98453.1_AT)
12438_at (AL021710.83_AT)	12475_at (Y11794.1_AT)
12487_at (AC004411.126_AT)	12497_at (AC006533.51_AT)
12500_s_at (AF081067.3_S_AT)	12530_at (Z99707.184_AT)
12574_at (X82624.2_AT)	12584_at (AC004521.233_AT)
12712_f_at (Z95774_F_AT)	12760_g_at (AC005278.32_G_AT)
12764_f_at (AC004138.69_F_AT)	12879_s_at (AIG1_S_AT)
12883_s_at (APX_S_AT)	12889_s_at (ASA1_S_AT)
12891_at (ATACS6_AT)	12892_g_at (ATACS6_G_AT)
12905_s_at (ATERF2_S_AT)	12911_s_at (ATG6PDHE5_S_AT)
12921_s_at (ATHHMGCOAR_S_AT)	12958_at (AC002332.249_AT)
12989_s_at (AC004077.149_S_AT)	13003_s_at (AB021936.1_S_AT)
13014_at (U93215.87_AT)	13040_at (AC002392.134_AT)
13070_at (AC006919.171_AT)	13094_at (AL035523.163_AT)
13157_at (AC002409.35_AT)	13190_s_at (ATTHIREDA_S_AT)
13211_s_at (BCHI_S_AT)	13212_s_at (BGL2_S_AT)
13219_s_at (CHI4_S_AT)	13273_s_at (HSF4_S_AT)
13275_f_at (HSP174_F_AT)	13370_at (AC005322.4_AT)

13381_at (AC006580.8_AT)	13538_at (AL080254.75_AT)
13565_at (AL035601.21_AT)	13588_at (AL021961.24_AT)
13589_at (AC000132.24_AT)	13617_at (AC006592.64_AT)
13627_at (AL035394.196_AT)	13656_at (AC007138.31_AT)
13659_at (AL022347.46_AT)	13666_s_at (INDOLE3GPS_S_AT)
13680_s_at (LOX1_S_AT)	13697_at (NI16_AT)
13751_at (NOVARTIS127_AT)	13755_at (NOVARTIS15_AT)
13763_at (NOVARTIS21_AT)	13764_at (NOVARTIS22_AT)
13818_s_at (AC006218.175_S_AT)	13880_s_at (AL049480.183_S_AT)
13920_at (AC005990.53_AT)	14015_s_at (A71588.1_S_AT)
14016_s_at (A71596.1_S_AT)	14025_s_at (AC007293.3_S_AT)
14030_at (AC005970.225_AT)	14032_at (AL035601.11_AT)
14041_at (AC003970.28_AT)	14052_at (AC004122.24_AT)
14068_s_at (AC006922.197_S_AT)	14110_i_at (AL035528.279_I_AT)
14139_at (NOVARTIS30_AT)	14148_at (NOVARTIS38_AT)
14170_at (NOVARTIS51_AT)	14214_at (NOVARTIS83_AT)
14242_s_at (NRA_S_AT)	14248_at (PAD3_AT)
14249_i_at (PAD4_I_AT)	14408_at (AC002291.14_AT)
14450_at (AC002986.49_AT)	14461_at (AC006202.73_AT)
14487_at (Z97341.343_AT)	14584_at (AC007658.25_AT)
14609_at (AC002340.147_AT)	14620_s_at (PAT1_S_AT)
14635_s_at (PR.1_S_AT)	14638_s_at (PRXCB_S_AT)
14663_s_at (trehalaseprecusor_RC_S_AT)	14667_s_at (TRPB_S_AT)
14672_s_at (TSA1_S_AT)	14673_s_at (TSB2_S_AT)
14735_s_at (AF008124_S_AT)	14763_at (X86958.1_AT)
14786_at (AC005397.115_AT)	14882_at (AL022605.63_AT)
14959_at (AC007202.26_AT)	14978_at (AC002333.49_AT)
15073_at (AC007069.93_AT)	15091_at (AC004683.97_AT)
15116_f_at (AF121356_F_AT)	15137_s_at (ATU57320_S_AT)
15162_s_at (U01880_S_AT)	15196_s_at (ATU43412_S_AT)
15199_s_at (AB005804_S_AT)	15216_s_at (ATU75191_S_AT)
15431_at (AL030978.64_AT)	15483_s_at (AC005819.20_S_AT)
15496_at (AC006282.167_AT)	15518_at (AC005322.28_AT)
15526_at (AC004122.16_AT)	15540_at (AC006585.205_AT)
15543_at (AF096371.10_AT)	15544_at (AL021633.110_AT)
15551_at (AL035440.289_AT)	15594_s_at (ATU56635_S_AT)

15622 s at (ATU43945 S AT)	15622 a at (AD012570 C AT)
15672_s_at (AF082299_S_AT)	15632_s_at (AB012570_S_AT) 15778_at (X98676.2 AT)
15779 g at (X98676.2 G AT)	_ ,
	15815_s_at (Z97342.366_S_AT)
15839_at (AC005662.203_AT)	15859_at (AC006587.164_AT)
15866_s_at (AC007133.59_S_AT)	15874_at (AL022223.106_AT)
15924_at (AC007138.61_AT)	15970_s_at (X71794.2_S_AT)
15978_at (X68592.6_AT)	15982_s_at (AC006260.78_S_AT)
16003_s_at (AL021749.64_S_AT)	16021_s_at (AL022224.182_S_AT)
16031_at (X94248.1_AT)	16043_at (AC005489.17_AT)
16053_i_at (Y14251.4_I_AT)	16083_s_at (AF153283_S_AT)
16091_s_at (ATHHSP83_S_AT)	16103_s_at (ATU60445_S_AT)
16105_s_at (ATU68017_S_AT)	16108_s_at (D78604_S_AT)
16130_s_at (AF078683_S_AT)	16233_at (AL080254.83_AT)
16272_at (AC006304.136_AT)	16299_at (AL024486.185_AT)
16306_at (AL049751.112_AT)	16340_at (AC004255.15_AT)
16357_at (AF149413.38_AT)	16363_at (AC004255.14_AT)
16383_at (AC006300.64_AT)	16409_at (AC004393.2_AT)
16461_i_at (AC004683.79_I_AT)	16462_s_at (AC004683.79_S_AT)
16470_s_at (AF068299.4_S_AT)	16570_s_at (ATHCDPKA_S_AT)
16578_s_at (ATHRPRP1B_S_AT)	16589_s_at (ATU26937_S_AT)
16594_s_at (ATU39783_S_AT)	16603_s_at (ATU81293_S_AT)
16609_s_at (AB008104_S_AT)	16701_at (AC005312.61_AT)
16721_at (AC006533.58_AT)	16781_at (AC002392.100_AT)
16810_at (AC002339.46_AT)	16864_i_at (AF037367.4_I_AT)
16865_s_at (AF037367.4_S_AT)	16914_s_at (AL049500.57_S_AT)
16968_at (AL021961.93_AT)	16995_at (AC002391.188_AT)
17007_at (AC005896.26_AT)	17051_s_at (AF098947_S_AT)
17066_s_at (ATHLIPOXY_S_AT)	17075_s_at (ATU09961_S_AT)
17128 s at (ATHRPRP1A S AT)	17180 at (AF007270.30 AT)
17338 at (AC002535.97 AT)	17341 at (AL021713.89 AT)
17356 s at (Z97338.190 S AT)	17413 s at (AJ006961.4 S AT)
17451 at (AC002343.47 AT)	17452 g at (AC002343.47 G AT)
17484 at (X79052.2 AT)	17485 s at (Z97340.345 S AT)
17487 s at (U18993.2 S AT)	17533 s at (ATU43488 S AT)
17544 s at (ATU40856 S AT)	17585 s at (AF134487 S AT)
17653_at (AL035679.144_AT)	17752 at (AC003974.37 AT)

17758_at (AF076243.41_AT)	17775_at (AC004392.2_AT)
17781_at (AL049746.177_AT)	17840_s_at (AC002333.223_S_AT)
17893_at (AC004401.135_AT)	17899_at (Z97339.197_AT)
17930_s_at (AJ006960.4_S_AT)	17963_at (AL049730.88_AT)
18054_at (AJ238846_AT)	18148_at (AC004669.25_AT)
18194_i_at (AL096859.227_I_AT)	18213_at (AL022140.126_AT)
18242_g_at (AC006580.71_G_AT)	18255_at (AC005770.25_AT)
18258_s_at (AC006439.222_S_AT)	18508_s_at (AC006532.89_S_AT)
18544_at (AC007060.14_AT)	18590_at (AJ222713.4_AT)
18591_at (X74756.2_AT)	18596_at (AC005698.13_AT)
18604_at (AF069298.31_AT)	18622_g_at (AJ005902.2_G_AT)
18625_at (AC005278.22_AT)	18686_s_at (U18126_S_AT)
18698_s_at (X17528_S_AT)	18735_s_at (Z29490_S_AT)
18753_s_at (AF118222.28_S_AT)	18803_at (AC005315.94_AT)
18885_at (AC006921.147_AT)	18888_at (AC007591.68_AT)
18909_s_at (AF055848.2_S_AT)	18928_at (AC002333.181_AT)
18930_at (AC005990.57_AT)	18933_at (AC007020.48_AT)
18953_at (AF077955.1_AT)	18966_at (AC004561.106_AT)
19019_i_at (X82623.2_I_AT)	19137_at (X74755.2_AT)
19140_at (AC005170.24_AT)	19181_s_at (AF053065.2_S_AT)
19207_at (AC006069.117_AT)	19247_at (AF071527.44_AT)
19257_s_at (AC000104.57_S_AT)	19325_at (AL022604.42_AT)
19364_at (AL022023.142_AT)	19407_at (AC004697.81_AT)
19409_at (AC007357.56_AT)	19411_at (AC007661.104_AT)
19421_at (X70990.4_AT)	19432_s_at (AL035680.11_S_AT)
19451_at (AC004392.6_AT)	19460_s_at (AC000132.66_S_AT)
19465_at (AL021768.96_AT)	19546_at (AC005398.172_AT)
19555_at (AF058919.48_AT)	19624_at (AL049481.196_AT)
19641_at (AC004561.66_AT)	19667_at (AL021710.5_AT)
19741_at (AL049171.72_AT)	19755_at (AC006593.64_AT)
19818_i_at (AL021749.33_I_AT)	19881_at (AC004077.49_AT)
19892_at (AC005770.30_AT)	19944_at (AC002130.4_AT)
19956_at (AC006282.11_AT)	19970_s_at (AC003674.10_S_AT)
19982_at (AC002986.28_AT)	19991_at (AC007017.124_AT)
20017_at (AC004521.66_AT)	20030_at (AL078637.51_AT)
20051_at (AC000106.38_AT)	20098_at (AC004697.123_AT)



20134_s_at (AC007178.71_S_AT)
20245_s_at (AC005309.97_S_AT)
20269_at (AC002387.237_AT)
20287_at (Y14590.5_AT)
20291_s_at (M92353.4_S_AT)
20356_at (AC004561.74_AT)
20420_at (AL024486.131_AT)
20422_g_at (U81294.2_G_AT)
20450_at (AJ005930.2_AT)
20462_at (U82399.2_AT)
20480_s_at (AF069495.2_S_AT)
20572_s_at (AC005560.229_S_AT)
20669_s_at (AC002388.6_S_AT)
20689_s_at (AC002335.19_S_AT)

<u>Table 9</u> Probe Sets corresponding to genes, the expression of which is downregulated (repressed) in an avrRpt-2-dependent manner in *Arabidopsis*

ProbeSet	Description
11991_g_at (AC002387.210_G_AT)	11991_g_at (AC002387.210_G_AT)gb AAB82645.1 (AC002387) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12091_at (AC004450.116_AT)	12091_at (AC004450.116_AT)gb AAC64313.1 (AC004450) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12124_s_at (Z97337.149_S_AT)	12124_s_at (Z97337.149_S_AT)emb CAB10270.1 (Z97337) imidazoleglycerol-phosphate dehydratase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12125_at (Z97341.99_AT)	12125_at (Z97341.99_AT)emb CAB10421.1 (Z97341) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12160_at (AC006284.117_AT)	12160_at (AC006284.117_AT)gb AAD17436.1 (AC006284) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12191_at (AC006068.35_AT)	12191_at (AC006068.35_AT)gb AAD15440.1 (AC006068) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12193_at (AC006072.132_AT)	12193_at (AC006072.132_AT)gb AAD13708.1 (AC006072) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12223_s_at (AC007168.178_S_AT)	12223_s_at (AC007168.178_S_AT)gb AAF18668.1 AC007168_ 1 (AC007168) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12290_at (Y09418.2_AT)	12290_at (Y09418.2_AT)emb CAA70572.1 (Y09418) CDPK-related protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12421_at (AJ002414.1_AT)	12421_at (AJ002414.1_AT)emb CAA05398.1 (AJ002414) hnRNP-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12460_s_at (AC006920.129_S_AT)	12460_s_at (AC006920.129_S_AT)gb AAD22284.1 AC006920 _8 (AC006920) DNA-directed RNA polymerase II, third largest subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12493_g_at (Y09095.1_G_AT)	12493_g_at (Y09095.1_G_AT)emb CAA70310.1 (Y09095) chloride channel [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12559_at (AC005727.83_AT)	12559_at (AC005727.83_AT)gb AAC79586.1 (AC005727) putative DOF zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]

ProbeSet	Description
12560_at (AC005825.57_AT)	12560_at (AC005825.57_AT)gb AAD24598.1 AC005825_5 (AC005825) putative chloroplast outer membrane protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12561_at (AL021687.107_AT)	12561_at (AL021687.107_AT)emb CAA16701.1 (AL021687) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12855_f_at (ADH_F_AT)	12855_f_at (ADH_F_AT)gb AAC00625.1 (AC002291) Alcohol Dehydrogenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12962_at (AC004697.165_AT)	12962_at (AC004697.165_AT)gb AAC28988.1 (AC004697) putative ABC transporter [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13221_at (CHS-WHOLE-SEQ_AT)	13221_at (CHS-WHOLE- SEQ_AT)gb AAF23561.1 AF112086_1 (AF112086) chalcome synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13253_f_at (FPS1_F_AT)	13253_f_at (FPS1_F_AT)gb AAB49290.1 (U80605) farnesyl diphosphate synthase precursor [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13459_at (AF013294.21_AT)	13459_at (AF013294.21_AT)gb AAB62852.1 (AF013294) similar to auxin-induced protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13708_s_at (AC007259X_S_AT)	13708_s_at (AC007259X_S_AT)gb AAD50000.1 AC007259_1 3 (AC007259) Similar to protein kinases [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14428_s_at (AL023094.342_S_AT)	14428_s_at (AL023094.342_S_AT)emb CAA18852.1 (AL023094) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15175_s_at (ATU28215_S_AT)	15175_s_at (ATU28215_S_AT)gb AAC62130.1 (AC005169) hexokinase (ATHXK2) [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15943_at (AC007202.16_AT)	15943_at (AC007202.16_AT)gb AAD30227.1 AC007202_9 (AC007202) Strong similarity to gb Y14272 3-deoxy-D-manno-2-octulosonate-8-phosphate synthase from Pisum sativum. ESTs gb AA067485 and gb AI100551 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]

ProbeSet	Description
19219_at (AC007019.185_AT)	19219_at (AC007019.185_AT)gb AAD20413.1 (AC007019) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]

<u>Table 10A:</u> Expression data for 9 probe sets corresponding to genes that are specifically induced during incompatible interaction within 3 hours

				Col		
ProbeSet	_	3 hr			6 hr	
	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont
12094_at	ud	303	ud	19	28	ud
12128_at	84	255	ud	0	181	ud
12712_f_at	10	278	ud	ud	90	20
13763_at	18	176	16	64	274	40
14882_at	24	385	11	62	457	46
16398_s_at	16	104	5	17	65	18
16536_s_at	24	346	19	ud	19	30
17180_at	50	361	26	93	367	76
19970_s_at	18	175	8	14	65	11
				Ws		
ProbeSet		3 hr			6 hr	
	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont
12094_at	ud	104	ud	ud	29	ud
12128_at	ud	77	ud	ud	29	ud
12712_f_at	ud	146	ud	ud	46	ud
13763_at	ud	90	ud	15	378	25
14882_at	19	255	7	23	291	32
16398_s_at	9	93	7	4	49	ud
16536_s_at	ud	409	ud	ud	4	8
17180_at	ud	200	ud	ud	259	ud
19970_s_at	11	146	5	4	46	6
	Ler					
ProbeSet		3 hr		6 hr		,
	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont
12094_at	ud	121	ud	24	41	ud
12128_at	71	160	ud	33	145	ud
12712_f_at	19	113	11	24	46	14
13763_at	22	85	19	139	248	43
14882_at	50	227	25	121	321	41

16398_s_at	20	85	20	23	57	10
16536_s_at	13	110	29	ud	ud	78
17180_at	46	181	18	123	214	37
19970_s_at	23	140	13	32	55	22
			(Cvi		
ProbeSet		3 hr			6 hr	
	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont
12094_at	18	166	ud	32	54	ud
12128_at	75	204	37	52	168	28
12712_f_at	11	92	ud	14	39	13
13763_at	42	166	21	133	344	25
14882_at	45	213	34	86	417	26
16398_s_at	12	52	16	25	67	14
16536_s_at	15	164	30	ud	8	23
17180_at	45	203	ud	152	263	ud
19970_s_at	25	142	11	19	68	13

<u>Table 10B:</u> Expression data for 18 probe sets corresponding to genes that are specifically induced during incompatible interaction in 6 hours (but not within 3 hours)

			(Col		
ProbeSet		3 hr		6 hr		
	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont
12711_f_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	100	ud
13312_at	ud	118	ud	36	176	11
13370_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	144	ud
13818_s_at	ud	9	ud	65	476	21
14609_at	ud	11	4	23	233	21
14635_s_at	ud	ud	ud	42	360	13
14931_at	ud	ud	ud	10	284	16
15120_s_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	214	12
16357_at	8	70	6	14	102	26
16968_at	19	28	7	33	257	19

17134_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	199	ud	
17371_at	ud	16	ud	31	191	19	
17485_s_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	86	7	
18631_at	10	105	ud	32	92	17	
19451_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	116	ud	
20323_at	20	51	19	12	280	14	
20356_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	82	ud	
20421_at	ud	ud	ud	26	685	20	
			,	Ws			
ProbeSet		3 hr			6 hr	-	
	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont	
12711_f_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	86	ud	
13312_at	ud	34	ud	11	114	2	
13370_at	ud	ud	ud	20	70	ud	
13818_s_at	ud	12	8	10	422	10	
14609_at	ud	12	ud	ud	184	3	
14635_s_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	264	ud	
14931_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	36	ud	
15120_s_at	ud	13	ud	ud	89	ud	
16357_at	ud	31	ud	ud	80	6	
16968_at	ud	5	ud	12	54	ud	
17134_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	27	ud	
17371_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	133	ud	
17485_s_at	ud	ud	ud	8	85	ud	
18631_at	10	103	ud	17	81	10	
19451_at	ud	6	ud	ud	52	ud	
20323_at	ud	60	11	ud	119	ud	
20356_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	96	ud	
20421_at	ud	5	ud	ud	67	ud	
	Ler						
ProbeSet	3 hr		6 hr	1			
	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont	
12711_f_at	ud	ud	5	15	32	ud	
13312_at	ud	48	ud	133	158	12	
13370_at	ud	ud	ud	36	122	ud	

13818_s_at	ud	ud	4	26	211	ud
14609_at	ud	ud	5	30	359	15
14635_s_at	ud	ud	ud	22	310	17
14931_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	149	ud
15120_s_at	ud	ud	ud	17	252	ud
16357_at	14	47	10	23	117	11
16968_at	14	18	5	ud	105	5
17134_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	112	ud
17371_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	ud	ud
17485_s_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	49	ud
18631_at	16	63	27	34	68	ud
19451_at	5	7	4	14	123	ud
20323_at	11	6	8	ud	11	ud
20356_at	ud	5	ud	17	111	ud
20421_at	ud	ud	ud	7	329	ud
			(Cvi		
ProbeSet		3 hr			6 hr	
	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont
12711_f_at	ud	ud	ud	15	46	7
13312_at	10	64	5	60	116	ud
13370_at	ud	ud	18	40	88	ud
13818_s_at	4	ud	7	47	274	10
14609_at	8	23	6	127	778	ud
14635_s_at	6	ud	ud	179	519	44
14931_at	ud	ud	ud	23	182	ud
15120_s_at	ud	17	ud	31	150	ud
16357_at	17	52	16	32	132	16
16968_at	16	20	18	ud	56	3
17134_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	121	ud
17371_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	ud	ud
17485_s_at	ud	ud	ud	ud	55	ud
18631_at	11	41	10	24	85	ud
19451_at	4	6	ud	19	413	ud
20323_at	7	ud	ud	ud	11	ud
20356_at	ud	ud	ud	13	107	ud

20421_at | ud | 20 | ud | ud | **293** | ud

Table 10C: Expression data for 6 probe sets corresponding to genes that are activated by P. syringae in 6 hours. Most of them are compatible interaction-specific/preferential

		Col				
ProbeSet		3 hr	6 hr		6 hr	
	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont
13243_r_at	44	ud	24	123	91	14
14573_at	ud	ud	ud	234	32	23
14613_at	ud	ud	9	138	ud	10
18122_at	34	38	25	169	96	28
19150_at	ud	ud	3	97	4	6
19673_g_at	69	34	27	596	290	ud
		· - ·	1	Ws		
ProbeSet		3 hr			6 hr	
	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont
13243_r_at	27	38	16	132	96	17
14573_at	ud	ud	ud	377	63	12
14613_at	ud	10	ud	136	ud	ud
18122_at	33	56	30	235	76	24
19150_at	ud	ud	ud	218	9	ud
19673_g_at	21	6	ud	496	312	ud
			I	₋er		
ProbeSet		3 hr_			6 hr	
	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont
13243_r_at	66	52	45	149	59	7
14573_at	ud	ud	ud	22	17	9
14613_at	ud	ud	14	102	13	13
18122_at	42	58	42	136	60	20
19150_at	ud	ud	ud	24	7	ud
19673_g_at	30	2	10	426	181	ud
ProbeSet			(Cvi		

		3 hr		6 hr		
	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont	Pst	Pst/aR2	cont
13243_r_at	62	42	55	142	116	ud
14573_at	ud	ud	ud	25	22	ud
14613_at	13	ud	13	63	ud	ud
18122_at	36	43	41	151	81	28
19150_at	ud	6	ud	11	3	ud
19673_g_at	ud	ud	26	416	184	ud

Pst/aR2 ... represents the incompatible interaction Pst ... P. syringae pv. tomato aR2 ... avrRpt2 ud ... undetectable

Table 11 Probe Sets corresponding to genes induced early after infection of different *Arabidopsis* ecotypes with *Pseudomonas syringae* pv tomato DC3000, *P. maculicola* ES4326 and *P. phaseolica* NPS3121 (at 3 or 6 hours) or by estradiol inducible

ProbeSet	Description
12737_f_at (Z97049_F_AT)	12737_f_at (Z97049_F_AT)emb CAA74603.1 (Y14207) R2R3-MYB transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12908_s_at (ATERF5_S_AT)	12908_s_at (ATERF5_S_AT)dbj BAA32422.1 (AB008107) ethylene responsive element binding factor 5 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16398_s_at (AL022603.3_S_AT)	16398_s_at (AL022603.3_S_AT)emb CAA20204.1 (AL031187) serine/threonine kinase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17105_s_at (AF055357_S_AT)	17105_s_at (AF055357_S_AT)gb AAC39479.1 (AF055357) respiratory burst oxidase protein D [Arabidopsis thaliana]
19970_s_at (AC003674.10_S_AT)	19970_s_at (AC003674.10_S_AT)gb AAB97120.1 (AC003674) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20620_g_at (AC005896.161_G_AT)	20620_g_at (AC005896.161_G_AT)gb AAC98070.1 (AC005896) putative C2H2-type zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12094_at (AC006223.143_AT)	12094_at (AC006223.143_AT)gb AAD15401.1 (AC006223) putative alanine acetyl transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13255_i_at (gammaglutamyltranspepti_I_AT)	13255_i_at (GAMMAGLUTAMYLTRANSPEPTI_I_AT)emb CAA89206.1 (Z49240) gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12712_f_at (Z95774_F_AT)	12712_f_at (Z95774_F_AT)emb CAB09206.1 (Z95774) R2R3-MYB transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13015_s_at (X98673.2_S_AT)	13015_s_at (X98673.2_S_AT)emb CAA67232.1 (X98674) zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]

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ProbeSet	Description
13842_at (AC002396.12_AT)	13842_at (AC002396.12_AT)gb AAC00572.1 (AC002396) similar to zinc metalloproteinases [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14235_at (NOVARTIS97_AT)	14235_at (NOVARTIS97_AT)gb AAF14671.1 AC011713_1 9 (AC011713) Similar to gb Z48431 DNA-binding protein from Avena fatua. [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15779_g_at (X98676.2_G_AT)	15779_g_at (X98676.2_G_AT)emb CAA67234.1 (X98676) zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16059_s_at (D88206_S_AT)	16059_s_at (D88206_S_AT)dbj BAA24694.1 (D88206) protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17180_at (AF007270.30_AT)	17180_at (AF007270.30_AT)gb AAB61058.1 (AF007270) contains similarity to GATA-type zinc fingers (PS:PS00344) [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17303_s_at (AC004683.25_S_AT)	17303_s_at (AC004683.25_S_AT)gb AAC67339.2 (AC005499) putative WRKY-type DNA binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12571_s_at (AF149413.18_S_AT)	12571_s_at (AF149413.18_S_AT)gb AAD40138.1 AF149413_ 19 (AF149413) Arabidopsis thaliana ferrochelatase-I (SW:P42043); Pfam
12642_at (AC006920.138_AT)	12642_at (AC006920.138_AT)gb AAD22285.1 AC006920_ 9 (AC006920) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13177_at (AL049640.42_AT)	13177_at (AL049640.42_AT)emb CAB40989.1 (AL049640) growth factor like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14162_at (NOVARTIS46_AT)	14162_at (NOVARTIS46_AT)No hits found less than or equal to 1e-15.
14214_at (NOVARTIS83_AT)	14214_at (NOVARTIS83_AT)gb AAF24849.1 AC012679_2 0 (AC012679) putative calmodulin-binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14217_at (NOVARTIS85_RC_AT)	14217_at (NOVARTIS85_RC_AT)gb AAF07816.1 AC0110 20_16 (AC011020) putative receptor protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana] thaliana. [Arabidopsis thaliana]

ProbeSet	Description
14711_s_at (ZFPL_S_AT)	14711_s_at (ZFPL_S_AT)gb AAD25930.1 AF085279_3 (AF085279) hypothetical Cys-3-His zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14882_at (AL022605.63_AT)	14882_at (AL022605.63_AT)emb CAA18753.1 (AL022605) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15431_at (AL030978.64_AT)	15431_at (AL030978.64_AT)emb CAA19722.1 (AL030978) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15680_s_at (ATHATPK19B_S_AT)	15680_s_at (ATHATPK19B_S_AT)dbj BAA07661.1 (D42061) ribosomal-protein S6 kinase homolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17379_at (AF085279.9_AT)	17379_at (AF085279.9_AT)gb AAF18728.1 AC018721_3 (AC018721) putative CCCH-type zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18267_at (AC006223.23_AT)	18267_at (AC006223.23_AT)gb AAD15384.1 (AC006223) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18604_at (AF069298.31_AT)	18604_at (AF069298.31_AT)gb AAC19273.1 (AF069298) similar to several small proteins (~100 aa) that are induced by heat, auxin, ethylene and wounding such as Phaseolus aureus indole-3-acetic acid induced protein ARG (SW:32292) [Arabidopsis thaliana]
19460_s_at (AC000132.66_S_AT)	19460_s_at (AC000132.66_S_AT)gb AAB60749.1 (AC000132) Identical to A. thaliana HEMA2 (gb U27118). [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15775_at (AL079344.196_AT)	15775_at (AL079344.196_AT)emb CAB45334.1 (AL079344) cytokinin oxidase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16939_at (AC002334.110_AT)	16939_at (AC002334.110_AT)gb AAC04922.1 (AC002334) putative synaptobrevin [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18672_s_at (D13983_S_AT)	18672_s_at (D13983_S_AT)dbj BAA03090.1 (D13983) chloroplast envelope Ca2+-ATPase precursor [Arabidopsis

<u>Table 12</u> Probe Sets corresponding to genes repressed early after infection of Arabidopsis with Pseudomonas syringae pv tomato DC3000, P. maculicola ES4326 and P. phaseolica NPS3121

ProbeSet	Description
12212_at (AL049711.168_AT)	12212_at (AL049711.168_AT)emb CAB41327.1 (AL049711) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17555_s_at (ATU89296_S_AT)	17555_s_at (ATU89296_S_AT)gb AAB62404.1 (U89296) auxin response transcription factor 3; ARF3 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17975_at (AF175998_AT)	17975_at (AF175998_AT)gb AAD53103.1 AF175998_1 (AF175998) putative transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14386_at (AC005309.177_AT)	14386_at (AC005309.177_AT)gb AAC63645.1 (AC005309) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16613_s_at (AF012657_S_AT)	16613_s_at (AF012657_S_AT)gb AAC49845.1 (AF012657) putative potassium transporter AtKT2p [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18916_s_at (X92393.1_S_AT)	18916_s_at (X92393.1_S_AT)emb CAA63131.1 (X92393) KNAT4 homeobox protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20443_s_at (AC006341.42_S_AT)	20443_s_at (AC006341.42_S_AT)gb AAD34693.1 AC006341_21 (AC006341) Similar to gb AF069494 cytochrome P450 from Sinapis alba and is a member of the PF 00067 Cytochrome P450 family. EST gb F14190 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20524_at (AC005698.12_AT)	20524_at (AC005698.12_AT)gb AAD43613.1 AC005698_12 (AC005698) T3P18.12 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12609_at (X92975.2_AT)	12609_at (X92975.2_AT)emb CAA63553.1 (X92975) xyloglucan endo-transglycosylase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20061_at (AC005508.23_AT)	20061_at (AC005508.23_AT)gb AAD14498.1 (AC005508) 37496 [Arabidopsis thaliana]

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Table 13a Probe Sets corresponding to genes, the expression of which is induced in an incompatible interaction at 3 and/or 6 hours after infection of four *Arabidopsis* ecotypes with *Pseudomonas syringae* pv tomato DC3000, *P. maculicola* ES4326 and *P. phaseolica* NPS3121

ProbeSet	Description
12128_at (AC004261.157_AT)	12128_at (AC004261.157_AT)gb AAD12010.1 (AC004261) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12335_at (AC004411.73_AT)	12335_at (AC004411.73_AT)gb AAC34243.1 (AC004411) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12347_at (AC007258.28_AT)	12347_at (AC007258.28_AT)gb AAD39325.1 AC007258_14 (AC007258) Putative ATPase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12497_at (AC006533.51_AT)	12497_at (AC006533.51_AT)gb AAD32284.1 AC006533_8 (AC006533) putative receptor-like protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12759_at (AC005278.32_AT)	12759_at (AC005278.32_AT)gb AAC72120.1 (AC005278) Strong similarity to gb D14550 extracellular dermal glycoprotein (EDGP) precursor from Daucus carota. ESTs gb 84105 and gb A1100071 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12790_s_at (AL021635.58_S_AT)	12790_s_at (AL021635.58_S_AT)emb CAA16554.1 (AL021635) cytochrome P450 like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12801_at (AC005223.34_AT)	12801_at (AC005223.34_AT)gb AAD10652.1 (AC005223) Unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12904_s_at (ATERF1_S_AT)	12904_s_at (ATERF1_S_AT)dbj BAA32418.1 (AB008103) ethylene responsive element binding factor 1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12909_s_at (ATERF6_S_AT)	12909_s_at (ATERF6_S_AT)emb CAB10530.1 (Z97343) EREBP-4 like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12989_s_at (AC004077.149_S_AT)	12989_s_at (AC004077.149_S_AT)gb AAC26690.1 (AC004077) putative cytochrome P450 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13014_at (U93215.87_AT)	13014_at (U93215.87_AT)gb AAB63082.1 (U93215) putative lipase [Arabidopsis thaliana]

ProbeSet	Description
13110_at (AF074021.34_AT)	13110_at (AF074021.34_AT)gb AAD29776.1 AF074021_8 (AF074021) putative symbiosis-related protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13115_at (AC000375.44_AT)	13115_at (AC000375.44_AT)gb AAB60774.1 (AC000375) ESTs gb U75592,gb T13956,gb T43869 come from from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13256_s_at (gammaglutamyltranspepti_S_AT)	13256_s_at (gammaglutamyltranspepti_S_AT)emb CAA89206.1 (Z49240) gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13270_at (HSF21_AT)	13270_at (HSF21_AT)gb AAC31792.1 (U68561) heat shock transcription factor 21 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13271_g_at (HSF21_G_AT)	13271_g_at (HSF21_G_AT)gb AAC31792.1 (U68561) heat shock transcription factor 21 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13273_s_at (HSF4_S_AT)	13273_s_at (HSF4_S_AT)gb AAC31756.1 (U68017) heat shock transcription factor 4 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13279_s_at (HSP176II_S_AT)	13279_s_at (HSP176II_S_AT)emb CAA45039.1 (X63443) heat shock protein 17.6-II [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13370_at (AC005322.4_AT)	13370_at (AC005322.4_AT)gb AAC97990.1 (AC005322) Strong similarity to Dsor1 protein kinase gb D13782 from Drosophila melanogaster. [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13645_at (AC000098.8_AT)	13645_at (AC000098.8_AT)gb AAB71443.1 (AC000098) EST gb ATTS0295 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13656_at (AC007138.31_AT)	13656_at (AC007138.31_AT)gb AAD22649.1 AC007138_13 (AC007138) predicted protein of unknown function [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13714_at (NOVARTIS101_RC_AT)	13714_at gb AAF18728.1 AC018721_3 (AC018721) putative CCCH-type zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13806_at (AC002354.15_AT)	13806_at (AC002354.15_AT)gb AAB81668.1 (AC002354) NAM (no apical meristem)-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]

ProbeSet	Description
13818_s_at (AC006218.175_S_AT)	13818_s_at (AC006218.175_S_AT)gb AAD15433.1 (AC006218) putative aspartate aminotransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14030_at (AC005970.225_AT)	14030_at (AC005970.225_AT)gb AAC95171.1 (AC005970) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14139_at (NOVARTIS30_AT)	14139_at gb AAD09343.1 (AF026538) ABA-responsive protein [Hordeum vulgare]
14141_at (NOVARTIS31_AT)	14141_at No hits found less than or equal to 1e-15.
14170_at (NOVARTIS51_AT)	14170_at gb AAF29406.1 AC022354_5 (AC022354) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14248_at (PAD3_AT)	14248_at (PAD3_AT)gb AAD31062.1 AC007357_11 (AC007357) Strong similarity to gb X97864 cytochrome P450 from Arabidopsis thaliana and is a member of the PF 00067 Cytochrome P450 family. ESTs gb N65665, gb T14112, gb T76255, gb T20906 and gb AI100027 come from this gene.
14431_at (AL035394.279_AT)	14431_at (AL035394.279_AT)emb CAA23047.1 (AL035394) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14605_at (AC006193.6_AT)	14605_at (AC006193.6_AT)gb AAD38247.1 AC006193_3 (AC006193) very similar to alcohol dehydrogenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14608_at (AC007357.49_AT)	14608_at (AC007357.49_AT)gb AAD31074.1 AC007357_23 (AC007357) Similar to gb AF038007 FIC1 gene from Homo sapiens and is a member of the PF 00122 E1-E2 ATPase family. ESTs gb T45045 and gb AA394473 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14609_at (AC002340.147_AT)	14609_at (AC002340.147_AT)gb AAC02748.1 (AC002340) putative cytochrome P450 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14697_g_at (WT740_RC_G_AT)	14697_g_at (WT740_RC_G_AT)gb AAD23643.1 AC007119_9 (AC007119) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14763_at (X86958.1_AT)	14763_at (X86958.1_AT)emb CAA60521.1 (X86958) protein kinase catalytic domain (fragment) [Arabidopsis thaliana]

ProbeSet	Description
14959_at (AC007202.26_AT)	14959_at (AC007202.26_AT)gb AAD30230.1 AC007202_12 (AC007202) T8K14.13 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14978_at (AC002333.49_AT)	14978_at (AC002333.49_AT)gb AAB64024.1 (AC002333) putative glucosyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15039_at (AF001308.67_AT)	15039_at (AF001308.67_AT)gb AAC78710.1 (AF001308) drought-induced-19-like 1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15040_g_at (AF001308.67_G_AT)	15040_g_at (AF001308.67_G_AT)gb AAC78710.1 (AF001308) drought-induced-19-like 1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15120_s_at (ATU10034_S_AT)	15120_s_at (ATU10034_S_AT)gb AAA93132.1 (U10034) glutamate decarboxylase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15137_s_at (ATU57320_S_AT)	15137_s_at (ATU57320_S_AT)gb AAB47973.1 (U57320) blue copper-binding protein II [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15203_s_at (AB013887_S_AT)	15203_s_at (AB013887_S_AT)dbj BAA34251.1 (AB013887) RAV2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17376_at (AL021890.218_AT)	17376_at (AL021890.218_AT)emb CAA17164.1 (AL021890) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17381_at (Z99708.402_AT)	17381_at (Z99708.402_AT)emb CAB16811.1 (Z99708) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15551_at (AL035440.289_AT)	15551_at (AL035440.289_AT)emb CAB36537.1 (AL035440) putative dihydrolipoamide succinyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15582_s_at (ATH131392_S_AT)	15582_s_at (ATH131392_S_AT)emb CAA10364.1 (AJ131392) alternative oxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15665_s_at (AF022658_S_AT)	15665_s_at (AF022658_S_AT)gb AAB80922.1 (AF022658) putative c2h2 zinc finger transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15672_s_at (AF082299_S_AT)	15672_s_at (AF082299_S_AT)No hits found less than or equal to 1e-15.
15919_at (AC007060.42_AT)	15919_at (AC007060.42_AT)gb AAD25764.1 AC007060_22 (AC007060) EST gb AA721821 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]

ProbeSet	Description
15924_at (AC007138.61_AT)	15924_at (AC007138.61_AT)gb AAD22658.1 AC007138_22 (AC007138) predicted protein of unknown function [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15978_at (X68592.6_AT)	15978_at (X68592.6_AT)emb CAA48579.1 (X68592) adenosine nucleotide translocator [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16003_s_at (AL021749.64_S_AT)	16003_s_at (AL021749.64_S_AT)emb CAA16877.1 (AL021749) ADP, ATP carrier-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16053_i_at (Y14251.4_I_AT)	16053_i_at (Y14251.4_I_AT)emb CAA74639.1 (Y14251) glutathione S-transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16077_s_at (AF085230_S_AT)	16077_s_at (AF085230_S_AT)gb AAD16046.1 (AF085230) phytochelatin synthase 1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16134_s_at (AF132016_S_AT)	16134_s_at (AF132016_S_AT)gb AAD33584.1 AF132016_1 (AF132016) RING-H2 zinc finger protein ATL6 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16151_s_at (ATHPRKINA_S_AT)	16151_s_at (ATHPRKINA_S_AT)gb AAA18853.1 (L07248) protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16232_s_at (AL080252.77_S_AT)	16232_s_at (AL080252.77_S_AT)emb CAB45796.1 (AL080252) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16357_at (AF149413.38_AT)	16357_at (AF149413.38_AT)gb AAD40144.1 AF149413_25 (AF149413) contains similarity to protein kinase domains (Pfam F00069, Score=162.6, E=6.8e-45, N=1) and leucien rich repeats (Pfam PF00560, Score=210.7, E=2.2e-59, N=10) [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16442_s_at (AJ002551.2_S_AT)	16442_s_at (AJ002551.2_S_AT)emb CAA05547.1 (AJ002551) heat shock protein 70 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16457_s_at (AC005397.17_S_AT)	16457_s_at (AC005397.17_S_AT)gb AAD23036.1 AC006526_2 (AC006526) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16539_s_at (AB013301_S_AT)	16539_s_at (AB013301_S_AT)emb CAB10530.1 (Z97343) EREBP-4 like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]

ProbeSet	Description
16570_s_at (ATHCDPKA_S_AT)	16570_s_at (ATHCDPKA_S_AT)gb AAF27092.1 AC011809_1 (AC011809) calcium-dependent protein kinase 1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16620_s_at (AF051338_S_AT)	16620_s_at (AF051338_S_AT)gb AAC05572.1 (AF051338) xyloglucan endotransglycosylase related protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16638_s_at (AF139098_S_AT)	16638_s_at (AF139098_S_AT)gb AAD37511.1 AF139098_1 (AF139098) putative zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16712_at (AC006068.67_AT)	16712_at (AC006068.67_AT)gb AAD15444.1 (AC006068) putative glycogenin [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16721_at (AC006533.58_AT)	16721_at (AC006533.58_AT)gb AAD32285.1 AC006533_9 (AC006533) putative poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16753_at (AL031032.110_AT)	16753_at (AL031032.110_AT)emb CAA19874.1 (AL031032) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16916_s_at (X77199.8_S_AT)	16916_s_at (X77199.8_S_AT)emb CAA54420.1 (X77199) heat shock cognate 70-2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16968_at (AL021961.93_AT)	16968_at (AL021961.93_AT)emb CAA17559.1 (AL021961) glucosyltransferase –like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17051_s_at (AF098947_S_AT)	17051_s_at (AF098947_S_AT)gb AAD09952.1 (AF098947) CTF2B [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17323_at (U95973.69_AT)	17323_at (U95973.69_AT)gb AAB65477.1 (U95973) Ser/Thr protein kinase isolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17352_at (AC007127.33_AT)	17352_at (AC007127.33_AT)gb AAD25140.1 AC007127_6 (AC007127) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17477_s_at (X63443.2_S_AT)	17477_s_at (X63443.2_S_AT)emb CAA45039.1 (X63443) heat shock protein 17.6-II [Arabidopsis thaliana]

ProbeSet	Description
17579_s_at (AF093753_S_AT)	17579_s_at (AF093753_S_AT)gb AAD50593.1 AF093753_1 (AF093753) phytochelatin synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17775_at (AC004392.2_AT)	17775_at (AC004392.2_AT)gb AAC28500.1 (AC004392) Similar to glucose-6- phosphate/phosphate-translocator (GPT) gb AF020814 from Pisum sativum. [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17840_s_at (AC002333.223_S_AT)	17840_s_at (AC002333.223_S_AT)gb AAB64049.1 (AC002333) putative endochitinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17886_at (AC004484.151_AT)	17886_at (AC004484.151_AT)gb AAC14530.1 (AC004484) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17894_at (AC005724.44_AT)	17894_at (AC005724.44_AT)gb AAD08938.1 (AC005724) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17907_s_at (AC004684.165_S_AT)	17907_s_at (AC004684.165_S_AT)gb AAC23645.1 (AC004684) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17990_at (AF178075_AT)	17990_at (AF178075_AT)emb CAB41312.1 (AL049711) putative calmodulin [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18167_s_at (AL021711.23_S_AT)	18167_s_at (AL021711.23_S_AT)emb CAA16745.1 (AL021711) heat shock transcription factor-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana].
18255_at (AC005770.25_AT)	18255_at (AC005770.25_AT)gb AAC79625.1 (AC005770) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18263_at (AC005724.36_AT)	18263_at (AC005724.36_AT)gb AAD08937.1 (AC005724) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18284_at (AL021961.67_AT)	18284_at (AL021961.67_AT)emb CAA17557.1 (AL021961) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18544_at (AC007060.14_AT)	18544_at (AC007060.14_AT)gb AAD25749.1 AC007060_7 (AC007060) Strong similarity to F19I3.8 gi 3033381 putative UDP-galactose-4-epimerase from Arabidopsis thaliana BAC gb AC004238 and is a member of PF 01370 the NAD dependent epimerase/dehydratase family. EST gb AA597338 comes from this gene.
18600_at (L76926.1_AT)	18600_at (L76926.1_AT)gb AAC77829.1 (L76926) putative zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]

ProbeSet	Description
18662_s_at (AC002343.20_S_AT)	18662_s_at (AC002343.20_S_AT)gb AAB63608.1 (AC002343) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18896_at (AC002329.51_AT)	18896_at (AC002329.51_AT)gb AAA67317.1 (L19262) 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
19247_at (AF071527.44_AT)	19247_at (AF071527.44_AT)gb AAD11587.1 AAD11587 (AF071527) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
19411_at (AC007661.104_AT)	19411_at (AC007661.104_AT)gb AAD32774.1 AC007661_11 (AC007661) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
19451_at (AC004392.6_AT)	19451_at (AC004392.6_AT)gb AAC28502.1 (AC004392) Similar to F4I1.26 putative beta-glucosidase gi 3128187 from A. thaliana BAC gb AC004521. ESTs gb N97083, gb F19868 and gb F15482 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]
19462_s_at (AF001168.2_S_AT)	19462_s_at (AF001168.2_S_AT)emb CAB75467.1 (AL138659) serine/threonine-specific kinase lecRK1 precursor, lectin
19640_at (AC004561.78_AT)	19640_at (AC004561.78_AT)gb AAC95192.1 (AC004561) putative glutathione S-transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
19916_at (AC006577.34_AT)	19916_at (AC006577.34_AT)gb AAD25781.1 AC006577_17 (AC006577) EST gb R64848 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]
19991_at (AC007017.124_AT)	19991_at (AC007017.124_AT)gb AAD21459.1 (AC007017) similar to harpin-induced protein hin1 from tobacco [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20051_at (AC000106.38_AT)	20051_at (AC000106.38_AT)gb AAB70412.1 (AC000106) Similar to Saccharomyces hypothetical protein YDR051c (gb Z49209). ESTs gb T44436,gb 42252 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20142_at (AL035521.155_AT)	20142_at (AL035521.155_AT)emb CAB36716.1 (AL035521) extra-large G-protein-like [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20199_at (AL050300.89_AT)	20199_at (AL050300.89_AT)emb CAB43428.1 (AL050300) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]

ProbeSet	Description
20269_at (AC002387.237_AT)	20269_at (AC002387.237_AT)gb AAB82640.1 (AC002387) putative pectinesterase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20335_s_at (Y14208.2_S_AT)	20335_s_at (Y14208.2_S_AT)emb CAA74604.1 (Y14208) R2R3-MYB transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20356_at (AC004561.74_AT)	20356_at (AC004561.74_AT)gb AAC95191.1 (AC004561) putative glutathione S-transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20372_at (AL021713.24_AT)	20372_at (AL021713.24_AT)emb CAA16792.1 (AL021713) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20421_at (U81294.2_AT)	20421_at (U81294.2_AT)emb CAB10242.1 (Z97336) germin precursor oxalate oxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20590_at (AL035540.159_AT)	20590_at (AL035540.159_AT)emb CAB37511.1 (AL035540) Phospholipase like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20619_at (AC005896.161_AT)	20619_at (AC005896.161_AT)gb AAC98070.1 (AC005896) putative C2H2-type zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20686_at (Y14424.2_AT)	20686_at (Y14424.2_AT)emb CAA74766.1 (Y14424) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20689_s_at (AC002335.19_S_AT)	20689_s_at (AC002335.19_S_AT)gb AAB64310.1 (AC002335) putative calcium binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]

Probe Sets corresponding to genes, the expression of which is decreased in an incompatible interaction at 3 and/or 6 hours after infection of four *Arabidopsis* ecotypes with *Pseudomonas syringae* pv tomato DC3000, *P. maculicola* ES4326 and *P. phaseolica* NPS3121

ProbeSet	Description
12048_at (AF001308.46_AT)	12048_at (AF001308.46_AT)gb AAC78704.1 (AF001308) predicted glycosyl transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12218_at (AJ242588.2_AT)	12218_at (AJ242588.2_AT)emb CAB43344.1 (AJ242588) 1-deoxy-d-xylulose-5-phosphate reductoisomerase [Arabidopsis thaliana]

ProbeSet	Description
12727_f_at (Z95799_F_AT)	12727_f_at (Z95799_F_AT)gb AAD53097.1 AF175992_1 (AF175992) putative transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13144_at (AC007017.246_AT)	13144_at (AC007017.246_AT)gb AAD21471.1 (AC007017) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13161_at (AF002109.89_AT)	13161_at (AF002109.89_AT)gb AAB95278.1 (AF002109) putative isoamylase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13220_s_at (CHS-EXON1_S_AT)	13220_s_at (CHS-EXON1_S_AT)gb AAA32771.1 (M20308) chalcone synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13482_at (AC005896.195_AT)	13482_at (AC005896.195_AT)gb AAC98071.1 (AC005896) nodulin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13547_s_at (AC004450.15_S_AT)	13547_s_at (AC004450.15_S_AT)gb AAC64299.1 (AC004450) 3-isopropylmalate dehydratase, small subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13637_at (AL049482.9_AT)	13637_at (AL049482.9_AT)emb CAB39634.1 (AL049482) AX110P-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13651_at (AL035538.320_AT)	13651_at (AL035538.320_AT)emb CAB37556.1 (AL035538) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15832_at (AC004561.255_AT)	15832_at (AC004561.255_AT)gb AAC95217.1 (AC004561) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16110_s_at (AB004822_S_AT)	16110_s_at (AB004822_S_AT)dbj BAA22215.1 (AB004822) plastid RNA polymerase sigma-subunit [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16229_at (AL049638.148_AT)	16229_at (AL049638.148_AT)emb CAB40944.1 (AL049638) putative transport protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16351_at (AL021684.194_AT)	16351_at (AL021684.194_AT)emb CAA16688.1 (AL021684) receptor protein kinase - like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16468_at (AF049870.5_AT)	16468_at (AF049870.5_AT)gb AAD02499.1 (AF049870) thaumatin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16548_s_at (AF054617_S_AT)	16548_s_at (AF054617_S_AT)gb AAC25108.1 (AF054617) one helix protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]

ProbeSet	Description
16978_g_at (AF,076641.2_G_AT)	16978_g_at (AF076641.2_G_AT)gb AAD46064.1 AF076641_1 (AF076641) homeodomain leucine-zipper protein ATHB16 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17018_s_at (ATU18929_S_AT)	17018_s_at (ATU18929_S_AT)gb AAA79982.1 (U18929) cytochrome p450 dependent monooxygenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17494_s_at (ATU30478_S_AT)	17494_s_at (ATU30478_S_AT)gb AAB38071.1 (U30478) expansin At-EXP5 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17823_s_at (AC006555.10_S_AT)	17823_s_at (AC006555.10_S_AT)gb AAD26909.1 AC007233_1 (AC007233) putative beta-1,3-glucanase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18215_at (Z97335.114_AT)	18215_at (Z97335.114_AT)emb CAB46000.1 (Z97335) selenium-binding protein like [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18301_s_at (AL022223.48_S_AT)	18301_s_at (AL022223.48_S_AT)emb CAA18218.1 (AL022223) fructose-bisphosphate aldolase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18471_at (AC006533.103_AT)	18471_at (AC006533.103_AT)gb AAD32293.1 AC006533_17 (AC006533) putative glucosyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18634_s_at (Z97343.468_S_AT)	18634_s_at (Z97343.468_S_AT)emb CAB10536.1 (Z97343) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18976_at (AC000106.31_AT)	18976_at (AC000106.31_AT)gb AAB70409.1 (AC000106) Contains similarity to Rhodococcus amidase (gb D16207). ESTs gb T20504,gb H36650,gb N97423,gb H36595 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18984_at (AC003096.100_AT)	18984_at (AC003096.100_AT)gb AAC16266.1 (AC003096) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
19494_at (AC007296.26_AT)	19494_at (AC007296.26_AT)gb AAD30251.1 AC007296_12 (AC007296) Strong similarity to gb X95759 soluble-starch-synthase precursor (SSIII) from Solanum tuberosum. [Arabidopsis thaliana]

ProbeSet	Description
20442_i_at (AC006341.42_I_AT)	20442_i_at (AC006341.42_I_AT)gb AAD34693.1 AC006341_2 1 (AC006341) Similar to gb AF069494 cytochrome P450 from Sinapis alba and is a member of the PF 00067 Cytochrome P450 family. EST gb F14190 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]

Table 14 Probe Sets as referred to in Table 3 corresponding to genes with promoters conferring low basal expression in all ecotypes (Col, Ler, Ws, and Cvi) and high inducibility in Col

ProbeSet	Description	
20421_at (U81294.2_AT)	see Table 3	
20142_at (AL035521.155_AT)	see Table 3	
14635_s_at (PR.1_S_AT)	see Table 3	
12908_s_at (ATERF5_S_AT)	see Table 11	
20620_g_at (AC005896.161_G_AT)	see Table 11	

<u>Table 15</u> Probe Sets as referred to in Table 3 corresponding to genes with promoters inducing expression in *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *maculiola*-infected *Arabidopsis*

12891_at (ATACS6_AT)	13015_s_at (X98673.2_S_AT)
13100_at (AC003680.50_AT)	13115_at (AC000375.44_AT)
13217_s_at (CALMODULINLIKE_S_AT)	13467_at (AL096860.198_AT)
13645_at (AC000098.8_AT)	13818_s_at (AC006218.175_S_AT)
14032_at (AL035601.11_AT)	14248_at (PAD3_AT)
14609_at (AC002340.147_AT)	15116_f_at (AF121356_F_AT)
15622_s_at (ATU43945_S_AT)	16173_s_at (D78607_S_AT)
17485_s_at (Z97340.345_S_AT)	17511_s_at (AF067605_S_AT)
17548_s_at (AF118823_S_AT)	17775_at (AC004392.2_AT)
17930_s_at (AJ006960.4_S_AT)	19284_at (AC003028.196_AT)
19546_at (AC005398.172_AT)	19640_at (AC004561.78_AT)
20134_s_at (AC007178.71_S_AT)	20194_at (AC007584.48_AT)
20348_at (AC005967.35_AT)	12892_g_at (ATACS6_G_AT)
12904_s_at (ATERF1_S_AT)	12989_s_at (AC004077.149_S_AT)
13215_s_at (cafferoylcoAmethyltrans_S_AT)	13565_at (AL035601.21_AT)
13627_at (AL035394.196_AT)	16649_s_at (ATHORF_S_AT)
16914_s_at (AL049500.57_S_AT)	16995_at (AC002391.188_AT)
19991_at (AC007017.124_AT)	20356_at (AC004561.74_AT)

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<u>Table 16</u> Probe Sets corresponding to genes with promoters inducing expression in *Botrytis cinerea*-infected *Arabidopsis*

Probe Set	Description
12115_at (AL033545.26_AT)	emb CAA22152.1 (AL033545) extensin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12574_at (X82624.2_AT)	emb CAA57944.1 (X82624) SRG2At [Arabidopsis thaliana]
12989_s_at (AC004077.149_S_AT)	gb AAC26690.1 (AC004077) putative cytochrome P450 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13015_s_at (X98673.2_S_AT)	emb CAA67232.1 (X98674) zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13100_at (AC003680.50_AT)	gb AAC06158.1 (AC003680) putative cytochrome P450 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13215_s_at (cafferoylcoAmethyltrans_S_AT)	gb AAF16576.1 AC012563_29 (AC012563) putative S-adenosyl-L-methionine:trans- caffeoyl-Coenzyme A 3-O-methyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
13565_at (AL035601.21_AT)	emb CAB38206.1 (AL035601) auxin- responsive GH3-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14015_s_at (A71588.1_S_AT)	emb CAB42612.1 (A71639) unnamed protein product [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14016_s_at (A71596.1_S_AT)	emb CAB42592.1 (A71596) unnamed protein product [Arabidopsis thaliana]
14609_at (AC002340.147_AT)	gb AAC02748.1 (AC002340) putative cytochrome P450 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16638_s_at (AF139098_S_AT)	gb AAD37511.1 AF139098_1 (AF139098) putative zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16649_s_at (ATHORF_S_AT)	gb AAF16576.1 AC012563_29 (AC012563) putative S-adenosyl-L-methionine:trans- caffeoyl-Coenzyme A 3-O-methyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
16892_at (U37336.3_AT)	gb AAC49135.1 (U37336) senescence-specific cysteine protease
16914_s_at (AL049500.57_S_AT)	emb CAB39936.1 (AL049500) osmotin precursor [Arabidopsis thaliana]

Probe Set	Description
17533_s_at (ATU43488_S_AT)	gb AAB18367.1 (U43488) xyloglucan endotransglycosylase-related protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
17744_s_at (AC004684.168_S_AT)	gb AAC23646.1 (AC004684) putative alcohol dehydrogenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18716_at (X91916_AT)	
18888_at (AC007591.68_AT)	gb AAD39666.1 AC007591_31 (AC007591) Is a member of the PF 00903 gyloxalase family. ESTs gb T44721, gb T21844 and gb AA395404 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]
19019_i_at (X82623.2_I_AT)	emb CAA57943.1 (X82623) SRG2At [Arabidopsis thaliana]
19284_at (AC003028.196_AT)	gb AAC27173.1 (AC003028) putative anthocyanidin synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
19762_at (AL035527.204_AT)	emb CAB36812.1 (AL035527) peptide transporter-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
19991_at (AC007017.124_AT)	gb AAD21459.1 (AC007017) similar to harpin- induced protein hin1 from tobacco [Arabidopsis thaliana]
20356_at (AC004561.74_AT)	gb AAC95191.1 (AC004561) putative glutathione S-transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]

<u>Table 17</u> Probe sets which correspond to genes downregulated in response to infection by 5 different viruses

Probe Set	Description	Function	Blast
17191_i_at (AL021961.178_I_AT)	emb CAA17564.1 (AL021961) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	DNA binding protein	MyB TF
18866_at (AC005917.178_AT)	gb AAD10163.1 (AC005917) putative Ta11-like non-LTR retroelement protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	transposon	
20678_at (AC007296.30_AT)	gb AAD30253.1 AC007296_14 (AC007296) ESTs gb R65381 and gb T44635 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	unknown	unknown
12356_at (X99952.1_AT)	emb CAA68212.1 (X99952) peroxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	metabolic protein	
12448_at (AC002337.58_AT)	gb AAB63824.1 (AC002337) putative acyl-CoA synthetase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	metabolic protein	
12854_s_at (ACS1_S_AT)	gb AAA96006.1 (U26542) 1- aminocyclopropane-1- carboxylate synthase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	hormone response	
13812_s_at (AC005275.104_S_AT)	gb AAD14468.1 (AC005275) putative GH3-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	hormone response	
14530_at (AL021889.231_AT)	emb CAA17145.1 (AL021889) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	unknown	unknown
16461_i_at (AC004683.79_I_AT)	gb AAC28766.1 (AC004683) peroxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	metabolic protein	
16462_s_at (AC004683.79_S_AT)	gb AAC28766.1 (AC004683) peroxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	metabolic protein	
17305_at (U25649.3_AT)	gb AAC50023.1 (U25649) ATPME2 precursor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	cell wall polymer	

Probe Set	Description	Function	Blast
14965_at (AC002329.22_AT)	gb AAB86507.1 (AC002329) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	unknown	unknown
15578_s_at (AF004213_S_AT)	gb AAC49746.1 (AF004213) ethylene-insensitive3-like1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	hormone response	
16062_s_at (AB007789_S_AT)	gb AAD15976.1 (AF074601) CRT/DRE binding factor 2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	stress response	
16111_f_at (AB007788_F_AT)	dbj BAA33435.1 (AB013816) DREB1B [Arabidopsis thaliana] [Arabidopsis thaliana]	stress response	
16434_at (AL021711.157_AT)	emb CAA16754.1 (AL021711) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	metabolic protein	similar to APG (non proline-rich region) [Arabidopsis thaliana] /putative GDSL- motif lipase/hydrolase
16891_s_at (AF080120.33_S_AT)	gb AAC35539.1 (AF080120) contains similarity to glycosyl hydrolases family 9 (Pfam: glycosyl_hydro5.hmm, score: 88.03) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	cell wall polymer	
16990_at (AC004684.91_AT)	gb AAC23634.1 (AC004684) putative expansin [Arabidopsis thaliana]	cell wall polymer	
17577_g_at (AF087820_G_AT)	gb AAD52697.1 AF087820_1 (AF087820) auxin transport protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	hormone response	
17743_at (AC002341.99_AT)	gb AAB67624.1 (AC002341) putative peroxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	metabolic protein	
19017_at (AL035709.69_AT)	emb CAB38928.1 (AL035709) endo-xyloglucan transferase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	cell wall polymer	
19396_at (AJ001855.2_AT)	emb CAA05054.1 (AJ001855) alpha subunit of F-actin capping protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	structural protein	

Probe Set	Description	Function	Blast
19660_at (AC002336.29_AT)	gb AAB87577.1 (AC002336) putative expansin [Arabidopsis thaliana]	cell wall polymer	
20675_at (AC006234.204_AT)	gb AAD20920.1 (AC006234) beta-expansin [Arabidopsis thaliana]	cell wall polymer	
12086_s_at (AC002409.88_S_AT)	gb AAB86456.1 (AC002409) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	unknown	
13728_at (NOVARTIS111_AT)	gb AAF27057.1 AC008262_6 (AC008262) F4N2.12 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	unknown	unknown
14770_s_at (AC002338.167_S_AT)	gb AAB63092.1 (U93215) putative MYB family transcription factor [Arabidopsis thaliana]	DNA binding protein	
15067_at (AC004683.36_AT)	gb AAC28758.1 (AC004683) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	membrane protein	transporter or ferroportin
15154_s_at (ATHMTGDAS_S_AT)	emb CAB51206.1 (AL096860) glutamine-dependent asparagine synthetase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	metabolic protein	,
15544_at (AL021633.110_AT)	emb CAA16532.1 (AL021633) predicted protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	membrane protein	E. coli cation transporter ChaC
15631_s_at (AB005805_S_AT)	dbj BAA28625.1 (AB005805) aldehyde oxidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	metabolic protein	
16048_at (X78586.2_AT)	emb CAA55323.1 (X78586) Dr4 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	stress response	
16090_s_at (ATHFAD8A_S_AT)	gb AAB60302.1 (U08216) chloroplast linoleate desaturase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	metabolic protein	
16164_s_at (ATU47029_S_AT)	gb AAC49302.1 (U47029) ERECTA [Arabidopsis thaliana]	receptor/kinase	
16241_at (AL022604.84_AT)	emb CAA18733.1 (AL022604) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	unknown	unknown

Probe Set	Description	Function	Blast
16327_at (AC002334.12_AT)	gb AAF18589.1 AC002332_1 (AC002332) putative myosin heavy chain [Arabidopsis thaliana]	structural protein	
16406_at (AC006921.33_AT)	gb AAD21431.1 (AC006921) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	receptor/kinase	
16868_at (AL035679.123_AT)	emb CAB38821.1 (AL035679) putative endo-1, 4-beta- glucanase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	cell wall polymer	
17362_s_at (Z97338.181_S_AT)	emb CAB10305.1 (Z97338) glucosyltransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	metabolic protein	
17916_at (U22428.2_AT)	gb AAB03100.1 (U22428) starch branching enzyme class II [Arabidopsis thaliana]	metabolic protein	
18515_at (AC007063.215_AT)	gb AAF24822.1 AC007592_15 (AC007592) F12K11.17 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	metabolic protein	putative 1,3- beta-D-glucan synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
18635_at (AC004005.44_AT)	gb AAC23401.1 (AC004005) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	metabolic protein	methyl Cl transferase
18667_at (AJ249442_AT)	emb CAB55758.1 (AJ249442) putative AUX1-like permease [Arabidopsis thaliana]	hormone response	
18683_s_at (L27158_S_AT)	gb AAB60302.1 (U08216) chloroplast linoleate desaturase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	metabolic protein	
18694_s_at (U89272_S_AT)	gb AAB61458.1 (U89272) chloroplast membrane protein ALBINO3 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	membrane protein	
19870_s_at (AL021811.48_S_AT)	emb CAA16958.1 (AL021811) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	unknown	unknown

<u>Table 18</u> Probe sets which correspond to genes upregulated in response to infection by 5 different viruses

Probeset	Description	Time	Function	Blast
12904_s_at (ATERF1_S_AT)	dbj BAA32418.1 (AB008103) ethylene responsive element binding factor 1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	hormone response	
16063_s_at (AB008103_S_AT)	dbj BAA32418.1 (AB008103) ethylene responsive element binding factor 1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	hormone response	
12906_s_at (ATERF3_S_AT)	dbj BAA32420.1 (AB008105) ethylene responsive element binding factor 3 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1dpi	stress response	
16537_s_at (AB008111_S_AT)	dbj BAA28953.1 (AB008111) Atrboh F [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	stress response	
16610_s_at (AB008490_S_AT)	dbj BAA34729.1 (AB008490) response regulator 7 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1dpi	signaling not kinase	
13645_at (AC000098.8_AT)	gb AAB71443.1 (AC000098) EST gb ATTS0295 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4-5dpi	unknown	unknown
19388_at (AC000104.61_AT)	gb AAB70450.1 (AC000104) ESTs gb N65789,gb T04628 come from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	kinase/recept or	prenylated Rab receptor
19368_at (AC000348.22_AT)	gb AAB61497.1 (AC000348) T7N9.21 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	unknown	unknown
13115_at (AC000375.44_AT)	gb AAB60774.1 (AC000375) ESTs gb U75592,gb T13956,gb T4386 9 come from from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	DNA binding protein	putative WRKY DNA binding protein [Oryza sativa]
14964_at (AC001229.8_AT)	gb AAB60905.1 (AC001229) F5I14.4 gene product [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	unknown	unknown
17840_s_at (AC002333.223_S_AT)	gb AAB64049.1 (AC002333) putative endochitinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	

Probeset	Description	Time	Function	Blast
15379_at (AC002335.182_AT)	gb AAB64323.1 (AC002335) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1dpi	unknown	unknown
20689_s_at (AC002335.19_S_AT)	gb AAB64310.1 (AC002335) putative calcium binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	
12449_s_at (AC002343.179_S_AT)	gb AAB63623.1 (AC002343) cellulose synthase isolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4-5dpi	cell wall polymer	
13842_at (AC002396.12_AT)	gb AAC00572.1 (AC002396) similar to zinc metalloproteinases [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	protein processing	
19424_at (AC002396.44_AT)	gb AAC00588.1 (AC002396) glucose-6-phosphate 1- dehydrogenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	metabolic protein	
13100_at (AC003680.50_AT)	gb AAC06158.1 (AC003680) putative cytochrome P450 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	metabolic protein	,
16365_at (AC003974.136_AT)	gb AAC04495.1 (AC003974) putative disease resistance protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2-5dpi	stress response	
17752_at (AC003974.37_AT)	gb AAC04483.1 (AC003974) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	kinase/recept or	
20409_g_at (AC004077.132_G_AT)	emb CAB40383.1 (AJ131180) ribosomal protein S14 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	protein processing	
13048_s_at (AC004138.22_S_AT)	gb AAC32906.1 (AC004138) putative basic blue protein (plantacyanin) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	stress response	
12764_f_at (AC004138.69_F_AT)	gb AAC32912.1 (AC004138) putative glutathione S- transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	
13895_at (AC004218.63_AT)	gb AAC27833.1 (AC004218) putative phospholipase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	signaling not kinase	

Probeset	Description	Time	Function	Blast
20477_at (AC004238.154_AT)	gb AAC12841.1 (AC004238) putative UDP-N- acetylglucosamine pyrophosphorylase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	metabolic protein	
16972_at (AC004261.89_AT)	gb AAA87347.1 (M88307) calmodulin [Brassica juncea]	5dpi	signaling not kinase	
19848_s_at (AC004261.94_S_AT)	dbj BAA08282.1 (D45848) calmodulin-related protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	signaling not kinase	
19044_at (AC004392.38_AT)	gb AAC28514.1 (AC004392) Strong similarity to gi 2160138 F19K23.6 gene product from A. thaliana BAC gb AC000375. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	unknown	unknown
19640_at (AC004561.78_AT)	gb AAC95192.1 (AC004561) putative glutathione S- transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	
20491_at (AC004561.146_AT)	gb AAC95203.1 (AC004561) putative tropinone reductase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	metabolic protein	
16888_s_at (AC004684.174_S_AT)	gb AAC23647.1 (AC004684) putative alcohol dehydrogenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	stress response	
15389_at (AC004786.100_AT)	gb AAC32433.1 (AC004786) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	unknown	unknown
18844_at (AC005315.131_AT)	gb AAC33239.1 (AC005315) putative ligand-gated ion channel protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	signaling not kinase	
17128_s_at (ATHRPRP1A_S_AT)	gb AAC69381.1 (AC005398) pathogenesis-related PR-1-like protein [Arabidopsis	5dpi	stress response	
17894_at (AC005724.44_AT)	gb AAD08938.1 (AC005724) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	unknown	unknown
18263_at (AC005724.36_AT)	gb AAD08937.1 (AC005724) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	unknown	unknown

Probeset	Description	Time	Function	Blast
15539_at (AC005770.21_AT)	gb AAC79601.1 (AC005770) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2dpi 4dpi	unknown	unknown
13920_at (AC005990.53_AT)	gb AAC98026.1 (AC005990) EST gb AA597511 comes from this gene. [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	unknown	unknown
18267_at (AC006223.23_AT)	gb AAD15384.1 (AC006223) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	unknown	unknown
12627_at (AC006533.99_AT)	gb AAD32292.1 AC006533_16 (AC006533) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1dpi	kinase/recept or	
12497_at (AC006533.51_AT)	gb AAD32284.1 AC006533_8 (AC006533) putative receptor- like protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	kinase/recept or	
12656_at (AC006569.43_AT)	gb AAD21751.1 (AC006569) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	unknown	unknown
17008_at (AC006585.212_AT)	gb AAD23027.1 AC006585_22 (AC006585) putative tyrosine aminotransferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4-5dpi	metabolic protein	
19386_at (AC006592.51_AT)	No hits found less than or equal to 1e-15.	2dpi	metabolic protein	
13617_at (AC006592.64_AT)	gb AAD22351.1 AC006592_8 (AC006592) putative mitochondrial dicarboxylate carrier protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	unknown	unknown
15473_at (AC006836.125_AT)	gb AAD20072.1 (AC006836) putative ubiquinone biosynthesis protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	metabolic protein	
12642_at (AC006920.138_AT)	gb AAD22285.1 AC006920_9 (AC006920) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	metabolic protein	putative xyloglucan fucosyltransf erase [Arabidopsis thaliana]

Probeset	Description	Time	Function	Blast
15921_s_at (AC007067.1_S_AT)	gb AAD39561.1 AC007067_1 (AC007067) T10O24.1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	unknown	unknown
14248_at (PAD3_AT)	gb AAD31062.1 AC007357_11 (AC007357) Strong similarity to gb X97864 cytochrome P450 from Arabidopsis thaliana and is a member of the PF 00067 Cytochrome P450 family. ESTs gb N65665, gb T14112, gb T76255, gb T20906 and gb AI100027 come from this gene.		metabolic protein	
19903_at (AC007660.40_AT)	gb AAD32803.1 AC007660_4 (AC007660) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	unknown	unknown
15487_at (AC007661.87_AT)	gb AAD32771.1 AC007661_8 (AC007661) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	unknown	unknown
13751_at (NOVARTIS127_AT)	gb AAF16751.1 AC010155_4 (AC010155) F3M18.8 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	unknown	unknown
13246_at (ERECTAL_AT)	gb AAF26067.1 AC012562_22 (AC012562) putative protein kinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	kinase/recept or	
14636_s_at (PR5_S_AT)	gb AAF21072.1 AC013258_10 (AC013258) thaumatin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2-5dpi	stress response	
16153_s_at (ATHRPRP1C_S_AT)	gb AAF21072.1 AC013258_10 (AC013258) thaumatin-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2-5dpi	stress response	
16617_s_at (AF029980_S_AT)	gb AAD01897.1 (AF029980) A37 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	unknown	unknown
12538_at (AF033205.2_AT)	gb AAC02973.1 (AF033205) putative pectin methylesterase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	cell wall polymer	
18681_at (L23573_AT)	gb AAD02548.1 (AF049922) PGP169-12 [Petunia x hybrida]	4dpi	membrane protein	

Probeset	Description	Time	Function	Blast
19181_s_at (AF053065.2_S_AT)	gb AAC39464.1 (AF053065) late embryogenesis abundant protein homolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	
19555_at (AF058919.48_AT)	gb AAC13630.1 (AF058919) F6N23.8 gene product [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	metabolic protein	probable methylene- tetrahudrofol ate dehydragenas e (NADP+)
15515_r_at (AF058919.32_R_AT)	gb AAC13627.1 (AF058919) F6N23.26 gene product [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	metabolic protein	putative phosphoribos ylanthranilate transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]
15606_s_at (AF061517_S_AT)	gb AAC15807.1 (AF061517) putative copper/zinc superoxide dismutase copper chaperone [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	
18604_at (AF069298.31_AT)	gb AAC19273.1 (AF069298) similar to several small proteins (~100 aa) that are induced by heat, auxin, ethylene and wounding such as Phaseolus aureus indole-3-acetic acid induced protein ARG (SW:32292) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	
12002_at (AF069442.47_AT)	gb AAC79112.1 (AF069442) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4-5dpi	protein processing	ubiquitin-like
20480_s_at (AF069495.2_S_AT)	emb CAB38908.1 (AL035708) cytochrome P450-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4-5dpi	metabolic protein	
20479_i_at (AF069495.2_I_AT)	emb CAB38908.1 (AL035708) cytochrome P450-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	metabolic protein	
19247_at (AF071527.44_AT)	gb AAD11587.1 AAD11587 (AF071527) hypothetical protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4-5dpi	unknown	Ankyrin repeats

Probeset	Description	Time	Function	Blast
12500_s_at (AF081067.3_S_AT)	gb AAC32192.1 (AF081067) IAA-Ala hydrolase; IAA-amino acid hydrolase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4-5dpi	hormone response	
14711_s_at (ZFPL_S_AT)	gb AAD25930.1 AF085279_3 (AF085279) hypothetical Cys-3- His zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	DNA binding protein	
20345_at (AF104919.16_AT)	gb AAC72865.1 (AF104919) similar to class I chitinases (Pfam: PF00182, E=1.2e-142, N=1) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	stress response	
17589_at (AF156783_AT)	gb AAF00612.1 AF156783_1 (AF156783) apyrase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	membrane protein	
18010_s_at (AJ001264_S_AT)	emb CAA77109.1 (Y18291) uncoupling protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	
12421_at (AJ002414.1_AT)	emb CAA05398.1 (AJ002414) hnRNP-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2dpi	RNA processing	
13284_s_at (HSP70_S_AT)	emb CAA05547.1 (AJ002551) heat shock protein 70 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2dpi 5dpi	heat shock	
16442_s_at (AJ002551.2_S_AT)	emb CAA05547.1 (AJ002551) heat shock protein 70 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2dpi	heat shock	
19591_at (AJ010735.4_AT)	emb CAA09330.1 (AJ010735) gr1-protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	stress response	
20507_at (AL021635.67_AT)	emb CAA16557.1 (AL021635) glycoprotein endopeptidase - like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	metabolic protein	
19531_at (AL021960.91_AT)	emb CAA17531.1 (AL021960) amino acid transport protein AAT1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	membrane protein	
14595_at (AL022580.163_AT)	emb CAA18626.1 (AL022580) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	membrane protein	putative integral membrane protein

Probeset	Description	Time	Function	Blast
14882_at (AL022605.63_AT)	emb CAA18753.1 (AL022605) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2dpi	protein processing	vacuole processing
20142_at (AL035521.155_AT)	emb CAB36716.1 (AL035521) extra-large G-protein-like [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	signaling not kinase	
20516_at (AL035523.64_AT)	emb CAB36736.1 (AL035523) ubiquitin activating enzyme-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	unknown	unknown
13094_at (AL035523.163_AT)	emb CAB36745.1 (AL035523) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	protein processing	
14032_at (AL035601.11_AT)	emb CAB38204.1 (AL035601) cytochrome P450-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2dpi 5dpi	metabolic protein	
13147_at (AL035678.99_AT)	emb CAB38794.1 (AL035678) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi		HpnA protein, oxidoreducta se/cinnamyl- alcohol dehydrogenas e
19624_at (AL049481.196_AT)	emb CAB39628.1 (AL049481) cytochrome c [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	metabolic protein	
14036_at (AL049655.54_AT)	emb CAB41088.1 (AL049655) protein disulfide-isomerase-like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	protein processing	
14249_i_at (PAD4_I_AT)	emb CAB43438.1 (AL050300) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	stress
14250_r_at (PAD4_R_AT)	emb CAB43438.1 (AL050300) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	stress
16232_s_at (AL080252.77_S_AT)	emb CAB45796.1 (AL080252) putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	signaling not kinase	protein phosphatse 2C, putative Ser/The phosphatase 2C

Probeset	Description	Time	Function	Blast
13212_s_at (BGL2_S_AT)	emb CAB68132.1 (AL137080) beta-1, 3-glucanase 2 (BG2) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2-5dpi	stress response	
16578_s_at (ATHRPRP1B_S_AT)	emb CAB68132.1 (AL137080) beta-1, 3-glucanase 2 (BG2) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2-5dpi	stress response	
15622_s_at (ATU43945_S_AT)	gb AAB40594.1 (U43945) strictosidine synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	stress response	
14145_at (NOVARTIS35_AT)	dbj BAA22813.1 (D26015) CND41, chloroplast nucleoid DNA binding protein [Nicotiana tabacum]	4dpi	DNA binding protein	
15680_s_at (ATHATPK19B_S_AT)	dbj BAA07661.1 (D42061) ribosomal-protein S6 kinase homolog [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	signaling not kinase	
16173_s_at (D78607_S_AT)	dbj BAA28539.1 (D78607) cytochrome P450 monooxygenase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	metabolic protein	
12832_f_at (U33014.2_M_F_AT)	gb AAD03342.1 (L81140) ubiquitin [Pisum sativum]	1dpi	protein degradation	
13285_s_at (HSP83_S_AT)	gb AAA32822.1 (M62984) heat shock protein 83 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	heat shock	
16091_s_at (ATHHSP83_S_AT)	gb AAA32822.1 (M62984) heat shock protein 83 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	heat shock	
13722_at (NOVARTIS108_AT)	No hits found less than or equal to 1e-15.	5dpi	DNA binding protein	transcription factor
13187_i_at (ATTHIRED4_I_AT)	gb AAC49356.1 (U35829) thioredoxin h [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	
13188_r_at (ATTHIRED4_R_AT)	gb AAC49356.1 (U35829) thioredoxin h [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	
13189_s_at (ATTHIRED4_S_AT)	gb AAC49356.1 (U35829) thioredoxin h [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	

Probeset	Description	Time	Function	Blast
16981_s_at (U35829.2_S_AT)	gb AAC49356.1 (U35829) thioredoxin h [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	
17544_s_at (ATU40856_S_AT)	gb AAC49282.1 (U40856) AIG1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	
12880_s_at (AIG2_S_AT)	gb AAC49283.1 (U40857) AIG2 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	1dpi	stress response	
17097_s_at (ATU66345_S_AT)	gb AAC49697.1 (U66345) calreticulin [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	protein processing	
17027_s_at (ATU72958_S_AT)	gb AAB38795.1 (U72958) AtHSP23.6-mito [Arabidopsis thaliana] protein (AtHSP23.6- mito) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	heat shock	
14998_at (U93215.42_AT)	gb AAB63078.1 (U93215) unknown protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	DNA binding protein	Petroselinum crispum transcription factor (WRKY3) WRKY3 DNA-binding protein, TMV response- related gene product
13275_f_at (HSP174_F_AT)	emb CAA35182.1 (X17293) heat shock protein (AA 1 - 156) [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4-5dpi	heat shock	
12831_f_at (U33014.2_5_F_AT)	emb CAA40323.1 (X57003) polyubiquitin protein [Helianthus annuus]	1dpi	protein degradation	
20238_at (X74514.2_AT)	emb CAA52619.1 (X74514) beta-fructofuranosidase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	metabolic protein	
15118_s_at (ATHGLUGRFS_S_AT)	emb CAA53051.1 (X75303) glutathione S-transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	
17484_at (X79052.2_AT)	emb CAA55654.1 (X79052) SRG1 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	

Probeset	Description	Time	Function	Blast
16236_g_at (X92657.3_G_AT)	emb CAA63346.1 (X92657) cationic amino acid transporter [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	membrane protein	
18216_at (X95573.2_AT)	gb AAF24959.1 AC012375_22 (AC012375) T22C5.18 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	DNA binding protein	salt-tolerance zinc finger protein
18217_g_at (X95573.2_G_AT)	gb AAF24959.1 AC012375_22 (AC012375) T22C5.18 [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	DNA binding protein	A.thaliana mRNA for salt-tolerance zinc finger protein
20660_s_at (X97488.2_S_AT)	emb CAA66120.1 (X97488) beta-transducin like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	signaling not kinase	
13015_s_at (X98673.2_S_AT)	emb CAA67232.1 (X98674) zinc finger protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	DNA binding protein	
16465_at (Y08892.1_AT)	emb CAA70105.1 (Y08892) Hsc70-G8 protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4-5dpi	heat shock	
13277_i_at (HSP176A_I_AT)	emb CAA74399.1 (Y14070) Heat Shock Protein 17.6A [Arabidopsis thaliana]	2-5dpi	heat shock	
16054_s_at (Y14251.4_S_AT)	emb CAA74639.1 (Y14251) glutathione S-transferase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	
20287_at (Y14590.5_AT)	emb CAA74930.1 (Y14590) class IV chitinase [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4-5dpi	stress response	
19178_at (Y18227.2_AT)	dbj BAA86999.1 (AB035137) blue copper binding protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	metabolic protein	
16943_s_at (Z97339.466_S_AT)	emb CAB10370.1 (Z97339) drought-induced protein like [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	stress response	
13803_at (Z97341.376_AT)	emb CAB10444.1 (Z97341) cyanohydrin lyase like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	4dpi	metabolic protein	
18140_at (Z97341.319_AT)	emb CAB10440.1 (Z97341) growth regulator like protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]	5dpi	hormone response	

<u>Table 19</u> Probe sets corresponding to genes, the expression of which is altered after infection of *Arabidopsis* with a pathogen

Preferred gene and promoter families that regulate at least two or more pathways, conditions or phenotypes can be identified by determining the activity of each gene or promoter by reading each of the relevant tables herein and then selecting those having the desired activit(ies).

11991_g_at (AC002387.210_G_AT)	11997_at (AC005967.4_AT)
12002_at (AF069442.47_AT)	12004_at (AL022023.132_AT)
12007_at (Z99708.249_AT)	12037_at (AC004005.174_AT)
12048_at (AF001308.46_AT)	12051_at (AL021889.94_AT)
12062_at (AC006069.147_AT)	12068_at (AF118223.24_AT)
12072_at (AL035396.4_AT)	12079_s_at (A71597.1_S_AT)
12081_at (AC001645.140_AT)	12086_s_at (AC002409.88_S_AT)
12091_at (AC004450.116_AT)	12092_at (AC004793.13_AT)
12094_at (AC006223.143_AT)	12115_at (AL033545.26_AT)
12124_s_at (Z97337.149_S_AT)	12125_at (Z97341.99_AT)
12128_at (AC004261.157_AT)	12136_at (AC007591.60_AT)
12150_at (AC004005.151_AT)	12160_at (AC006284.117_AT)
12187_at (AC005489.31_AT)	12191_at (AC006068.35_AT)
12193_at (AC006072.132_AT)	12198_at (AC006954.90_AT)
12203_at (AL021710.268_AT)	12212_at (AL049711.168_AT)
12216_at (AC007119.56_AT)	12217_at (AJ223804.1_AT)
12218_at (AJ242588.2_AT)	12223_s_at (AC007168.178_S_AT)
12227_at (AC007576.18_AT)	12233_at (AJ001807.1_AT)
12278_at (AJ011674.2_AT)	12290_at (Y09418.2_AT)
12307_at (AC002392.162_AT)	12314_at (AC001229.28_AT)
12317_at (AC004138.27_AT)	12323_at (AC002333.18_AT)
12332_s_at (AB023448.2_S_AT)	12335_at (AC004411.73_AT)
12341_s_at (AL021637.176_S_AT)	12347_at (AC007258.28_AT)
12349_s_at (X84728.6_S_AT)	12356_at (X99952.1_AT)
12369_at (AC002535.59_AT)	12400_at (X98453.1_AT)
12421_at (AJ002414.1_AT)	12438_at (AL021710.83_AT)
12448_at (AC002337.58_AT)	12449_s_at (AC002343.179_S_AT)
12454_at (AC006232.164_AT)	12460_s_at (AC006920.129_S_AT)
12475_at (Y11794.1_AT)	12487_at (AC004411.126_AT)

12493_g_at (Y09095.1_G_AT)	12497_at (AC006533.51_AT)
12500_s_at (AF081067.3_S_AT)	12521_at (AF049236.28_AT)
12525_at (AC006587.85_AT)	12530_at (Z99707.184_AT)
12535_at (AL035538.156_AT)	12538_at (AF033205.2_AT)
12559_at (AC005727.83_AT)	12560_at (AC005825.57_AT)
12561_at (AL021687.107_AT)	12571_s_at (AF149413.18_S_AT)
12574_at (X82624.2_AT)	12584_at (AC004521.233_AT)
12609_at (X92975.2_AT)	12626_at (AC006234.95_AT)
12627_at (AC006533.99_AT)	12642_at (AC006920.138_AT)
12645_at (AL021712.56_AT)	12656_at (AC006569.43_AT)
12698_at (AC000106.42_AT)	12711_f_at (Z95773_F_AT)
12712_f_at (Z95774_F_AT)	12727_f_at (Z95799_F_AT)
12736_f_at (Z97048_F_AT)	12737_f_at (Z97049_F_AT)
12744_at (AC001645.15_AT)	12759_at (AC005278.32_AT)
12760_g_at (AC005278.32_G_AT)	12764_f_at (AC004138.69_F_AT)
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12855_f_at (ADH_F_AT)	12879_s_at (AIG1_S_AT)
12880_s_at (AIG2_S_AT)	12883_s_at (APX_S_AT)
12889_s_at (ASA1_S_AT)	12891_at (ATACS6_AT)
12892_g_at (ATACS6_G_AT)	12904_s_at (ATERF1_S_AT)
12905_s_at (ATERF2_S_AT)	12906_s_at (ATERF3_S_AT)
12908_s_at (ATERF5_S_AT)	12909_s_at (ATERF6_S_AT)
12911_s_at (ATG6PDHE5_S_AT)	12921_s_at (ATHHMGCOAR_S_AT)
12930_s_at (ATLLS1_S_AT)	12951_at (AC005489.5_AT)
12958_at (AC002332.249_AT)	12962_at (AC004697.165_AT)
12965_at (AL021711.118_AT)	12966_s_at (AL023094.197_S_AT)
12989_s_at (AC004077.149_S_AT)	13003_s_at (AB021936.1_S_AT)
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13015_s_at (X98673.2_S_AT)	13025_at (AL050400.20_AT)
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13070_at (AC006919.171_AT)	13094_at (AL035523.163_AT)
13100_at (AC003680.50_AT)	13110_at (AF074021.34_AT)
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	13115_at (AC000375.44_AT)	13119_at (AC007260.23_AT)
	13128_at (AL049607.47_AT)	13134_s_at (AC002337.9_S_AT)
	13137_at (AC007169.86_AT)	13144_at (AC007017.246_AT)
	13147_at (AL035678.99_AT)	13152_s_at (AC005322.24_S_AT)
	13154_s_at (AC002333.210_S_AT)	13157_at (AC002409.35_AT)
	13161_at (AF002109.89_AT)	13163_s_at (AC005560.223_S_AT)
	13176_at (AL031394.56_AT)	13177_at (AL049640.42_AT)
	13187_i_at (ATTHIRED4_I_AT)	13188_r_at (ATTHIRED4_R_AT)
•	13189_s_at (ATTHIRED4_S_AT)	13190_s_at (ATTHIREDA_S_AT)
	13211_s_at (BCHI_S_AT)	13212_s_at (BGL2_S_AT)
	13215_s_at (cafferoylcoAmethyltrans_S_AT)	13217_s_at (calmodulinlike_S_AT)
	13219_s_at (CHI4_S_AT)	13220_s_at (CHS-EXON1_S_AT)
	13221_at (CHS-WHOLE-SEQ_AT)	13243_r_at (ELI32_R_AT)
	13244_s_at (ELI32_S_AT)	13246_at (ERECTAL_AT)
	13253_f_at (FPS1_F_AT)	13255_i_at (gammaglutamyltranspepti_I_AT)
	13256_s_at (gammaglutamyltranspepti_S_AT)	13259_s_at (glutathioneperoxidase1_S_AT)
	13261_s_at (glutathionereductase1_S_AT)	13263_s_at (GST1_RC_S_AT)
	13266_s_at (GST4_S_AT)	13270_at (HSF21_AT)
	13271_g_at (HSF21_G_AT)	13273_s_at (HSF4_S_AT)
	13275_f_at (HSP174_F_AT)	13277_i_at (HSP176A_I_AT)
	13279_s_at (HSP176II_S_AT)	13284_s_at (HSP70_S_AT)
	13285_s_at (HSP83_S_AT)	13312_at (AC006223.75_AT)
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13834_at (AL080237.29_AT)	13842_at (AC002396.12_AT)
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13895_at (AC004218.63_AT)	13896_at (AC004473.8_AT)
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14139_at (NOVARTIS30_AT)	14141_at (NOVARTIS31_AT)
14145_at (NOVARTIS35_AT)	14148_at (NOVARTIS38_AT)
14162_at (NOVARTIS46_AT)	14170_at (NOVARTIS51_AT)
14197_at (NOVARTIS71_AT)	14214_at (NOVARTIS83_AT)
14217_at (NOVARTIS85_RC_AT)	14223_at (NOVARTIS9_AT)
14235_at (NOVARTIS97_AT)	14240_s_at (NR1_S_AT)
14242_s_at (NRA_S_AT)	14248_at (PAD3_AT)

14249_i_at (PAD4_I_AT)	14250_r_at (PAD4_R_AT)
14254_s_at (PAL1-MRNA_S_AT)	14256_f_at (PAL1-INTRON_F_AT)
14257_s_at (PAL2-MRNA_S_AT)	14320_at (AC005956.54_AT)
14381_at (AC002521.68_AT)	14386_at (AC005309.177_AT)
14408_at (AC002291.14_AT)	14428_s_at (AL023094.342_S_AT)
14431_at (AL035394.279_AT)	14448_at (AC002387.243_AT)
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14584_at (AC007658.25_AT)	14591_at (AL035440.107_AT)
14595_at (AL022580.163_AT)	14605_at (AC006193.6_AT)
14608_at (AC007357.49_AT)	14609_at (AC002340.147_AT)
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14636_s_at (PR5_S_AT)	14638_s_at (PRXCB_S_AT)
14640_s_at (PUTATIVEMLOHI_S_AT)	14643_s_at (RAR047_S_AT)
14660_s_at (THIOREDOXL_S_AT)	14663_s_at (trehalaseprecusor_RC_S_AT)
14667_s_at (TRPB_S_AT)	14672_s_at (TSA1_S_AT)
14673_s_at (TSB2_S_AT)	14675_s_at (VSP_S_AT)
14682_i_at (WT1012A_RC_I_AT)	14686_s_at (WT1073_S_AT)
14696_at (WT740_RC_AT)	14697_g_at (WT740_RC_G_AT)
14705_i_at (WT77_RC_I_AT)	14706_r_at (WT77_RC_R_AT)
14711_s_at (ZFPL_S_AT)	14735_s_at (AF008124_S_AT)
14750_s_at (AF096370.12_S_AT)	14763_at (X86958.1_AT)
14770_s_at (AC002338.167_S_AT)	14779_at (AC004680.71_AT)
14780_at (AC004683.103_AT)	14786_at (AC005397.115_AT)
14793_at (AC006202.10_AT)	14838_s_at (M96073.6_S_AT)
14882_at (AL022605.63_AT)	14884_at (AL031032.95_AT)
14895_s_at (Z97344.138_S_AT)	14900_at (AC000348.12_AT)
14923_at (AC006283.158_AT)	14924_at (AC006283.46_AT)
14928_at (AC006569.88_AT)	14931_at (AC006951.173_AT)
14959_at (AC007202.26_AT)	14964_at (AC001229.8_AT)
14965_at (AC002329.22_AT)	14972_at (AC005499.38_AT)
14978_at (AC002333.49_AT)	14998_at (U93215.42_AT)

15032_at (AC002294.8_AT)	15039_at (AF001308.67_AT)
15040_g_at (AF001308.67_G_AT)	15042_at (AL021961.3_AT)
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15073_at (AC007069.93_AT)	15085_s_at (AL031018.274_S_AT)
15088_s_at (AC002311.37_S_AT)	15091_at (AC004683.97_AT)
15098_s_at (ATU26945_S_AT)	15116_f_at (AF121356_F_AT)
15118_s_at (ATHGLUGRFS_S_AT)	15120_s_at (ATU10034_S_AT)
15123_s_at (ATU40857_S_AT)	15124_s_at (ATU59508_S_AT)
15125_f_at (D85190_F_AT)	15129_s_at (AF030386_S_AT)
15132_s_at (AF121878_S_AT)	15137_s_at (ATU57320_S_AT)
15140_s_at (ATU93845_S_AT)	15141_s_at (D85191_S_AT)
15154_s_at (ATHMTGDAS_S_AT)	15161_s_at (ATU90522_S_AT)
15162_s_at (U01880_S_AT)	15175_s_at (ATU28215_S_AT)
15188_s_at (AF081202_S_AT)	15192_s_at (ATHERD1_S_AT)
15196_s_at (ATU43412_S_AT)	15197_s_at (ATU52851_S_AT)
15199_s_at (AB005804_S_AT)	15203_s_at (AB013887_S_AT)
15211_s_at (ATH243813_S_AT)	15216_s_at (ATU75191_S_AT)
15342_at (AC006593.101_AT)	15379_at (AC002335.182_AT)
15389_at (AC004786.100_AT)	15406_at (AC006931.179_AT)
15431_at (AL030978.64_AT)	15463_at (AL031326.226_AT)
15473_at (AC006836.125_AT)	15479_at (AL049483.205_AT)
15483_s_at (AC005819.20_S_AT)	15485_at (AC006233.109_AT)
15487_at (AC007661.87_AT)	15496_at (AC006282.167_AT)
15515_r_at (AF058919.32_R_AT)	15518_at (AC005322.28_AT)
15522_i_at (AL078637.213_I_AT)	15523_s_at (AL078637.213_S_AT)
15524_at (AC005508.25_AT)	15526_at (AC004122.16_AT)
15531_i_at (AL078637.191_I_AT)	15532_r_at (AL078637.191_R_AT)
15539_at (AC005770.21_AT)	15540_at (AC006585.205_AT)
15543_at (AF096371.10_AT)	15544_at (AL021633.110_AT)
15547_at (AC005970.122_AT)	15551_at (AL035440.289_AT)
15578_s_at (AF004213_S_AT)	15580_s_at (AF057043_S_AT)
15582_s_at (ATH131392_S_AT)	15594_s_at (ATU56635_S_AT)
15606_s_at (AF061517_S_AT)	15613_s_at (ATHHOMEOA_S_AT)
15614_s_at (ATHMERI5B_S_AT)	15617_s_at (ATHSAR1_S_AT)
15622_s_at (ATU43945_S_AT)	15625_s_at (ATU74610_S_AT)
15629_s_at (AB003280_S_AT)	15631_s_at (AB005805_S_AT)

15632_s_at (AB012570_S_AT)	15641_s_at (AF117063_S_AT)
15646_s_at (ATHSAT1G_S_AT)	15665_s_at (AF022658_S_AT)
15669_s_at (AF047834_S_AT)	15670_s_at (AF061638_S_AT)
15672_s_at (AF082299_S_AT)	15674_s_at (AF091844_S_AT)
15680_s_at (ATHATPK19B_S_AT)	15775_at (AL079344.196_AT)
15778_at (X98676.2_AT)	15779_g_at (X98676.2_G_AT)
15792_at (AC002341.106_AT)	15798_at (AC002521.173_AT)
15815_s_at (Z97342.366_S_AT)	15832_at (AC004561.255_AT)
15839_at (AC005662.203_AT)	15859_at (AC006587.164_AT)
15866_s_at (AC007133.59_S_AT)	15874_at (AL022223.106_AT)
15886_at (AL078637.204_AT)	15900_at (AC005311.74_AT)
15919_at (AC007060.42_AT)	15921_s_at (AC007067.1_S_AT)
15924_at (AC007138.61_AT)	15943_at (AC007202.16_AT)
15970_s_at (X71794.2_S_AT)	15978_at (X68592.6_AT)
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16003_s_at (AL021749.64_S_AT)	16021_s_at (AL022224.182_S_AT)
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16048_at (X78586.2_AT)	16053_i_at (Y14251.4_I_AT)
16054_s_at (Y14251.4_S_AT)	16058_s_at (ATU94495_S_AT)
16059_s_at (D88206_S_AT)	16062_s_at (AB007789_S_AT)
16063_s_at (AB008103_S_AT)	16073_f_at (AF062908_F_AT)
16077_s_at (AF085230_S_AT)	16080_f_at (AF118822_F_AT)
16083_s_at (AF153283_S_AT)	16087_s_at (ATHATPK6A_S_AT)
16090_s_at (ATHFAD8A_S_AT)	16091_s_at (ATHHSP83_S_AT)
16092_s_at (ATHKAT1_S_AT)	16103_s_at (ATU60445_S_AT)
16105_s_at (ATU68017_S_AT)	16108_s_at (D78604_S_AT)
16110_s_at (AB004822_S_AT)	16111_f_at (AB007788_F_AT)
16130_s_at (AF078683_S_AT)	16133_s_at (AF089810_S_AT)
16134_s_at (AF132016_S_AT)	16151_s_at (ATHPRKINA_S_AT)
16153_s_at (ATHRPRP1C_S_AT)	16159_s_at (ATU37697_S_AT)
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16173_s_at (D78607_S_AT)	16203_at (AC007519.53_AT)
16229_at (AL049638.148_AT)	16230_at (AL049655.78_AT)
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16236_g_at (X92657.3_G_AT)	16241_at (AL022604.84_AT)
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	16306_at (AL049751.112_AT)
16327_at (AC002334.12_AT)	16329_s_at (AF013294.17_S_AT)
16335_at (AL079347.105_AT)	16340_at (AC004255.15_AT)
16351_at (AL021684.194_AT)	16357_at (AF149413.38_AT)
16363_at (AC004255.14_AT)	16365_at (AC003974.136_AT)
16383_at (AC006300.64_AT)	16391_at (AL050351.194_AT)
16398_s_at (AL022603.3_S_AT)	16405_at (AC005850.9_AT)
16406_at (AC006921.33_AT)	16409_at (AC004393.2_AT)
16434_at (AL021711.157_AT)	16440_s_at (AF002109.137_S_AT)
16442_s_at (AJ002551.2_S_AT)	16457_s_at (AC005397.17_S_AT)
16461_i_at (AC004683.79_I_AT)	16462_s_at (AC004683.79_S_AT)
16465_at (Y08892.1_AT)	16468_at (AF049870.5_AT)
16470_s_at (AF068299.4_S_AT)	16483_at (X68053_AT)
16496_s_at (AF030386.1_S_AT)	16510_at (AL034567.198_AT)
16522_at (X77500.2_AT)	16524_at (AC006577.38_AT)
16526_at (Z49227.1_AT)	16536_s_at (AB008107_S_AT)
16537_s_at (AB008111_S_AT)	16538_s_at (AB010259_S_AT)
16539_s_at (AB013301_S_AT)	16541_s_at (AB023423_S_AT)
16545_s_at (AF037229_S_AT)	16548_s_at (AF054617_S_AT)
16553_f_at (AF078821_F_AT)	16568_s_at (ATHATCDPK_S_AT)
16570_s_at (ATHCDPKA_S_AT)	16578_s_at (ATHRPRP1B_S_AT)
16589_s_at (ATU26937_S_AT)	16594_s_at (ATU39783_S_AT)
16603_s_at (ATU81293_S_AT)	16609_s_at (AB008104_S_AT)
16610_s_at (AB008490_S_AT)	16611_s_at (AB008782_S_AT)
16613_s_at (AF012657_S_AT)	16617_s_at (AF029980_S_AT)
16620_s_at (AF051338_S_AT)	16635_s_at (AF126057_S_AT)
16638_s_at (AF139098_S_AT)	16646_s_at (ATHDHS1_S_AT)
16649_s_at (ATHORF_S_AT)	16701_at (AC005312.61_AT)
16712_at (AC006068.67_AT)	16721_at (AC006533.58_AT)
16747_at (AL021713.3_AT)	16753_at (AL031032.110_AT)
16781_at (AC002392.100_AT)	16810_at (AC002339.46_AT)
16817_s_at (AL096882.91_S_AT)	16859_at (AL035523.135_AT)
16864_i_at (AF037367.4_I_AT)	16865_s_at (AF037367.4_S_AT)
16868_at (AL035679.123_AT)	16888_s_at (AC004684.174_S_AT)
16891_s_at (AF080120.33_S_AT)	16892_at (U37336.3_AT)
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16902_at (AC007119.67_AT)	16903_g_at (AC007119.67_G_AT)
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16916_s_at (X77199.8_S_AT)	16927_s_at (AF035384.2_S_AT)
16939_at (AC002334.110_AT)	16940_g_at (AC002334.110_G_AT)
16943_s_at (Z97339.466_S_AT)	16951_i_at (AC005662.30_I_AT)
16952_s_at (AC005662.30_S_AT)	16955_at (AL031326.215_AT)
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16972_at (AC004261.89_AT)	16978_g_at (AF076641.2_G_AT)
16981_s_at (U35829.2_S_AT)	16989_at (AL030978.46_AT)
16990_at (AC004684.91_AT)	16995_at (AC002391.188_AT)
17007_at (AC005896.26_AT)	17008_at (AC006585.212_AT)
17009_at (AL021633.163_AT)	17018_s_at (ATU18929_S_AT)
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17041_s_at (D89631_S_AT)	17051_s_at (AF098947_S_AT)
17066_s_at (ATHLIPOXY_S_AT)	17073_s_at (ATTS4391_S_AT)
17075_s_at (ATU09961_S_AT)	17083_s_at (ATU18770_S_AT)
17097_s_at (ATU66345_S_AT)	17104_s_at (D88541_S_AT)
17105_s_at (AF055357_S_AT)	17111_s_at (ATHACSC_S_AT)
17119_s_at (AF132212_S_AT)	17128_s_at (ATHRPRP1A_S_AT)
17134_at (AC000106.53_AT)	17180_at (AF007270.30_AT)
17187_at (AF128396.2_AT)	17191_i_at (AL021961.178_I_AT)
17300_at (X66017.2_AT)	17303_s_at (AC004683.25_S_AT)
17305_at (U25649.3_AT)	17323_at (U95973.69_AT)
17338_at (AC002535.97_AT)	17341_at (AL021713.89_AT)
17352_at (AC007127.33_AT)	17356_s_at (Z97338.190_S_AT)
17362_s_at (Z97338.181_S_AT)	17371_at (AF076243.44_AT)
17376_at (AL021890.218_AT)	17379_at (AF085279.9_AT)
17380_at (AL021961.39_AT)	17381_at (Z99708.402_AT)
17398_at (AC002535.143_AT)	17413_s_at (AJ006961.4_S_AT)
17451_at (AC002343.47_AT)	17452_g_at (AC002343.47_G_AT)
17458_at (AC006260.91_AT)	17464_at (AC000132.72_AT)
17477_s_at (X63443.2_S_AT)	17482_s_at (Z97343.441_S_AT)
17484_at (X79052.2_AT)	17485_s_at (Z97340.345_S_AT)
17487_s_at (U18993.2_S_AT)	17490_s_at (M90416.2_S_AT)
17494_s_at (ATU30478_S_AT)	17500_s_at (ATHCALLGA_S_AT)
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17579_s_at (AF093753_S_AT)	17585_s_at (AF134487_S_AT)
17589_at (AF156783_AT)	17595_s_at (AF166352_S_AT)
17636_at (AF077409.7_AT)	17648_at (AL021684.43_AT)
17653_at (AL035679.144_AT)	17702_at (AC005700.212_AT)
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17744_s_at (AC004684.168_S_AT)	17752_at (AC003974.37_AT)
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17781_at (AL049746.177_AT)	17823_s_at (AC006555.10_S_AT)
17840_s_at (AC002333.223_S_AT)	17854_at (Z99707.366_AT)
17860_at (AL078467.4_AT)	17876_at (AJ007587.2_AT)
17877_g_at (AJ007587.2_G_AT)	17881_at (AC002391.54_AT)
17882_at (AL035523.49_AT)	17886_at (AC004484.151_AT)
17893_at (AC004401.135_AT)	17894_at (AC005724.44_AT)
17899_at (Z97339.197_AT)	17900_s_at (AC000106.13_S_AT)
17907_s_at (AC004684.165_S_AT)	17916_at (U22428.2_AT)
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18010_s_at (AJ001264_S_AT)	18012_s_at (AJ002295_S_AT)
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18109_s_at (AC002391.206_S_AT)	18121_s_at (AC002337.21_S_AT)
18122_at (AC002338.110_AT)	18140_at (Z97341.319_AT)
18148_at (AC004669.25_AT)	18167_s_at (AL021711.23_S_AT)
18176_at (AL035540.31_AT)	18194_i_at (AL096859.227_I_AT)
18213_at (AL022140.126_AT)	18215_at (Z97335.114_AT)
18216_at (X95573.2_AT)	18217_g_at (X95573.2_G_AT)
18224_s_at (AL021890.57_S_AT)	18226_s_at (AC002343.142_S_AT)
18228_at (X91259.1_AT)	18234_at (AC000348.3_AT)
18236_s_at (AC004683.69_S_AT)	18241_at (AC006580.71_AT)
18242_g_at (AC006580.71_G_AT)	18255_at (AC005770.25_AT)
18258_s_at (AC006439.222_S_AT)	18263_at (AC005724.36_AT)

19266 at (AC004694 22 AT)	19267 at (AC006222 22 AT)
18266_at (AC004684.33_AT) 18268 s at (AC006418.38 S AT)	18267_at (AC006223.23_AT) 18280_at (AC007369.2_AT)
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18284_at (AL021961.67_AT)	18287_at (AC007661.142_AT)
18299_s_at (M23872.2_S_AT)	18301_s_at (AL022223.48_S_AT)
18314_i_at (AL078579.83_I_AT)	18348_at (AL022603.104_AT)
18456_s_at (AC004697.159_S_AT)	18471_at (AC006533.103_AT)
18508_s_at (AC006532.89_S_AT)	18515_at (AC007063.215_AT)
18544_at (AC007060.14_AT)	18582_s_at (AC003671.36_S_AT)
18587_s_at (AC007166.53_S_AT)	18590_at (AJ222713.4_AT)
18591_at (X74756.2_AT)	18596_at (AC005698.13_AT)
18597_at (AL080282.74_AT)	18600_at (L76926.1_AT)
18601_s_at (AC002387.279_S_AT)	18604_at (AF069298.31_AT)
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18631_at (AC002510.112_AT)	18634_s_at (Z97343.468_S_AT)
18635_at (AC004005.44_AT)	18636_at (AC006577.22_AT)
18650_s_at (AF013294.25_S_AT)	18662_s_at (AC002343.20_S_AT)
18667_at (AJ249442_AT)	18668_at (AJ249794_AT)
18672_s_at (D13983_S_AT)	18681_at (L23573_AT)
18683_s_at (L27158_S_AT)	18686_s_at (U18126_S_AT)
18694_s_at (U89272_S_AT)	18698_s_at (X17528_S_AT)
18716_at (X91916_AT)	18720_s_at (X92419_S_AT)
18735_s_at (Z29490_S_AT)	18753_s_at (AF118222.28_S_AT)
18782_at (AC003040.90_AT)	18803_at (AC005315.94_AT)
18844_at (AC005315.131_AT)	18866_at (AC005917.178_AT)
18885_at (AC006921.147_AT)	18888_at (AC007591.68_AT)
18896_at (AC002329.51_AT)	18899_s_at (X13434.1_S_AT)
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18916_s_at (X92393.1_S_AT)	18928_at (AC002333.181_AT)
18930_at (AC005990.57_AT)	18933 at (AC007020.48 AT)
18936 at (AJ003119.4 AT)	18949 at (Z54136.1 AT)
18953 at (AF077955.1 AT)	18963 at (AC004561.99 AT)
18966 at (AC004561.106 AT)	18976 at (AC000106.31 AT)
18980 at (U78721.20 AT)	18984 at (AC003096.100 AT)
19017 at (AL035709.69 AT)	19019 i at (X82623.2 I AT)
19044 at (AC004392.38 AT)	19060 at (AC003671.34 AT)
19092 at (AL078606.188 AT)	19110 s at (X86947.2 S AT)
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19161_at (AL078579.9_AT)	19171_at (AC002335.160_AT)
19178_at (Y18227.2_AT)	19181_s_at (AF053065.2_S_AT)
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19284_at (AC003028.196_AT)	19288_at (AC005824.130 AT)
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19368_at (AC000348.22_AT)	19376_at (AF024504.11 AT)
19383_at (AC006200.203_AT)	19386_at (AC006592.51_AT)
19388_at (AC000104.61_AT)	19395_at (AF007270.32 AT)
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19424_at (AC002396.44_AT)	19432_s_at (AL035680.11_S_AT)
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19465_at (AL021768.96_AT)	19494_at (AC007296.26_AT)
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19614_at (AC003970.32_AT)	19623_at (AF000657.40_AT)
19624_at (AL049481.196_AT)	19625_s_at (AC002311.26_S_AT)
19635_at (AL049746.38_AT)	19639_at (AL080252.22_AT)
19640_at (AC004561.78_AT)	19641_at (AC004561.66_AT)
19645_at (AC004561.70_AT)	19646_s_at (AC005819.55_S_AT)
19655_at (Y14199.1_AT)	19660_at (AC002336.29_AT)
19667_at (AL021710.5_AT)	19672_at (AC005687.19_AT)
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19707_s_at (Z95768.3_S_AT)	19741_at (AL049171.72_AT)
19755_at (AC006593.64_AT)	19762_at (AL035527.204_AT)
19818_i_at (AL021749.33_I_AT)	19819_s_at (AL021749.33_S_AT)
19844_at (AJ007588.2_AT)	19845_g_at (AJ007588.2_G_AT)
19848_s_at (AC004261.94_S_AT)	19851_at (U23794.3_AT)
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19946_at (AC004482.14_AT)	19956_at (AC006282.11_AT)
19960_at (AL035527.360_AT)	19970_s_at (AC003674.10_S_AT)
19982_at (AC002986.28_AT)	19991_at (AC007017.124_AT)
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20030_at (AL078637.51_AT)	20051_at (AC000106.38_AT)
20053_at (AC002292.27_AT)	20061_at (AC005508.23_AT)
20096_at (AC004238.31_AT)	20098_at (AC004697.123_AT)
20133_i_at (AC007178.71_I_AT)	20134_s_at (AC007178.71_S_AT)
20142_at (AL035521.155_AT)	20144_at (AL079350.68_AT)
20165_at (AC002311.16_AT)	20179_at (AL035538.229_AT)
20189_at (AC005489.2_AT)	20194_at (AC007584.48_AT)
20199_at (AL050300.89_AT)	20200_at (AL050400.67_AT)
20215_s_at (AF117125.2_S_AT)	20223_at (AL022347.145_AT)
20238_at (X74514.2_AT)	20239_g_at (X74514.2_G_AT)
20245_s_at (AC005309.97_S_AT)	20246_s_at (AF084037.3_S_AT)
20247_at (AC004392.4_AT)	20258_at (AF130252.1_AT)
20262_at (AC002294.26_AT)	20263_at (AB004798.1_AT)
20269_at (AC002387.237_AT)	20271_at (Z99707.27_AT)
20285_s_at (AC003674.18_S_AT)	20287_at (Y14590.5_AT)
20288_g_at (Y14590.5_G_AT)	20291_s_at (M92353.4_S_AT)
20297_at (AC007153.27_AT)	20323_at (AC004561.62_AT)
20335_s_at (Y14208.2_S_AT)	20345_at (AF104919.16_AT)
20346_at (AL031135.156_AT)	20348_at (AC005967.35_AT)
20356_at (AC004561.74_AT)	20365_s_at (AC005850.19_S_AT)
20370_at (AC004561.263_AT)	20372_at (AL021713.24_AT)
20382_s_at (AC002338.35_S_AT)	20409_g_at (AC004077.132_G_AT)
20420_at (AL024486.131_AT)	20421_at (U81294.2_AT)
20422_g_at (U81294.2_G_AT)	20432_at (U43486.2_AT)
20433_at (AC006232.147_AT)	20442_i_at (AC006341.42_I_AT)
20443_s_at (AC006341.42_S_AT)	20450_at (AJ005930.2_AT)
20461_at (AL049480.157_AT)	20462_at (U82399.2_AT)
20477_at (AC004238.154_AT)	20479_i_at (AF069495.2_I_AT)

20480_s_at (AF069495.2_S_AT)
20491_at (AC004561.146_AT)
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20517_at (Y17722.7_AT)
20529_at (Z97341.125_AT)
20572_s_at (AC005560.229_S_AT)
20584_at (AC004450.75_AT)
20587_s_at (AC005824.195_S_AT)
20590_at (AL035540.159_AT)
20619_at (AC005896.161_AT)
20646_at (AC002291.20_AT)
20658_s_at (AL050400.70_S_AT)
20669_s_at (AC002388.6_S_AT)
20678_at (AC007296.30_AT)
20686_at (Y14424.2_AT)
20715 at (AF079183.1 AT)

20485_at (AC007660.131_AT)
20507_at (AL021635.67_AT)
20516_at (AL035523.64_AT)
20524_at (AC005698.12_AT)
20551_at (AC006081.211_AT)
20577_at (AL078464.72_AT)
20586_i_at (AC005824.195_I_AT)
20589_at (AF081066.3_AT)
20591_at (AL080252.115_AT)
20620_g_at (AC005896.161_G_AT)
20656_at (AL035396.46_AT)
20660_s_at (X97488.2_S_AT)
20675_at (AC006234.204_AT)
20685_at (AL049751.46_AT)
20689_s_at (AC002335.19_S_AT)

5

<u>Table 20a:</u> cDNA-AFLP gene fragments with similarity to other known proteins

cDNA***	Known protein	Organism	Related accession number**	Blast score*
DESCA1	no significant similarity	-	-	-
DESCA2	ser/thr kinase	bean	AF078082	2e-12
DESCA3	endo-1,4-betaglucanase	rape	AJ242807	4e-19
DESCA4	pdr 5-abc transporter	duckweed	Z70524	1e-27
DESCA5	transcriptional regulator	yeast	NP 014933	9e-1
DESCA6	kinase	Arabidopsis	T00502	7e-1
DESCA7	salicylate-induced glucosyltransferase IS5a	tobacco	T03747	2e-21
DESCA8	nbs-LRR	rice	AAF82158	5e-2
DESCA9	cytochrome p450 monooxygenase	tobacco	X96784	7e-31
DESCA10	MRP-like ABC transporter	Arabidopsis	U96399	8e-7
DESCA11	phosphoribosylanthranilate transferase	Arabidopsis	AAF18518	8e-17
DESCA12	hypersensitivity-related 201	tobacco	X95343	3e-23
DESCA13	integral membrane glycoprotein	puffer fish	AF013613	9e-1
7a tgaa	no significant similarity	-	-	-
10d tcg	hypothetical protein F3F9.18	Arabidopsis	AC013430	7e-15
11a tgca	no significant similarity	-	-	-
c.r. actin	actin	C. rubrum	X92353	7e-45

^{*} NCBI BLASTX translated search (Altschul et al., 1997)

^{**} Accession numbers are listed in SEQ ID Nos 1967-1980

^{*** (}DESCA sequences are listed in SEQ ID Nos 1954-1966)

Table 20b:

Relative gene expression fold changes of cDNA-AFLP gene fragments with similarity to other known proteins at different time points during viral infections as determined by quantitative RT-PCR

Gene expression fold changes

-		C. ai	maranticolor		C. quinoa
cDNA		TMV^{1}		TRV^2	TMV^3
	4dai	7dai	11dai	4dai	4dai
DESCA1	200	180	6.1	278	not detectable
DESCA2	36	25	27	10	700
DESCA3	23	15	2.7	19	46
DESCA4	21	9.2	4.5	6.8	52
DESCA5	19	8.0	9.1	15	1100
DESCA6	8.4	9.6	12	2.1	not detectable
DESCA7	8.9	2.8	5.6	53	150
DESCA8	5.9	3.2	2.0	5.8	120
DESCA9	5.1	5.9	4.2	3.1	not detectable
DESCA10	5.6	1.9	0.95	4.1	not detectable
DESCA11	5.5	3.6	3.0	3.9	230
DESCA12	5.0	2.4	1.7	5.6	7.9
DESCA13	2.9	1.8	1.9	3.3	34
7a tgaa	1.5	1.4	1.7	not tested	not tested
10d tcg	2.2	0.75	0.25	not tested	not tested
lla tgca	1.6	0.54	0.18	not tested	not tested
c.r. actin	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

¹ Values are the fold increases in gene expression of TMV-MGfus infected compared to mock-inoculated plants.

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5

<u>Table 22</u>:
Correlation of Seq ID NOs to Reference Numbers

SEQ ID	ProbeSet	Reference Number
NO:		

² Values are the fold increases in gene expression of TRV infected compared to mock-inoculated plants.

^{10 &}lt;sup>3</sup> Values are the fold increases in gene expression of TMV infected compared to mock-inoculated plants.

_		
1	11991_g_at	AC002387.210_G_AT
2	11997_at	AC005967.4_AT
3	12002 at	AF069442.47 AT
4	12004 at	AL022023.132 AT
5	· 12007 at	Z99708.249 $\bar{A}T$
6	12037 at	AC004005.174 AT
7	12037_at	AF001308.46 AT
8	12046_at	AL021889.94 AT
		
9	12062_at	AC006069.147_AT
10	12068_at	AF118223.24_AT
11	12072_at	AL035396.4_AT
12	12079_s_at	A71597.1_S_AT
13	12081_at	AC001645.140_AT
14	12086_s_at	AC002409.88_S AT
15	12091 at	AC004450.116 AT
16	12092 at	AC004793.13 AT
17	12094 at	AC006223.143 AT
18	12115 at	AL033545.26 AT
19	12113_dt	Z97337.149 S AT
20	12124_s_at	Z97341.99 AT
21		-
	12128_at	AC004261.157_AT
22	12136_at	AC007591.60_AT
23	12150_at	AC004005.151_AT
24	12160_at	AC006284.117_AT
25	12187_at	AC005489.31_AT
26	12191_at	AC006068.35_AT
27	12193_at	AC006072.132_AT
28	12198 at	AC006954.90 AT
29	12203 at	AL021710.268 AT
30	12212 at	AL049711.168 AT
31	12216 at	AC007119.56 AT
32	12217 at	AJ223804.1 AT
33	12217_at	AJ242588.2_AT
34	12218_at 12223 s at	AC007168.178_S_AT
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	12227_at	AC007576.18_AT
36	12233_at	AJ001807.1_AT
37	12278_at	AJ011674.2_AT
38	12290_at	Y09418.2_AT
39	12307_at	AC002392.162_AT
40	12314_at	AC001229.28_AT
41	12317_at	AC004138.27_AT
42	12323_at	AC002333.18_AT
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44	12335 at	AC004411.73 AT
45	12341 s at	AL021637.176 S AT
46	12347 at	AC007258.28 AT
10	12371_00	AC007230.20_AT

47	12349 s at	X84728.6 S AT
48	12356 at	X99952.1 AT
49	12369 at	AC002535.59 AT
50	12400 at	X98453.1 AT
51	12421 at	AJ002414.1 AT
52	12438 at	AL021710.83 AT
53	12448 at	AC002337.58 AT
54	12449 s at	AC002343.179 S AT
55	12454 at	AC002343.179_S_AT
56	12450 s at	AC006920.129 S AT
57	12400_s_at	Y11794.1 AT
58	12473_at 12487 at	
59	—	AC004411.126_AT
	12493_g_at	Y09095.1_G_AT
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63	12525_at	AC006587.85_AT
64	12530_at	Z99707.184_AT
65	12535_at	AL035538.156_AT
66	12538_at	AF033205.2_AT
67	12559_at	AC005727.83_AT
68	12560_at	AC005825.57_AT
69	12561_at	AL021687.107_AT
70	12571_s_at	AF149413.18_S_AT
71	12574_at	X82624.2_AT
72	12584_at	AC004521.233_AT
73	12609_at	X92975.2 AT
74	12626_at	AC006234.95 AT
75	12627 at	AC006533.99 AT
76	12642 at	AC006920.138 AT
77	12645 at	AL021712.56 AT
78	12656 at	AC006569.43 AT
79	12698 ⁻ at	AC000106.42 AT
80	$12711 \overline{f}$ at	$Z95773 F \overline{A}T$
81	12712 f at	Z95774 F AT
82	12727 f at	Z95799 F AT
83	12736 f at	Z97048 F AT
84	12737 f at	Z97049 F AT
85	12744 at	AC001645.15 AT
86	12759 at	AC005278.32 AT
87	12755_at	AC005278.32 G AT
88	12760_g_at 12764 f at	AC003278.32_G_AT AC004138.69 F AT
89	12704_1_at 12772 at	
90	12772_at 12776 at	AC005278.34_AT
	_	AL021811.156_AT
91	12790_s_at	AL021635.58_S_AT
92	12797_s_at	AC007138.25_S_AT

93	12801 at	AC005223.34 AT
94	12802 at	AL022373.153 AT
95	-	U33014.2 5 F AT
96	12832 f at	U33014.2 M F AT
97		ACCSYN1 S AT
98		ACS1 S AT
99	12855 f at	ADH F AT
100	12835_1_at 12879 s at	ADILITATI AIGI S AT
100		AIG1_S_AT AIG2 S AT
	12880_s_at	
102		APX_S_AT
103		ASA1_S_AT
104	-	ATACS6_AT
105		ATACS6_G_AT
106		ATERF1_S_AT
107		ATERF2_S_AT
108	- -	ATERF3_S_AT
109	12908_s_at	ATERF5_S_AT
110	12909_s_at	ATERF6_S_AT
111	12911_s_at	ATG6PDHE5_S_AT
112	12921_s_at	ATHHMGCOAR_S_AT
113	12930 s at	ATLLS1 S AT
114	12951 at	AC005489.5 AT
115	12958 at	$AC002332.24\overline{9}$ AT
116	-	AC004697.165 AT
117	-	AL021711.118 AT
118	-	AL023094.197 \bar{S} AT
119		AC004077.149 S AT
120	— —	AB021936.1 S AT
121		AC004683.61 AT
122	-	U93215.87 AT
123	-	X98673.2 S AT
124	13025 at	AL050400.20 AT
125	13040_at	AC002392.134 AT
126	13048_s_at	AC004138.22 S AT
127	13070_s_at	AC006919.171 AT
128	13070_at	AL035523.163 AT
	-	AC003680.50 AT
129	13100_at	-
130	13110_at	AF074021.34_AT
131	13115_at	AC000375.44_AT
132	13119_at	AC007260.23_AT
133	13128_at	AL049607.47_AT
134	13134_s_at	AC002337.9_S_AT
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136	13144_at	AC007017.246_AT
137	13147_at	AL035678.99_AT
138	13152_s_at	AC005322.24_S_AT

139	13154_s_at	AC002333.210_S_AT
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141	13161_at	AF002109.89 AT
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143	13176 at	AL031394.56 AT
144	13177 at	AL049640.42 AT
145		ATTHIRED4 I AT
146	13188 r at	ATTHIRED4 R AT
147	- -	ATTHIRED4 S AT
148	— — — ·	ATTHIREDA S AT
149		BCHI S AT
150	12212	DCI O AT
151	13215 s at	CAFFEROYLCOAMETHYLTRANS_S_AT
152		CALMODULINLIKE S AT
153		CHI4_S_AT
154	13220 s at	CHS-EXONI S AT
155	13221 at	CHS-WHOLE-SEQ AT
156	-	ELI32 R AT
157		ELI32 S AT
158	13246 at	ERECTAL AT
159	_	FPS1 F AT
160		GAMMAGLUTAMYLTRANSPEPTI I AT
161	13256 s at	
162	13259 s at	
163		GLUTATHIONEREDUCTASEI S AT
164		GST1 RC S AT
165	13266 s at	GST4_S_AT
166	13270 at	HSF21 AT
167	-	HSF21 G AT
168	13273 s at	HSF4 S AT
169	13275_s_at	HSP174 F AT
170	13277 i at	HSP176A I AT
171	13279 s at	HSP176II S AT
172	13284 s at	HSP70_S_AT
173	13285 s at	HSP83 S AT
174	13312 at	AC006223.75 AT
175	13367 at	AC004680.97 AT
176	13370 at	AC005322.4 AT
177	13370_at	AC005322.4_AT AC006580.8 AT
178	13395 at	AC000380.8_A1 AL035528.202 AT
179	13435 at	AF003102.3 AT
180	13433_at	AF003102.3_A1 AF096371.8 AT
181	13457_at	AF096371.8_AT AL049657.33 AT
182	13450_at	-
183	13439_at 13467 at	AF013294.21_AT
184		AL096860.198_AT
104	13480_at	AC005223.15_AT

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187	13536 at	AL021636.47 AT
188	13538 at	AL080254.75 AT
189	-	AC004450.15 S AT
190		AC005312.113 AT
191	-	AL035601.21 AT
192	13584 at	AC007127.23 AT
193		AL021961.24 AT
194		AC000132.24 AT
195	_	AC000192.24_AT AC000104.20 AT
196	-	AL078470.75 AT
190	_	AC006592.64 AT
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	-	AL035394.196_AT
199		AL049482.9_AT
200	***	AC000098.8_AT
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204		AL022347.46_AT
205	13666_s_at	INDOLE3GPS_S_AT
206	13680_s_at	LOX1_S_AT
207		MLOLIKE2_S_AT
208	13688_s_at	MONOPTEROS_S_AT
209	13697_at	NI16_AT
210	13705_s_at	AC003671X_S_AT
211	13706_s_at	AC005724X_S_AT
212	13708_s_at	AC007259X_S_AT
213	13714_at	NOVARTIS101_RC_AT
214	13716_at	NOVARTIS103_RC_AT
215	13718_at	NOVARTIS105_RC_AT
216	13722 at	NOVARTIS108 AT
217	13728 at	NOVARTIS111 AT
218	13746 at	NOVARTIS121 RC AT
219	13751 at	NOVARTIS127 AT
220	13755 at	NOVARTIS15_AT
221	13763_at	NOVARTIS21 AT
222	13764 at	NOVARTIS22 AT
223	13789 at	AJ132436.2 AT
224	13803 at	Z97341.376 AT
225	13806 at	AC002354.15 AT
226	13812 s at	AC005275.104 S AT
227	13818 s at	AC005275.104_S_AT AC006218.175 S AT
228	13825 s at	AF104919.22 S AT
229		AF104919.22_S_AT AL080237.29 AT
	13842 at	-
230	13042_at	AC002396.12_AT

231	13848_at	AC003981.31_AT
232	13880_s_at	AL049480.183_S_AT
233	13895_at	AC004218.63_AT
234	13896 at	AC004473.8 AT
235	$\frac{13908 \text{ s}}{\text{s}}$ at	A71590.1 S AT
236	13918 at	AC005388.29 AT
237	13920 at	AC005990.53 AT
238	13944 at	U89959.24 AT
239	13949 s at	Z97343.352 S AT
240	13963 at	AL021711.26 AT
241	13964 at	AL021889.3 AT
242	13966 at	AL022023.172 AT
243	13999 at	AF071527.56 AT
244	14015 s at	A71588.1 S AT
245	14015_s_at	A71586.1_5_A1 A71596.1 S AT
243	14016_s_at	AC007293.3 S AT
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250	14036_at	AL049655.54_AT
251	14041_at	AC003970.28_AT
252	14052_at	AC004122.24_AT
253	14068_s_at	AC006922.197_S_AT
254	14070_at	AL049658.217_AT
255	14083_at	AC005662.56_AT
256	14089_at	AC006223.65_AT
257	14100_at	AF002109.108_AT
258	14110_i_at	AL035528.279_I_AT
259	14116_at	AF077407.30_AT
260	14122_at	AF058826.23_AT
261	14139_at	NOVARTIS30_AT
262	14141_at	NOVARTIS31_AT
263	14145_at	NOVARTIS35_AT
264	14148_at	NOVARTIS38_AT
265	14162_at	NOVARTIS46_AT
266	14170_at	NOVARTIS51 AT
267	14197_at	NOVARTIS71 AT
268	14214 at	NOVARTIS83 AT
269	14217 at	NOVARTIS85 RC AT
270	14223 at	NOVARTIS9 AT
271	14235 at	NOVARTIS9 ⁷ AT
272	$\frac{14240}{s}$ at	NR1 S AT
273	14242 s at	NRA_S_AT
274	14248 at	PAD3 AT
275	14249 i at	PAD4 I AT
276	14250 r at	PAD4 R AT
	· ·-~ ~_•	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

277	14254 s at	PAL1-MRNA S AT
278		PAL1-INTRON F AT
279	- -	PAL2-MRNA S AT
280	- -	AC005956.54 AT
281	14381 at	AC002521.68 AT
282		AC005309.177 AT
283	_	AC002291.14 AT
284	-	AL023094.342 S AT
285	— —	AL035394.279 AT
286		AC002387.243 AT
287	—	AC002986.49 AT
288	14459 at	AC006200.69 AT
	14460 at	AC006201.21 AT
	14461 at	AC006202.73 AT
291	_	AC007576.62 AT
292		AL021811.121 AT
293	_	Z97341.343 AT
294	_	AC004261.51 AT
295	14530 at	AL021889.231 AT
296	-	AF069298.35 AT
	14584 at	AC007658.25 AT
298		AL035440.107 AT
299		AL022580.163 AT
300	14605 at	AC006193.6 AT
301	14608 ⁻ at	AC007357.49 AT
302	14609 at	AC002340.147 AT
303	14613 at	AC004669.20 AT
304	14614_at	AC004165.66 AT
305	$14620 \frac{-}{s}$ at	PAT1 S AT
306	14635_s_at	PR.1_S_AT
307	14636_s_at	PR5_S_AT
308	14638_s_at	PRXCB_S_AT
309	14640_s_at	PUTATIVEMLOHI_S_AT
310	14643_s_at	RAR047_S_AT
311	14660_s_at	THIOREDOXL_S_AT
312	14663_s_at	TREHALASEPRECUSOR_RC_S_AT
313	14667_s_at	TRPB_S_AT
314	14672_s_at	TSA1_S_AT
315	14673_s_at	TSB2_S_AT
316	14675_s_at	VSP_S_AT
317	14682_i_at	WT1012A_RC_I_AT
318	14686_s_at	WT1073_S_AT
319	14696_at	WT740_RC_AT
320	14697_g_at	WT740_RC_G_AT
321	14705_i_at	WT77_RC_I_AT
322	14706_r_at	WT77_RC_R_AT

323	14711 s at	ZFPL S AT
324	14735 s at	AF008124 S AT
325	14750 s at	AF096370.12 S AT
326	14763 at	X86958.1 AT
327	$\frac{-14770 \text{ s}}{\text{s}}$ at	AC002338.167 S AT
328	14779 at	AC004680.71_AT
329	14780 at	AC004683.103 AT
330	14786 at	AC005397.115 AT
331	14793 at	AC006202.10 AT
332	14838 s at	M96073.6 S AT
333	14882 at	AL022605.63 AT
334	14884 at	AL031032.95 AT
335	14895 s at	Z97344.138 S AT
336	14900 at	AC000348.12 AT
337	14923 at	AC000348.12_A1 AC006283.158 AT
338	14923_at	-
339	_	AC006283.46_AT
	14928_at	AC006569.88_AT
340	14931_at	AC006951.173_AT
341	14959_at	AC007202.26_AT
342	14964_at	AC001229.8_AT
343	14965_at	AC002329.22_AT
344	14972_at	AC005499.38_AT
345	14978_at	AC002333.49_AT
346	14998_at	U93215.42_AT
347	15032_at	AC002294.8_AT
348	15039_at	AF001308.67_AT
349	15040_g_at	AF001308.67_G_AT
350	15042_at	AL021961.3_AT
351	15052_at	AC002332.103_AT
352	15067_at	AC004683.36_AT
353	15073_at	AC007069.93_AT
354	15085_s_at	AL031018.274_S_AT
355	15088_s_at	AC002311.37_S_AT
356	15091_at	AC004683.97_AT
357	15098_s_at	ATU26945_S_AT
358	15116_f_at	AF121356_F_AT
359	15118_s_at	ATHGLUGRFS_S_AT
360	15120_s_at	ATU10034_S_AT
361	15123_s_at	ATU40857_S_AT
. 362	15124_s_at	ATU59508 S AT
363	15125_f_at	D85190 \vec{F} \vec{A} T
364	15129 s at	$AF03038\overline{6}$ \overline{S} AT
365	15132 s at	AF121878 S AT
366	15137 s at	ATU57320 S AT
367	15140 s at	ATU93845 S AT
368	15141 s at	D85191 S AT
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369	15154_s_at	ATHMTGDAS S AT
370	15161 s at	ATU90522 S AT
371	15162 s at	U01880 S AT
372	15175 s at	ATU28215 S AT
373	15188 s at	AF081202 S AT
374	15192 s at	ATHERDI S AT
375	15196 s at	ATU43412 S AT
376	15190_s_at	ATU52851 S AT
377	15197_s_at	AB005804 S AT
378	-	-
	15203_s_at	AB013887_S_AT
379	15211_s_at	ATH243813_S_AT
380	15216_s_at	ATU75191_S_AT
381	15342_at	AC006593.101_AT
382		AC002335.182_AT
383	-	AC004786.100_AT
384	15406_at	AC006931.179_AT
385	15431_at	AL030978.64_AT
386	15463_at	AL031326.226 AT
387	15473 at	AC006836.125 AT
388	15479 at	AL049483.205 AT
389	15483 s at	AC005819.20 S AT
390	15485 at	AC006233.109 AT
391	15487 ⁻ at	AC007661.87 AT
392		AC006282.167 AT
393	-	AF058919.32 R AT
394		AC005322.28 AT
395		AL078637.213 I AT
396		AL078637.213 S AT
397		AC005508.25 AT
398	_	AC004122.16 AT
399	_	AL078637.191 I AT
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401	15539_at	AC005770.21_AT
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403	-	AF096371.10 AT
404	15544 at	AL021633.110 AT
405	15547 at	AC005970.122 AT
406	15551 at	AL035440.289 AT
407	15578 s at	AF004213 S AT
408	15576_s_at	AF057043 S AT
409	15582 s at	AT037043_S_AT ATH131392 S AT
410	15594 s at	- -
411		ATU56635_S_AT
	15606_s_at	AF061517_S_AT
412	15613_s_at	ATHMEDIED S AT
413	15614_s_at	ATHMERISB_S_AT
414	15617_s_at	ATHSAR1_S_AT

415	15622 s at	ATU43945 S AT
416	15625 s at	ATU74610 S AT
417	15629 s at	AB003280 S AT
418	15631 s at	AB005805 S AT
419	15632 s at	AB012570 S AT
420	15641 s at	AF117063 S AT
421	15646 s at	ATHSATIG S AT
422	15665 s at	AF022658 S AT
423	15669 s at	AF047834 S AT
424	15670 s at	AF061638 S AT
425	15672 s at	AF082299 S AT
426	15674 s at	AF091844 S AT
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430	15779 g at	X98676.2 G AT
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439		AL078637.204 AT
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441	15919 at	AC007060.42 AT
442	$15921 \frac{-}{s}$ at	AC007067.1 S AT
443	15924 at	AC007138.61 AT
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445	15970_s_at	X71794.2_S_AT
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453	16048_at	X78586.2_AT
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459	16063_s_at	AB008103_S_AT
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463	16083 s at	AF153283 S AT
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465	16090 s at	ATHFAD8A S AT
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468	16103 s at	ATU60445 S AT
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474	16133 s at	AF089810 S AT
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477	16153 s at	ATHRPRPIC S AT
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479	16161 s at	ATU39072 S AT
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521 16522_at X77500.2_AT 522 16524_at AC006577.38_AT 523 16526_at Z49227.1_AT	
522 16524_at AC006577.38_AT 523 16526_at Z49227.1_AT	
523 16526_at Z49227.1_AT	
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526 16538 s at AB008111_S_AT AB008259 S AT	
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529 16545_s_at AF037229_S_AT	
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532 16568_s_at ATHATCDPK_S_A	
533 16570_s_at ATHCDPKA_S_AT	
534 16578_s_at ATHRPRP1B_S_A	
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556		AL035523.135 AT
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562		U37336.3 AT
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575	-	AL021961.93 AT
576	_	Y18291.5 S AT
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578	_	AF076641.2 G AT
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580		AL030978.46 AT
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598	17111_s_at	ATHACSC_S_AT

599	17119_s_at	AF132212_S_AT
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606	$\frac{17303}{s}$ at	AC004683.25 S AT
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609	17338 at	AC002535.97 AT
610	17341 at	AL021713.89 AT
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613	17362 s at	Z97338.181 S AT
614	17371 at	AF076243.44 AT
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616	17379 at	AF085279.9 AT
617	17380 at	AL021961.39 AT
618	17381 at	Z99708.402 AT
619	17398 at	AC002535.143 AT
620	17413 s at	AJ006961.4 S AT
621	17451 at	AC002343.47 AT
622	17452 g at	$AC002343.47 \ \bar{G} \ AT$
623	17458 at	AC006260.91 AT
624	17464 at	AC000132.72 AT
625	$\frac{17477}{s}$ at	X63443.2 S AT
626	17482 s at	Z97343.441 S AT
627	17484 at	X79052.2 AT
628	$17485 \frac{-}{s}$ at	Z97340.345 S AT
629	17487_s_at	U18993.2_S_AT
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633	17511_s_at	AF067605_S_AT
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653	17744 s at	AC004684.168 S AT
654	17752_at	$AC003974.37 \ \overline{AT}$
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684	18054_at	AJ238846_AT
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687	18122_at	AC002338.110_AT
688	18140_at	Z97341.319_AT
689	18148_at	AC004669.25_AT
690	18167_s_at	AL021711.23_S_AT

691	18176_at	AL035540.31 AT
692	$18194 \overline{i}$ at	AL096859.227 I AT
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694	18215 at	97335.114 AT
695	-	X95573.2 AT
696	18217 g at	X95573.2_G_AT
697	18224 s at	AL021890.57 S AT
698	18226 s at	AC002343.142 S AT
699	18220_s_at	X91259.1 AT
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	18234_at	AC000348.3_AT
701	18236_s_at	AC004683.69_S_AT
702		AC006580.71_AT
703	18242_g_at	AC006580.71_G_AT
704	18255_at	AC005770.25_AT
705	18258_s_at	AC006439.222_S_AT
706	18263_at	18263_at
707	18266_at	AC004684.33_AT
708	18267 at	AC006223.23 AT
709	18268 s at	AC006418.38 S AT
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712	18287 at	AC007661.142 AT
713	18299 s at	M23872.2 S AT
714	18301 s at	AL022223.48 S AT
715	18314 i at	AL078579.83 I AT
716	18348 at	AL022603.104 AT
717	18456 s at	AC004697.159 S AT
718	18471 at	AC006533.103 AT
719	18508 s at	AC006532.89 S AT
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721	18544 at	AC007060.14 AT
722	18582 s at	AC003671.36 S AT
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724	18590 at	— —
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	18596_at	AC005698.13_AT
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732	18625_at	AC005278.22_AT
733	18631_at	AC002510.112_AT
734	18634_s_at	Z97343.468_S_AT
735	18635_at	AC004005.44_AT
736	18636_at	AC006577.22_AT
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737	18650 s at	AF013294.25 S AT
738	18662 s at	AC002343.20 S AT
739	18667 at	AJ249442 AT
740	18668 at	AJ249742_AT AJ249794 AT
	<u>—</u>	-
741	18672_s_at	D13983_S_AT
742		L23573_AT
743	18683_s_at	L27158_S_AT
744	18686_s_at	U18126_S_AT
745	18694 s at	U89272 S AT
746	18698 s at	X17528 S AT
747	$1871\overline{6} \ at$	X9191 6 _AT
748	_	X92419 S AT
749		Z29490 S AT
750	18753 s at	AF118222.28 S AT
751	18782 at	
	-	AC003040.90_AT
752 753	_	AC005315.94_AT
753		AC005315.131_AT
754	-	AC005917.178_AT
755	—	AC006921.147_AT
756	· 	AC007591.68_AT
757	18896_at	AC002329.51_AT
758	18899_s_at	X13434.1_S_AT
759	18908_i_at	AF055848.2 I AT
760	18909 s at	AF055848.2 S AT
761	18916 s at	$X92393.1 \overline{S} \overline{A}T$
762	18928 at	AC002333.181 AT
763	_	AC005990.57 AT
764	18933 at	AC007020.48 AT
765	18936 at	AJ003119.4 AT
766	18949 at	Z54136.1 AT
767	18953 at	AF077955.1 AT
768	18963_at	AC004561.99 AT
769	18966_at	—
		AC004561.106_AT
770	18976_at	AC000106.31_AT
771	18980_at	U78721.20_AT
772	18984_at	AC003096.100_AT
773	19017_at	AL035709.69_AT
774	19019_i_at	X82623.2_I_AT
775	19044_at	AC004392.38_AT
776	19060_at	AC003671.34_AT
777	19092_at	AL078606.188 AT
778	19110_s_at	$X86947.2 S \overline{A}T$
779	19132 s at	AL022603.298 S AT
780	19137 at	X74755.2 AT
781	19140 at	AC005170.24 AT
782	19150 at	AC006577.20 AT
, 52	17130_0	11C000311.20_111

783	19161 at	AL078579.9 AT
784	19171 at	AC002335.160 AT
785	19178 at	Y18227.2 AT
786	19181 $\frac{-}{s}$ at	AF053065.2 S AT
787	19182 at	AL031804.245 AT
788		AC006069.117 AT
789		AC007019.185 AT
790	19230 at	AC003113.15 AT
791	-	AF071527.44 AT
792	_	AC000104.57 S AT
793	— —	AC000104.57_5_AT AC003028.196 AT
794	_	AC005028.190_AT
	_	
795	_	AL022604.42_AT
796	-	AL022023.142_AT
797	-	AC000348.22_AT
798	_	AF024504.11_AT
799	—	AC006200.203_AT
800	19386_at	AC006592.51_AT
801	19388_at	AC000104.61_AT
802	19395_at	AF007270.32_AT
803	19396_at	AJ001855.2_AT
804	19405_at	AJ223803.1_AT
805	19407_at	AC004697.81_AT
806	19409_at	AC007357.56_AT
807	19411 at	AC007661.104 AT
808	19421 at	X70990.4 AT
809	19424 at	AC002396.44 AT
810	$\frac{19432 \text{ s}}{\text{s}}$ at	AL035680.11 \overline{S} AT
811	19451 at	$AC004392.\overline{6}$ \overline{AT}
812	$19460 \frac{-}{s}$ at	AC000132.66 S AT
813	19462 s at	AF001168.2 S AT
814	19464 at	AC005560.51 AT
815	19465_at	AL021768.96 AT
816	19494 at	AC007296.26 AT
817	19531 at	AL021960.91 AT
818	19546 at	AC005398.172 AT
819	19555 at	AF058919.48 AT
820	19591_at	AJ010735.4 AT
821	19614 at	AC003970.32 AT
822	19623 at	AF000657.40 AT
	19623_at	-
823	_	AL049481.196_AT
824	19625_s_at	AC002311.26_S_AT
825	19635_at	AL049746.38_AT
826	19639_at	AL080252.22_AT
827	19640_at	AC004561.78_AT
828	19641_at	AC004561.66_AT

829	19645_at	AC004561.70_AT
830	19646 s at	AC005819.55 S AT
831	19655 at	Y14199.1 AT
832	19660 at	AC002336.29 AT
833		AL021710.5 AT
834	19672 at	AC005687.19 AT
835	19673_g_at	AC005687.19 G AT
836	19700 s at	AL031326.154 S AT
837	19700_s_at	AC005724.67 S AT
	— —	– –
838	19704_i_at	AJ005927.2_I_AT
839	19707_s_at	Z95768.3_S_AT
840	19741_at	AL049171.72_AT
841	19755_at	AC006593.64_AT
842	19762_at	AL035527.204_AT
843	19818_i_at	AL021749.33_I_AT
844	19819_s_at	AL021749.33_S_AT
845	19844_at	AJ007588.2_AT
846	19845_g_at	AJ007588.2_G_AT
847	19848_s_at	AC004261.94_S_AT
848	19851 at	U23794.3 AT
849	$19870 \ s$ at	AL021811.48 S AT
850	19878 at	AL080252.102 AT
851	$\frac{-19879 \text{ s}}{\text{s}}$ at	Z97338.342 S AT
852	19881 at	AC004077.49 AT
853	19892 at	AC005770.30 AT
854	19894 at	AJ001809.1 AT
855	$\frac{19895}{s}$ at	U77347.4 S AT
856	19903 at	AC007660.40 AT
857	19916 at	AC006577.34 AT
858	19944 at	AC002130.4 AT
859	19946 at	AC004482.14 AT
860	19956 at	AC006282.11 AT
861	19960 at	AL035527.360 AT
862	19970 s at	AC003674.10 S AT
863	19982 at	AC002986.28 AT
864	19991 at	AC007017.124 AT
865	20017 at	AC007017.124_A1 AC004521.66 AT
866	20017_at 20023 at	AC004521.00_AT AC006577.46 AT
	_	
867	20030_at	AL078637.51_AT
868	20051_at	AC000106.38_AT
869	20053_at	AC002292.27_AT
870	20061_at	AC005508.23_AT
871	20096_at	AC004238.31_AT
872	20098_at	AC004697.123_AT
873	20133_i_at	AC007178.71_I_AT
874	20134_s_at	AC007178.71_S_AT

875	20142_at	AL035521.155_AT
876	20144_at	AL079350.68_AT
877	20165_at	AC002311.16_AT
878	20179_at	AL035538.229_AT
879	20189 at	AC005489.2 AT
880	20194 at	AC007584.48 AT
881	20199 at	AL050300.89 AT
882	20200 at	AL050400.67 AT
883	$\frac{1}{20215}$ s at	AF117125.2 S AT
884	$2022\overline{3} \text{ at}$	AL022347.145 AT
885	20238 at	X74514.2 AT
886	$20239 \frac{1}{g}$ at	X74514.2 G AT
887	20245 s at	AC005309.97 S AT
888	20246 s at	AF084037.3 S AT
889	20247 at	AC004392.4 AT
890	20258 at	AF130252.1 AT
891	20262 at	AC002294.26 AT
892	20263 at	AB004798.1 AT
893	20269 at	AC002387.237 AT
894	20271 at	Z99707.27 AT
895	20285 s at	AC003674.18 S AT
896	20287 at	Y14590.5 AT
897	20288 g at	Y14590.5 G AT
898	20291 s at	M92353.4 S AT
899	20297 at	AC007153.27 AT
900	20323 at	AC004561.62 AT
901	$20335 \overline{s}$ at	Y14208.2 S AT
902	20345 at	AF104919.16 AT
903	20346 at	L031135.156 AT
904	20348 at	AC005967.35 AT
905	20356 at	AC004561.74 AT
906	$20365 \stackrel{-}{s} at$	$AC005850.19 \overline{S}_AT$
907	20370 at	AC004561.263 AT
908	20372 ⁻ at	AL021713.24 AT
909	$20382 \frac{-}{s}$ at	$AC002338.35 \overline{S} AT$
910	20409 g at	AC004077.132 G AT
911	20420^{-3} at	$AL024486.13\overline{1} \ AT$
912	20421 at	U81294.2 AT
913	$20422 \frac{-}{g}$ at	U81294.2 $\bar{\mathbf{G}}$ AT
914	20432 at	$U43486.\overline{2}$ $\overline{A}T$
915	20433 at	AC006232.147 AT
916	$20442 \overline{i}$ at	AC006341.42 I AT
917	20443 s at	AC006341.42 S AT
918	20450 at	AJ005930.2 AT
919	20461 at	20461 at
920	20462 at	U82399.2 AT
	- ''	

921	20477 at	AC004238.154 AT
922	$20479 \overline{i}$ at	AF069495.2 I AT
923	20480^{-2} at	AF069495.2 S AT
924	$2048\overline{5}$ at	AC007660.131 AT
925	20491 at	AC004561.146 AT
926	20507 at	AL021635.67 AT
927	20511 at	AC007290.24 AT
928	20516 at	AL035523.64 AT
929	20517 at	Y17722.7 ĀT
930	20524 at	AC005698.12 AT
931	20529 at	Z97341.125 AT
932	20551 at	AC006081.211 AT
933	$20572 \overline{s}$ at	$AC005560.229 \ \overline{S} \ AT$
934	20577 at	AL078464.72 AT
935	20584 at	AC004450.75 AT
936	$20586 \overline{i}$ at	AC005824.195 I AT
937	20587 s at	AC005824.195 S AT
938	$2058\overline{9}$ at	AF081066.3 AT
939	20590 at	$AL035540.15\overline{9} AT$
940	20591 at	AL080252.115 AT
941	20619 at	AC005896.161 AT
942	$20620 \overline{g}$ at	AC005896.161 \bar{G} AT
943	20646 at	$AC002291.20 \ AT$
944	20656 at	AL035396.46 AT
945	20658_s_at	2AL050400.70 S AT
946	20660_s_at	X97488.2 S AT
947	20669_s_at	$AC002388.\overline{6}$ \overline{S} AT
948	20675_at	AC006234.204 AT
949	20678_at	AC007296.30_AT
950	20685_at	AL049751.46_AT
951	20686_at	Y14424.2_AT
952	20689_s_at	AC002335.19_S_AT
953	20715_at	AF079183.1_AT
1001	12891_at	
1002	13217_s_at	
1003	14248_at	
1004	15116_f_at	
1005	15622_s_at	
1006	16173_s_at	
1007	17511_s_at	
1008	17548_s_at	
1009	13115_at	
1010	13645_at	•
1011	14032_at	
1012	17485_s_at	
1013	17930_s_at	

1014	19640 at
1015	20194_at
1016	20348_at
1017	13467_at
1018	17775_at
1019	19546_at
1020	20134_s_at
1021	13818 s at
1022	12892 <u>g</u> at
1023	12904_s_at
1024	13627_at
1025	16995_at
1026	17533_s_at
1027	18716_at
1028	18888 at
1029	12115_at 12574_at
1030	12574_at
1031	14015_s_at
1032	14016_s_at
1033	17744_s_at
1034	19019_i_at
1035	19762_at
1036	13100_at
1037	14609_at
1038	13015_s_at
1039	19284_at
1040	13215_s_at
1041	16649_s_at
1042	13565_at
1043	16914_s_at
1044	19991_at
1045	20356_at
1046	12989_s_at
1047	14635_s_at
1048	17128_s_at
1049	20619_at
1050	20620_g_at
1051	20421_at
1052	20422_g_at
1053	20142_at
1054	12908_s_at
1055	16536_s_at
1056	13370_at
1057	17134_at
1058	19672_at
1059	19673_g_at

1060	19150 at
1061	$1271\overline{0}$
1062	12711 f at
1063	181 <u>6</u> 6
1064	19451 at
1065	13763 at
1066	14214 at
1067	14931 at
1068	$\frac{-13818 \text{ s}}{\text{s}}$ at
1069	14635 s at
1070	17128 s at
1071	20356 at
1072	20323 at
1073	18122 at
1074	14609 at
1075	14613 at
1076	12094 at
1077	13312 at
1078	$\frac{-}{19970}$ s at
1079	12128 at
1080	18631 at
1081	14573 at
1082	17371 at
1083	20421 at
1084	$20422 \frac{1}{g}$ at
1085	17485_s_at
1086	16398_s_at
1087	16968_at
1088	13243 r at
1089	13244_s_at
1090	14882_at
1091	15120_s_at
1092	16357_at
1093	17180_at
1094	12908_s_at
1095	16536_s_at

<u>Table 23</u> Correlation of Seq ID NOs to the Rice Orthologs and their Promotors

	5	3		
	5	rice homolog: 2808	promoter: 4884	
		3066	5142	
		3820	5896	
	10	4655	6731	
		6		
(***)		rice homolog:	promoter:	
<u></u>	15	2757	4833	
Ī.		3013	5089	
Q:		3393	5469	•
≒ .		3899	5975	
	20	7		
		rice homolog:	promoter:	
		3227	5303	
Ų! Rai		3579	5655	
ili Mi	25	3851	5927	
		3890	5966	
		4516	6592	
		8		
	30			
		rice homolog:	promoter:	
		3086	5162	
		3341	5417	
		3762	5838	
	35	3767	5843	
		4285	6361	
		4487	6563	
		4488	6564	
		4489	6565	
	40	10		
		10		
		rice homolog:	promoter:	
		3629	5705	
	45	3914	5990	

	4291 4424	6367 6500	
5	11		
J	rice homolog: 3996 4555	promoter: 6072 6631	
10	14		
	rice homolog: 2809 3160	promoter: 4885 5236	
15	3201 3455 3475 3567	5277 5531 5551 5643	
20	3632 3769 3916 4298	5708 5845 5992 6374	
25	19		·
	rice homolog: 3184	promoter: 5260	
30	20		·
35	rice homolog: 2678 2926 3736 3864 4124 4414	5002 5812 5940 6200 6490	
40	22		
45	rice homolog: 2805 3997 4126 4153 4311	promoter: 4881 6073 6202 6229 6387	

4639	6715	
32		
rice homolog: 3718 4345	promoter: 5794 6421	
37		
rice homolog: 4493	promoter: 6569	
42		
rice homolog: 3479 4208 4236	promoter: 5555 6284 6312	
46		
rice homolog: 3891	promoter: 5967	
49		
rice homolog: 4645	promoter: 6721	
50		
rice homolog: 4210	promoter: 6286	
51		
rice homolog: 2864 2964 4218 4307 4458	promoter: 4940 5040 6294 6383 6534	

rice homolog:	promoter:		
3035	5111		
3157	5233		
3379	5455		
3626	5702		
3990	6066		
55			
rice homolog:	promoter:		
2687	4763		
2869	4945		
2984	5060		
3054	5130		
3180	5256		
3561	5637		
4306	6382		
4326	6402		
4460	6536		
4476			
4521	6552		
	6597		
4603	6679		
57	•		
rice homolog:	promoter:		
4005	6081		
59		•	
rice homolog:	promoter:		
2922	4998		
3833	5909		
3967	6043		
4202	6278		
4202	0278		
60			
rice homolog:	promoter:		
2706	4782		
4125	6201		
4720	6796		
65			
rice homolog:	promoter:		
nee nomolog.	promoter.		

43	rice homolog:	promoter:
45	70	
-	4543	6619
	3972	6048
40	3747	5823
40	3658	
		5734
	3546 3553	5629
		5622
33	3290	5366
35	3192	5268
	3072	5148
	2764	4840
	rice homolog:	promoter:
30	68	
	4713	6789
	4479	6555
	4350	6426
25	4280	6356
25	4267	6343
	4170	6246
	4120	6196
	3915	5991
20	3825	5901
20	3727	5803
	3581	5657
		5606 5657
	3530	
13	3445	5521
15	3387	5463
	3386	5462
	3351	5427
	3333	5409
10	3182	5258
10	2928 2940	5016
	2928	5004
	rice homolog: 2716	promoter: 4792
	mino home 1	
5	67	
	4288	6364
	4112	6188
	2815	4891
	2815	4901

	3173	5249	
	72		
5	rice homolog: 3245 4329 4412	promoter: 5321 6405 6488	
10	73		
15	rice homolog: 2862 3012 3506	promoter: 4938 5088 5582	
	75		
20	rice homolog: 2920 3417 3742 3927	promoter: 4996 5493 5818 6003	
25	4061 78	6137	
30	rice homolog: 2705 2737 2738 4654 4681	promoter: 4781 4813 4814 6730 6757	·
35	85		
40	rice homolog: 3163 3525 3965 4114	promoter: 5239 5601 6041 6190	
45	rice homolog: 3138	promoter: 5214	

37	745	5821	
38	303	5879	
42	233	6309	
	275	6351	
; 93	1		
J.	, 		
ric	ce homolog:	promoter:	
43	325	6401	
95	5		
ric	ce homolog:	promoter:	
	903	4979	•
32	230	5306	
36	676	5752	
44	180	6556	
46	531	6707	
97	7		
ric	ce homolog:	promoter:	
29	959	5035	
31	105	5181	
32	222	5298	
	338	5914	
	026	6102	
	224	6300	
	523	6599	
46	546	6722	
10	00		
	ce homolog:	promoter:	
	567	4743	
	751	4827	
	948	5024	
	167	5243	
	198	5274	
	319	5395	
	797	5873	
)48	6124	
	184	6260	
42	259	6335	
10)2		

rice homolog:	promoter:	
3563	5639	
3683	5759	
4108	6184	
4168	6244	
4232	6308	
1 232	0308	
110		
rice homolog:		
2876	4952	
3099	5175	
3367	5443	
3610	5686	
4363	6439	
4618	6694	
4656	6732	
111		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2747	4823	
2766	4842	
2955	5031	
3450	5526	
3988	6064	
112		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2779	4855	
3345	5421	
3799	5875	
3801	5877	
4216	6292	
113		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3371	5447	
3372	5448	,
3373	5449	
4022	6098	
4319	6395	•
1017	0000	

	115		
5	rice homolog: 2707 2871	promoter: 4783 4947	
J	3261 3452 4513	5337 5528 6589	
10	116		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2833	4909	
15	2939	5015	
13	3200 3571	5276 5647	
	4031	6107	
	4031	0107	
20	118		
20	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2944	5020	
	3186	5262	
	3631	5707	
25	3633	5709	
	3697	5773	
	3726	5802	
	4009	6085	
20	4597	6673	
30	119		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3169	5245	
35	3637	5713	
	3638	5714	
	3639	5715	
	3656	5732	
40	121		
	rice homolog: 4692	promoter: 6768	
45	122	•	

	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3041	5117	
	3179	5255	
	3291	5367	
5	4269	6345	
	4633	6709	
	124		
10	rice homolog:		
	3388	5464	
	3410	5486	
	3469	5545	
	4316	6392	
15	4449	6525	
	126		
	. 1 1		
20	rice homolog:	•	
20	3215	5291	
	3557	5633	
	3575	5651	
	3847	5923	
25	4044	6120	
25	4400	6476	
	4444	6520	
	4496	6572	
	4593	6669	
30	4629	6705	
30	127		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2981	5057	
35	3199	5275	
	3467	5543	
	3963	6039	
	4053	6129	
40	128		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3267	5343	
	4182	6258	
45	4530	6606	

		130		
	•	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	_	2890	4966	
	5	3293	5369	
		3312	5388	
		3326	5402	
		3812	5888	
		3889	5965	
	10	4134	6210	
		4254	6330	
		133		
-	15	rice homolog:	promoter:	
ter' ⊾f:	13	2799	4875	
		3008	5084	
<u>Č</u> i		3208	5284	
- Aug.		3706	5782	
T.	20	3765	5841	
****	20	3,03	3011	
		134		
- Ci				
T;		rice homolog:	promoter:	
N.	25	3005	5081	
T.		3145	5221	
		3146	5222	
ini:		3328	5404	
		3511	5587	
	30	4572	6648	
		4584	6660	
		135		
	35	rice homolog:	promoter:	
		2832	4908	
		3073	5149	
		3257	5333	
		3352	5428	
	40	3378	5454	
		3555	5631	
		3761	5837	
		3869	5945	
		4609	6685	
	45			
		137		

	rice homolog:	nromotor	
	2723	4799	
_	3220	5296	
5	4173	6249	
	138		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
10	3024	5100	
	3487	5563	•
	3583	5659	
	4503	6579	
	4591	6667	
15	4391	0007	
13	139		
	139		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2699	4775	
20	3463	5539	
	3584	5660	
	4451	6527	
	4595	6671	
25	140		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3042	5118	
	3175	5251	
30	4337	6413	
	148		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
35	3558	5634	
33	3655	5731	
	4084	6160	
	4004	0100	
	150		
40			
	rice homolog:		
	3107	5183	
	3560	5636	
45	151		
43	131		

	rice homolog: 4146 4398 4399	promoter: 6222 6474 6475	
5	152		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	4368	6444	
10	4483	6559	
	4550	6627	
	4551	6628	
	4616	6692	
15	158		
	rice homolog:		
	3023	5099	
	3880	5956	
20	4237	6313	
	4492	6568	
	159		
25	rice homolog:	promoter:	
25	2720	4796	
25	2720 3115	4796 5191	
25	2720 3115 3383	4796 5191 5459	
	2720 3115 3383 3844	4796 5191 5459 5920	
25 30	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065	
	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989 4157	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065 6233	
	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065	
30	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989 4157	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065 6233	
	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989 4157 4627	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065 6233 6703	
30	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989 4157 4627 162 	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065 6233 6703	
30	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989 4157 4627 162 rice homolog: 2813	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065 6233 6703 promoter:	
30	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989 4157 4627 162 	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065 6233 6703 promoter: 4889 5003	
30	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989 4157 4627 162 rice homolog: 2813	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065 6233 6703 promoter: 4889 5003 5422	
30 35	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989 4157 4627 162 rice homolog: 2813 2927 3346 3423	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065 6233 6703 promoter: 4889 5003 5422 5499	
30 35	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989 4157 4627 162 rice homolog: 2813 2927 3346 3423 3682	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065 6233 6703 promoter: 4889 5003 5422 5499 5758	
30 35	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989 4157 4627 162 rice homolog: 2813 2927 3346 3423 3682 3781	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065 6233 6703 promoter: 4889 5003 5422 5499 5758 5857	
30 35	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989 4157 4627 162 rice homolog: 2813 2927 3346 3423 3682 3781 3830	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065 6233 6703 promoter: 4889 5003 5422 5499 5758 5857 5906	
30 35 40	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989 4157 4627 162 rice homolog: 2813 2927 3346 3423 3682 3781 3830 4225	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065 6233 6703 promoter: 4889 5003 5422 5499 5758 5857 5906 6301	
30 35	2720 3115 3383 3844 3989 4157 4627 162 rice homolog: 2813 2927 3346 3423 3682 3781 3830	4796 5191 5459 5920 6065 6233 6703 promoter: 4889 5003 5422 5499 5758 5857 5906	

	164		
5	rice homolog: 3232	5308	
	3491	5567	
	4590	6666	
	4625	6701	
10	165		
	rice homolog:	_	
	3271	5347	
	3322	5398	
15	3406	5482	
	3681	5757	
	3973	6049	
	4231	6307	
	4324	6400	
20			
	166		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2767	4843	
25	2781	4857	
	3347	5423	
	4093	6169	
	4130	6206	
		0200	
30	171		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2733	4809	
	2761	4837	
35	3049	5125	
	3402	5478	
	3945	6021	
40	172		
7∪	rice homology	nromoton	
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3389	5465	
	3509	5585	
4	3603	5679	
45	3664	5740	
	3665	5741	

rice homolog: promoter: 4608 6684 175	173			
rice homolog: promoter: 3754 5830 3835 5911 4015 6091 4198 6274 4420 6496 179	rice homolog: 4608			
3754 5830 3835 5911 4015 6091 4198 6274 4420 6496 179	175			
3754 5830 3835 5911 4015 6091 4198 6274 4420 6496 179	rice homolog:	promoter:	 	
4015 6091 4198 6274 4420 6496 179				
4198 6274 4420 6496 179	3835	5911		
4420 6496 179 rice homolog: promoter: 2684 4760 4394 6470 180 rice homolog: promoter: 3158 5234 3635 5711 4557 6633 4558 6634 181 rice homolog: promoter: 2696 4772 3850 5926 4549 6625 185 rice homolog: promoter: 3110 5186 3304 5380 3518 5594 3594 5670	4015	6091		
rice homolog: promoter: 2684	4198	6274		
rice homolog: promoter: 2684 4760 4394 6470 180 rice homolog: promoter: 3158 5234 3635 5711 4557 6633 4558 6634 181 rice homolog: promoter: 2696 4772 3850 5926 4549 6625 185 rice homolog: promoter: 3110 5186 3304 5380 3518 5594 3594 5670	4420	6496		
2684 4760 4394 6470 180	179			
2684 4760 4394 6470 180	rice homolog:	promoter:	 	
4394 6470 180 rice homolog: promoter: 3158 5234 3635 5711 4557 6633 4558 6634 181				
rice homolog: promoter: 3158 5234 3635 5711 4557 6633 4558 6634 181				
3158 5234 3635 5711 4557 6633 4558 6634 181	180			
3635 5711 4557 6633 4558 6634 181	rice homolog:	promoter:	 	
4557 6633 4558 6634 181	3158	5234		
4558 6634 181	3635	5711		
rice homolog: promoter: 2696 4772 3850 5926 4549 6625 185	4557	6633		
rice homolog: promoter: 2696 4772 3850 5926 4549 6625 185 rice homolog: promoter: 3110 5186 3304 5380 3518 5594 3594 5670	4558	6634		
2696 4772 3850 5926 4549 6625 185	181			
2696 4772 3850 5926 4549 6625 185 	rice homolog:	promoter:	 	
4549 6625 185 rice homolog: promoter: 3110 5186 3304 5380 3518 5594 3594 5670				
4549 6625 185	3850	5926		
rice homolog: promoter: 3110 5186 3304 5380 3518 5594 3594 5670				
3110 5186 3304 5380 3518 5594 3594 5670	185			
3110 5186 3304 5380 3518 5594 3594 5670	rice homolog:	promoter:	 	
3304 5380 3518 5594 3594 5670				
3518 5594 3594 5670				
3594 5670				
		 -		
187	187			

rice homolog:	promoter:	
2730	4806	
2893	4969	
3087	5163	
3176	5252	•
4234	6310	
4234	0310	
188		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3068	5144	
3082	5158	
3644	5720	
4344	6420	
4427	6503	
4468	6544	
4636	6712	
189 		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2778	4854	
3514	5590	
4662	6738	
190		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3020	5096	
3088	5164	
3605	5681	
3606	5682	
	5682 6068	
3606 3992		
3606		
3606 3992 199 rice homolog:	6068 promoter:	
3606 3992 199 rice homolog: 2873	promoter: 4949	
3606 3992 199 rice homolog: 2873 2942	promoter: 4949 5018	
3606 3992 199 rice homolog: 2873 2942 3492	promoter: 4949 5018 5568	
3606 3992 199 rice homolog: 2873 2942	promoter: 4949 5018	
3606 3992 199 rice homolog: 2873 2942 3492	promoter: 4949 5018 5568	
3606 3992 199 rice homolog: 2873 2942 3492	promoter: 4949 5018 5568 5747	
3606 3992 199 rice homolog: 2873 2942 3492 3671 3856	promoter: 4949 5018 5568 5747 5932	

	4680	6756	
	202		
5	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2711	4787	
	3015	5091	
	3774	5850	
	3906	5982	
10	3943	6019	
	203		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
15	3135	5211	
	3318	5394	
	3443	5519	
	3523	5599	
	3911	5987	
20	3924	6000	
	4596	6672	
	204		
			**
25	rice homolog:	promoter:	
25	rice homolog: 2851	promoter: 4927	
25	_		
25	2851	4927	
25	2851 2852	4927 4928	
25 30	2851 2852 3151	4927 4928 5227	
	2851 2852 3151 3152	4927 4928 5227 5228	
	2851 2852 3151 3152 4186	4927 4928 5227 5228	
	2851 2852 3151 3152 4186 205	4927 4928 5227 5228 6262	
30	2851 2852 3151 3152 4186 205 rice homolog:	4927 4928 5227 5228 6262 promoter:	
30	2851 2852 3151 3152 4186 205 	4927 4928 5227 5228 6262 promoter: 5154	
30 35	2851 2852 3151 3152 4186 205 	4927 4928 5227 5228 6262 promoter: 5154 6060	
30	2851 2852 3151 3152 4186 205 	4927 4928 5227 5228 6262 promoter: 5154 6060 6161	
30 35	2851 2852 3151 3152 4186 205 	4927 4928 5227 5228 6262 promoter: 5154 6060 6161	
30 35	2851 2852 3151 3152 4186 205 	4927 4928 5227 5228 6262 promoter: 5154 6060 6161 promoter: 5127	
30 35	2851 2852 3151 3152 4186 205 	4927 4928 5227 5228 6262 promoter: 5154 6060 6161 promoter: 5127 5151	
30 35 40	2851 2852 3151 3152 4186 205 	4927 4928 5227 5228 6262 promoter: 5154 6060 6161 promoter: 5127 5151 5193	
30 35	2851 2852 3151 3152 4186 205 	4927 4928 5227 5228 6262 promoter: 5154 6060 6161 promoter: 5127 5151	

	209		
5	rice homolog: 3091 3505	5167 5581	
	3602 3921	5678 5997	
10	4679 210	6755	
	rice homolog: 3628	promoter: 5704	
15	4129	6205	
	212		
20	rice homolog: 2736	4812	
	2966 3888 4240	5042 5964 6316	
25	4484	6560	
25	213		
	rice homolog: 2822	promoter:	
30	2916	4992	
	2961 3102	5037 5178	
	3255	5331	
35	215		
	rice homolog:	-	
	2709 2804	4785 4880	
40	2993	5069	
	3174	5250	
	3852	5928	
45	216		
••	rice homolog:	promoter:	

2662	4738	
2695	4771	
3457	5533	
3504	5580	
3842	5918	
4580	6656	
4583	6659	
7303	0039	
218		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3338	5414	
3951	6027	
4051	6127	
219		
	•••••	
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2789	4865	
2801	4877	
2802	4878	
2803	4879	
3703	5779	
4222	6298	
220		
	promoter:	
2885	4961	
3394	5470	
3395	5471	
3396	5472	
3499	5575	
221		
 rice homolog:	promoter:	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
2918	4994	
3225	5301	
4453	6529	
4534	6610	
4553	6630	
225		
 rice homolog:	promoter:	
_	-	

3634	5710	
3673	5749	
3920	5996	
4440	6516	
4668	6744	
4008	0/44	
229		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2731	4807	•
3466	5542	
3897	5973	
4395	6471	
4664	6740	
237		
rice homolog:	nromotor:	
rice homolog: 2847	promoter: 4923	
3126	5202	
3237	5313	
3508	5584	
3704	5780	
3930	6006	
4006	6082	
239		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2924	5000	
4707	6783	
	27.02	
240		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3211	5287	
3751	5827	
247		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3971	6047	
250		
rice homolog.	promoter:	
	Promotor.	

rice homolog:	promoter:	
256		
4439	6515	
4206	6282	
4183	6259	
3788	5864	
3425	5501	
3368	5444	•
3171	5247	
2792	4868	
2740	4816	
2664	4740	
rice homolog:	promoter:	
255	- 	
4143	6219	
3510	5586	
3413	5489	
2874	4950	
2771	4847	
rice homolog:	promoter:	
254		
4495	6571	
4467	6543	
4246	6322	
4219	6295	
4039	6115	
3904	5980	
3831	5907	
3738	5814	
2909	4985	
rice homolog:	promoter:	
252		
4675	6751	
4273	6349	
4035	6111	
3719	5795	
3696	5772	
2971	5047	

5	2798 3109 3566 3901 4190 4501	4874 5185 5642 5977 6266 6577	
	4579 4601	6655 6677	
10	258		
15	rice homolog: 2952 3283 4001	promoter: 5028 5359 6077	
	4040 4397	6116 6473	
20	260		
	rice homolog: 3438 3886	5514 5962	
25	4070 4215 4703	6146 6291 6779	
	263		
30	rice homolog: 2752 3098 3276 3625	promoter: 4828 5174 5352 5701	
35	4309	6385	
	265		
40	rice homolog: 2701 2861 3164 4187 4270	promoter: 4777 4937 5240 6263 6346	
45	267		

5	rice homolog: 2866 2941 3002 4330	promoter: 4942 5017 5078 6406	
	270		
10	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2875	4951	
	3001	5077	
	3061	5137	
	3282	5358	
15	3590	5666	
	3608	5684	
	3618	5694	
	3817	5893	
	3969	6045	
20	4211	6287	
	4265	6341	
	4333	6409	
	4377	6453	
25	271		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3979	6055	
	4570	6646	
30	4571	6647	
50	4371	0047	
	274		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
35	3426	5502	
	3534	5610	
	275		
40	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2951	5027	
	3268	5344	
	3909	5985	
	4277	6353	
45	4490	6566	

285	
rice homolog:	
3336	5412
3987	6063
4431	6507
286	
rice homolog:	
3430	5506
287	
rice homolog:	promoter:
2703	4779
3028	5104
3329	5405
3595	5671
3667	5743
3895	5971
4598	6674
4602	6678
4688	6764
288	
rice homolog: 2820.	promoter: 4896
2820. 2977	5053
2991	5067
3007	5083
3057	5133
3097	5173
3155	5231
3170	5246
3464	5540
3528	5604
3532	5608
3872	5948
3953	6029
3966	6042
4025	6101
4161	6237
4544	6620

		289		
		rice homolog:	promoter:	
	5	2668 2746	4744	
	3	3147	4822	
		3284	5223	
		3285	5360 5361	
		3263 3878	5954	
	10	4373	6449	
	10	4457	6533	
		44 37	0555	
		290		
	1.5	. 1 1		
	15	rice homolog:	promoter:	
£		2780	4856	
		2896	4972	
LL: L :		3569	5645	
a. Hi	20	4486	6562	
* <u>.</u>	20	4731	6807	
		295		
2 FEE:				
L! M		rice homolog:	promoter:	
₩ : M :	25	2785	4861	
		2807	4883	
		2921	4997	
pal:		2957	5033	
		3281	5357	
	30	3303	5379	
		3477	5553	
		3792	5868	
		3925	6001	
		3946	6022	
	35	4175	6251	
		296		
		rice homolog:	promoter:	
	40	2689	4765	
		2995	5071	
		2996	5072	
		3133	5209	
		4058	6134	
	45	4185	6261	
	-	4695	6771	

	298		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
5	2685	4761	
	2769	4845	
	2777	4853	
	3122	5198	
	3153	5229	
10	3187	5263	
	3323	5399	
	4542	6618	
15	299		
13	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2915	4991	
	3705	5781	
	4313	6389	
20	4353	6429	
	4415	6491	
	4600	6676	
	4721	6797	•
25	300		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3380	5456	
	3381	5457	
30	3456	5532	
	3755	5831	
	4027	6103	
25	301		
35	ming home leas		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2679 2865	4755 4941	
	3565	5641	
40	4029	6105	
40	4272	6348	
	7616	UJTU	
	302		
45	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2836	4912	

	3236	5312	
	304		
5	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2960	5036	
	3111	5187	
	3252	5328	
	3884	5960	
10	3885	5961	
	305		
	rice homolog:		
15	2899	4975	
	3074	5150	
	3431	5507	
	3713	5789	
20	4008	6084	
20	312		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2721	4797	
25	3256	5332	
	3385	5461	
	3539	5615	
	3541	5617	
	4145	6221	
30	314		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2839	4915	
35	3240	5316	
	3485	5561	
	3643	5719	
	3848	5924	
	3957	6033	
40	4406	6482	
, •	4514	6590	
	316		
45	rice homolog:	nromoter [,]	
73	3119	5195	
	3117	J17J	

	2142	5010	
	3142	5218	
	3251	5327	
	3274	5350	
	3619	5695	
5			
	318		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2972	5048	
10	3875	5951	
	4152	6228	
	4375	6451	
	4461	6537	
15	319		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	4197	6273	
	4334	6410	
20	1551	0110	
20	324		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3033	5109	
25	3771	5847	
	3910	5986	
	326		
30	miaa hamalaa.		
30	rice homolog:		
	2934	5010	
	3114	5190	
	3806	5882	
	4359	6435	
35	4520	6596	
	330		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
40	3401	5477	
40	3804	5880	
	4098	6174	
	4331	6407	
	4381	6457	
45	4430	6506	
	4533	6609	

	331	
	rice homolog:	promoter:
5	2760	4836
	2848	4924
	3103	5179
	3419	5495
	3740	5816
10	3999	6075
	4023	6099
	4352	6428
	4735	6811
15	333	
	rice homolog:	promoter:
	2796	4872
	2958	5034
20	3191	5267
	3365	5441
	3687	5763
	3932	6008
	4342	6418
25	4360	6436
	339	·
	rice homolog:	promoter:
30	3011	5087
	3296	5372
	3624	5700
	3948	6024
	4620	6696
35	4733	6809
	341	
	rice homolog:	promoter:
40	3248	5324
	3942	6018
	346	
45	rice homolog: 4299	promoter:
	.=,,	

		348		
		rice homolog:	promoter:	
	5	3000	5076	
		3137	5213	
		3866	5942	
		4038	6114	
		4327	6403	
	10	4425	6501	
		360		
		rice homolog:	promoter:	
	15	2989	5065	
		2990	5066	
<u>₩</u> ;		3090	5166	
±### ****		3100	5176	
7.1 1.1	••	3436	5512	
	20	3515	5591	
		3522	5598	
i		3636	5712	
		3883	5959	
T I	25	3977	6053	
Li Ti	25	4028	6104	
%! ==;		4199 4201	6275 6277	
==' =₫:		4223	6299	
		4317	6393	
	30	4354	6430	
	30	4408	6484	
		4450	6526	
		4509	6585	
	35	365		
		rice homolog:	promoter:	
		3678	5754	
		3941	6017	
	40	4547	6623	
		4577	6653	
		4684	6760	
		4714	6790	
	45	366		

	rice homolog:	nromoter:	
	rice homolog: 2691	promoter: 4767	
	3614	5690	
	3711	5787	
5	3763	5839	
,	3975	6051	
	3713	0031	
	369		
10	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2708	4784	
	3125	5201	
	3144	5220	
	3190	5266	
15	3370	5446	
	3432	5508	
	4067	6143	
	4355	6431	
	4410	6486	
20	4546	6622	
	4587	6663	
	370		
	D . O		
25	rice homolog:	promoter:	
25	rice homolog: 4056	promoter: 6132	
25	4056		
25			
	4056 372	6132	
25 30	4056 372 rice homolog:	6132 promoter:	
	4056 372 rice homolog: 3414	promoter: 5490	
	4056 372 rice homolog: 3414 3471	promoter: 5490 5547	
	4056 372 rice homolog: 3414 3471 4247	promoter: 5490 5547 6323	
30	4056 372 rice homolog: 3414 3471 4247 4482	promoter: 5490 5547 6323 6558	
	4056 372 rice homolog: 3414 3471 4247	promoter: 5490 5547 6323	
30	4056 372 rice homolog: 3414 3471 4247 4482	promoter: 5490 5547 6323 6558	
30	4056 372 rice homolog: 3414 3471 4247 4482 4650 374	promoter: 5490 5547 6323 6558 6726	
30 35	4056 372	promoter: 5490 5547 6323 6558 6726	
30	4056 372 rice homolog: 3414 3471 4247 4482 4650 374 rice homolog: 2776	promoter: 5490 5547 6323 6558 6726 promoter: 4852	
30 35	4056 372 rice homolog: 3414 3471 4247 4482 4650 374 rice homolog: 2776 3497	promoter: 5490 5547 6323 6558 6726 promoter: 4852 5573	
30 35	4056 372	promoter: 5490 5547 6323 6558 6726 promoter: 4852 5573 5721	
30 35	4056 372	promoter: 5490 5547 6323 6558 6726 promoter: 4852 5573 5721 5804	
30 35 40	4056 372	promoter: 5490 5547 6323 6558 6726 promoter: 4852 5573 5721	
30 35	4056 372	promoter: 5490 5547 6323 6558 6726 promoter: 4852 5573 5721 5804	

rice homolog:	promoter:	
3808	5884	
4045	6121	
4308	6384	
4525	6601	
380		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3207	5283	
3773	5849	
4701	6777	
4715	6791	
4716	6792	
381		
	promoter:	
4034	6110	
382		
rice homolog:		
4405	6481	
4537	6613	
385		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3490	5566	
4065	6141	
4104	6180	
4454	6530	
4456	6532	
4730	6806	
389		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2750	4826	
3529	5605	
3620	5696	
4575	6651	
4694	6770	
4723	6799	

	391		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
5	2671	4747	
	3862	5938	
	3863	5939	
	3955	6031	
	3956	6032	
10	4133	6209	
	393		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
15	3010	5086	
	3802	5878	
	3839	5915	
	3923	5999	
	4421	6497	
20	4556	6632	
	4614	6690	
	394		
25	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3069	5145	
	3159	5235	
	3870	5946	
	4147	_ 6223	·
30	4512	6588	
	398		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
35	2976	5052	
	3680	5756	
	404		
40	rice homolog:		
	4217	6293	
	405		
45	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	4116	6192	

rice homolog:	promoter:	
2754	4830	
3260	5336	
411		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3824	5900	
4004	6080	
412	·	
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2967	5043	
2988	5064	
3887	5963	
3935	6011	
4462	6538	
418		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3223	5299	
4376	6452	
4504	6580	
4505	6581	
	6720	
	6739	
4663	0739	
4663 419 	promoter:	·
4663 419 rice homolog:		
4663 419 rice homolog: 2854 3085	promoter:	
4663 419 rice homolog: 2854 3085 3442	promoter: 4930 5161 5518	
4663 419 	promoter: 4930 5161 5518 5613	
4663 419 rice homolog: 2854 3085 3442 3537 3552	promoter: 4930 5161 5518 5613 5628	·
4663 419 	promoter: 4930 5161 5518 5613 5628 6276	·
4663 419 	promoter: 4930 5161 5518 5613 5628	·
4663 419 	promoter: 4930 5161 5518 5613 5628 6276	
4663 419 	promoter: 4930 5161 5518 5613 5628 6276	

	3517	5593	
	3544	5620	
	3689	5765	
	4243	6319	
5	.2.15	0315	
J	422		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3228	5304	
10	3249	5325	
	3250	5326	
	3709	5785	
	4589	6665	
15	426		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2919	4995	
	2943	5019	
20	3022	5098	
	3273	5349	
	3739	5815	
	4409	6485	
25	428		
	miss homology		
	rice homolog: 2753	promoter: 4829	
	2897	4973	
30	3096	5172	
50	3500	5576	
	4438	6514	
	4430	0314	
	431		
35			
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3193	5269	
	432		
40			
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3029	5105	
	3219	5295	
	3375	5451	
45	3376	5452	
	3623	5699	

	3968	6044	
	437		
5	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2855	4931	
	2937	5013	
	4341	6417	
	4640	6716	
10	438		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	••
	2818	4894	
15	2863	4939	
	3344	5420	
	3454	5530	
	3613	5689	
	4683	6759	
20	439		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2819	4895	
25	2905	4981	
	2935	5011	
	3949	6025	
	3958	6034	
	4413	6489	
30	4417	6493	
	4465	6541	
	441		·
35	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3330	5406	
	3708	5784	
	3836	5912	
	3898	5974	
40	4419	6495	
	448		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
45	2715	4791	
	2773	4849	

	3053	5129	
	3408	5484	
	3415	5491	
	3538	5614	
5	3900	5976	
3			
	4358	6434	
	450		
	450		
10	rice homolog:	nromoter:	
10	3398	5474	
	3795	5871	
	451		
15			
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2992	5068	
	3183	5259	
	3269	5345	
20	3300	5376	
20	3478	5554	
	4000	6076	
	4018	6094	
	4049	6125	
25	4158	6234	
	4164	6240	
	4466	6542	
	455		
• •	457		
30			
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	4382	6458	
	460		
35			
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3166	5242	
	3592	5668	
	4107	6183	
40	4128	6204	
	.120	0201	
	463		
. –	rice homolog:	promoter:	
45	2850	4926	
	3488	5564	

	3489	5565	
	3578	5654	
	3849	5925	
	4517	6593	
5	4624	6700	
	464		
	rice homolog:		
10	3657	5733	
	3752	5828	
	4251	6327	
	4372	6448	
1.5	4726	6802	
15	465		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3071	5147	
20	3270	5346	
	3533	5609	
	3796	5872	
	3905	5981	
	4418	6494	
25	4605	6681	
	4674	6750	
	467		
30	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3640	5716	
	3734	5810	
	4447	6523	
	4464	6540	
35	4515	6591	
	472		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
40	3462	5538	
40	3591	5667	
	3823	5899	
	4212	6288	
4.7	4349	6425	
45			
	475		

	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2739	4815	
	2772	4848	
5	3168	5244	
J	3382	5458	
	3451	5527	
	3865	5941	
	3974	6050	
10	3982	6058	
10	4364	6440	
	4304	0440	
	476		
15	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2829	4905	
	3343	5419	
	3593	5669	
	3741	5817	
20	3829	5905	
	482		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
25	2853	4929	
	4062	6138	
	4106	6182	
	4127	6203	
30	484		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2702	4778	
	3302	5378	
35	3327	5403	
55	3701	5777	
	4502	6578	
ı	487		
40			
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3143	5219	
	3677	5753	
	4075	6151	
45	4443	6519	
	4710	6786	

489		
rice homolog:		
2841	4917	
3188	5264	
3686	5762	
3867 4673	5943 6749	
4073	0749	
493		
rice homolog:		
3032	5108	
3480	5556	
3503	5579	
3776	5852	
4685	6761	
497		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3669	5745	
500		
rice homolog:		
3444	5520	
4226	6302	
4370	6446	
4621	6697	
4651	6727	
501		
rice homolog:		
3481	5557	
4239	6315	
502		
rice homolog:		
4610	6686	
503		

	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3857	5933	
	4611	6687	
_	505		
5	505		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3165	5241	
	3242	5318	
10	3749	5825	
	4383	6459	
	4718	6794	
	507		
15			
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2763	4839	
	3026	5102	
	3409	5485	
20	3468	5544	
	3983	6059	
	509		
25	rice homolog:	promoter:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
25	rice homolog: 2759	promoter: 4835	
25			
25	2759	4835	
25	2759 3418	4835 5494	
25 30	2759 3418 3912	4835 5494 5988	·
	2759 3418 3912 4079	4835 5494 5988 6155	
30	2759 3418 3912 4079 4470	4835 5494 5988 6155	
	2759 3418 3912 4079 4470 517	4835 5494 5988 6155 6546	·
30	2759 3418 3912 4079 4470 517	4835 5494 5988 6155 6546	
30	2759 3418 3912 4079 4470 517	4835 5494 5988 6155 6546 promoter: 4748	
30	2759 3418 3912 4079 4470 517	4835 5494 5988 6155 6546 promoter: 4748 4766	
30	2759 3418 3912 4079 4470 517	4835 5494 5988 6155 6546 promoter: 4748 4766 4803	
30	2759 3418 3912 4079 4470 517	4835 5494 5988 6155 6546 promoter: 4748 4766 4803 4922	
30 35	2759 3418 3912 4079 4470 517	4835 5494 5988 6155 6546 promoter: 4748 4766 4803 4922 5354	
30 35	2759 3418 3912 4079 4470 517	4835 5494 5988 6155 6546 promoter: 4748 4766 4803 4922 5354 5413	
30 35	2759 3418 3912 4079 4470 517	4835 5494 5988 6155 6546 promoter: 4748 4766 4803 4922 5354 5413 5602	
30 35	2759 3418 3912 4079 4470 517	4835 5494 5988 6155 6546 promoter: 4748 4766 4803 4922 5354 5413 5602 5806	
30 35	2759 3418 3912 4079 4470 517	4835 5494 5988 6155 6546 promoter: 4748 4766 4803 4922 5354 5413 5602 5806 6005	

	4314	6390	
	4628	6704	
	525		
5	525		
5	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	4162	6238	
10	526		
10	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2840	4916	
	2994	5070	
	3003	5079	
15	4020	6096	
	4653	6729	
	528		
20	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3004	5080	
	3433	5509	
	3674	5750	
	3789	5865	
25	4638	6714	
	533		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
30	3044	5120	
	3241	5317	
	3646	5722	
	3961	6037	
	4518	6594	
35			
	535		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3859	5935	
40	4328	6404	
	536		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
45	3286	5362	
•	3545	5621	

	3659 4117	5735 6193	
	4149	6225	
5	539		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3641	5717	
	4248	6324	
10	4286	6362	
	540		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
15	3093	5169	
	3127	5203	
	3325	5401	
20	541		
20	. 1 1		
	rice homolog:		
•	2888	4964	
	3037	5113	
25	543		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3116	5192	
	3434	5510	
30	3435	5511	
	4087	6163	
	4088	6164	
	546		
35	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2791	4867	
	2933	5009	
	3735	5811	
40	3970 ·	6046	
40			
	4154	6230	
	4213	6289	
	4292	6368	
4.5	4401	6477	
45	540		
	549		

		rice homolog:	promoter:	
		3369	5445	
		3420	5496	
	5	3421	5497	
		3441	5517	
		3559	5635	
		4069	6145	
		4300	6376	
	10	4301	6377	
		4561	6637	
		550		
	15		promoter:	
Ţ!		3141	5217	
II		3361	5437	
1		3377	5453	
" ≒{ '¶:		3939	6015	
Bi Sali	20	3960	6036	
		4091	6167	
In I gently grand band III		551		
	25	rice homolog:	promoter:	
1		3340	5416	
		3363	5439	
		4142	6218	
		4159	6235	
	30	4436	6512	
		552		
		rice homolog:	promoter:	
	35	3805	5881	
		3993	6069	
		4016	6092	
		4077	6153	
	40	4136	6212	
	40	553		
		rice homolog:	promoter:	
		2666	4742	
	45	2945	5021	
	73	3101	5177	
		5101	J111	

3224	5300	
7737	0333	
556		
330		
4548	6624	
559		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2734	4810	
3611	5687	
3737	5813	
4179	6255	
4647		
560		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
1500	0101	
566		,
rice homolog	nromoter:	
	_	
4387	0403	
560		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2786	4862	
	100=	
3019	5095	
	2929 3810 3811 4046 4548 559	4459 6535 556

	4469	6545	
	572		
5	rice homolog: 2674 4099 4366	promoter: 4750 6175 6442	
10	577	·	
15	rice homolog: 2825 3006 3136 3822 4010	promoter: 4901 5082 5212 5898 6086	
20	581		
25	rice homolog: 2765 3065 3513 4043 4416	promoter: 4841 5141 5589 6119 6492	
	582		
30	rice homolog: 3212 3411 3841 4169 4293		
40	583 	promoter: 4788 4789 4801	
45	2812 3031 3794 4274	4888 5107 5870 6350	

4699	6775	
586		
rice homolog: 3746 4672	promoter: 5822 6748	
595 		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2821	4897	
3275	5351	
3473	5549	
3877	5953	
4097	6173	
4312	6388	
4362	6438	
4554	6626	
599		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3055	5131	
3213	5289	
4166	6242	
4167	6243	
4562	6638	
601		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3079	5155	
3424	5500	
4241	6317	
4321	6397	
602		
rice homolog: 4083	promoter: 6159	
603		
rice homolog: 2775	promoter: 4851	

	3685	5761	
	3934	6010	
	4235	6311	
	4351	6427	
5	4657	6733	
	605		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
10	2724	4800	
	2784	4860	
	3052	5128	
	3288	5364	
	3422	5498	
15	3731	5807	
	3944	6020	
	4007	6083	
	4346	6422	
	4389	6465	
20	600		
	609		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3311	5387	
25	3791	5867	
	610		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
30	4011	6087	
	4522	6598	
	612		
35	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2795	4871	
	3130	5206	
	3574	5650	
	4315	6391	
40	4529	6605	
	613		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
45	3162	5238	

	619		
	rice homolog: 2974	promoter: 5050	
5	3717	5793	
	620		
		promoter:	
10	3650	5726	
	3653	5729	
	3675	5751	•
	4526	6602	
15	623		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2849	4925	
	2936	5012	
20	2999	5075	
	3353	5429	
	3362	5438	
	3472	5548	
25	3723	5799	
23	628		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2898	4974	
30	3106	5182	
	3108	5184	
	4539	6615	
	4540	6616	
35	631		
	rice homolog: 3247	promoter: 5323	
40	633		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3294	5370	
	3295	5371	
45	3391	5467	
	3453	5529	

	3621	5697	
	634		
5	rice homolog:		
	2710	4786	
	2756	4832	
	3148	5224	
	3470	5546	
10	3572	5648	
	4078	6154	
	4221	6297	
	4365	6441	
	4404	6480	
15			
	635		
	rice homolog:		
	3040	5116	
20	3258	5334	
	3339	5415	
	640		
25	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3568	5644	
	3790	5866	
	3821	5897	
30	4511	6587	
30	641		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2719	4795	
35	2793	4869	
	3556	5632	
	3714	5790	
	3991	6067	
40	642 ·		
	rice homolog:		
	3039	5115	
	4082	6158	
45	4238	6314	
	4437	6513	

	4563	6639	
	647		
5		promoter:	
	2758	4834	
	2879	4955	
	3214	5290	
	3476	5552	
10	3564	5640	
	3661	5737	
	3772	5848	
15	651		
13	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2867	4943	
	3244	5320	
	4017	6093	
20	4191	6267	
	4242	6318	
	653		
25	rice homolog:	promoter:	
25	rice homolog: 3077	promoter: 5153	
25		5153	
25 30	3077 654	5153	
	3077	5153	
	3077 654rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3077 654 rice homolog: 2663 2835	promoter: 4739 4911	
	3077 654 rice homolog: 2663	promoter: 4739	
	3077 654 rice homolog: 2663 2835 3459	promoter: 4739 4911 5535	
30	3077 654 rice homolog: 2663 2835 3459 3908	promoter: 4739 4911 5535 5984	
30	3077 654 rice homolog: 2663 2835 3459 3908 4582 656	promoter: 4739 4911 5535 5984 6658	
30 35	3077 654	promoter: 4739 4911 5535 5984 6658 promoter:	
30	3077 654	promoter: 4739 4911 5535 5984 6658 promoter: 5736	
30 35	3077 654	promoter: 4739 4911 5535 5984 6658 promoter: 5736 5969	
30 35	3077 654	promoter: 4739 4911 5535 5984 6658 promoter: 5736 5969 6088	
30 35	3077 654	promoter: 4739 4911 5535 5984 6658 promoter: 5736 5969 6088 6097	
30 35 40	3077 654	promoter: 4739 4911 5535 5984 6658 promoter: 5736 5969 6088	
30 35	3077 654	promoter: 4739 4911 5535 5984 6658 promoter: 5736 5969 6088 6097	

	rice homolog:		
	4139	6215	
5	658		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2878	4954	
	3437	5513	
10	3486	5562	
	4002	6078	
	4160	6236	
	660		
15			
	rice homolog:		
	3132	5208	
	3292	5368	
	4426	6502	
20	4632	6708	
	4687	6763	
	662		
25	rice homolog:		
25	2969	5045	
25	2969 3535	5045 5611	
25	2969 3535 4260	5045 5611 6336	
	2969 3535 4260 4261	5045 5611 6336 6337	
30	2969 3535 4260	5045 5611 6336	
	2969 3535 4260 4261	5045 5611 6336 6337	
30	2969 3535 4260 4261 4262 664 	5045 5611 6336 6337 6338	
	2969 3535 4260 4261 4262 664 	5045 5611 6336 6337 6338 promoter: 4780	
30	2969 3535 4260 4261 4262 664 	5045 5611 6336 6337 6338 promoter: 4780 5842	
30	2969 3535 4260 4261 4262 664 	5045 5611 6336 6337 6338 promoter: 4780 5842 6170	
30	2969 3535 4260 4261 4262 664 	5045 5611 6336 6337 6338 promoter: 4780 5842 6170 6765	
30	2969 3535 4260 4261 4262 664 	5045 5611 6336 6337 6338 promoter: 4780 5842 6170	
30 35	2969 3535 4260 4261 4262 664 	5045 5611 6336 6337 6338 promoter: 4780 5842 6170 6765	
30 35	2969 3535 4260 4261 4262 664	5045 5611 6336 6337 6338 promoter: 4780 5842 6170 6765 6808	
30 35 40	2969 3535 4260 4261 4262 664	5045 5611 6336 6337 6338 promoter: 4780 5842 6170 6765 6808	·
30 35	2969 3535 4260 4261 4262 664	5045 5611 6336 6337 6338 promoter: 4780 5842 6170 6765 6808	

	3181	5257	
	3448	5524	
	3520	5596	
	3882	5958	
5	4080	6156	
	4101	6177	
	4171	6247	
	4176	6252	
	4205	6281	
10	4264	6340	
	4278	6354	
	4507	6583	
	4676	6752	
	4691	6767	
15	4734	6810	
	672		
••	rice homolog:	promoter:	
20	3104	5180	
	3907	5983	
	4141	6217	
	4612	6688	
25	4669	6745	
25	675		
	073		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2717	4793	
30	3149	5225	
	3622	5698	
	3940	6016	
	4367	6443	
35	676		
	. 1 1		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2963	5039	
40	3084	5160	,
40	3112	5188	
	3221	5297	
	3332	5408	
	3507 3570	5583	
15	3570	5646	
45	3699	5775	
	4138	6214	

4390	6466	
677		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3439	5515	
3440	5516	
3952	6028	
4072	6148	
4073	6149	
678		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2810	4886	
2883	4959	
3195	5271	
3266	5342	
3427	5503	
680		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2797	4873	
3750	5826	
4588	6664	
683		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2735	4811	
2970	5046	
3760	5836	
3778	5854	
4560	6636	
684		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
4320	6396	
685		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3140	5216	
3587	5663	

	3876 4119 4727	5952 6195 6803	
5	686		
	rice homolog: 2907	promoter:	
	2917	4993	
10	3540	5616	
10	3892	5968	
	3937	6013	
	3731	0015	
15	687		
13	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3779	5855	
	3902	5978	
	4569	6645	
20	4615	6691	
20	4722	6798	
	1122	0770	
	688		
25	rice homolog:	promoter:	
23	3297	5373	
	4095	6171	
	4282	6358	
	4433	6509	
30	4446	6522	
50	1110	0322	
	691		
	mina hass -1		
25	rice homolog:	promoter:	
35	2837	4913	
	3238	5314	
	3364	5440	
	3542	5618	
40	3768	5844	
40	692		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3585	5661	
45	3586	5662	
	4658	6734	

	4659	6735	
	693		
5	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2806	4882	
	2923	4999	
	3043	5119	
	3229	5305	
10	3320	5396	
	695		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
15	4258	6334	
	698		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
20	2842	4918	
	2843	4919	
	2844	4920	
	2908	4984	
	2949	5025	
25	3554	5630	
	3670	5746	
	3926	6002	
	4338	6414	
30	700		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2947	5023	
	3246	5322	
35	4180	6256	
	4441	6517	
	4666	6742	
	4667	6743	
40	702		
,	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3216	5292	
	3549	5625	
45	3654	5730	
•.5	3733	5809	
	5,55	3007	

	4132	6208	
	706		
5	rice homolog: 2697	promoter: 4773	
	2770	4846	
	2788	4864	
	2845 ,	4921	
10	3156	5232	
	3234	5310	
	3744	5820	
	4013	6089	
15	707		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2983	5059	
	3582	5658	
20	3642	5718	
	4059	6135	
	4076	6152	
	4194	6270	
	4686	6762	
25			
	712		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3038	5114-	
30	3392	5468	
	3400	5476	
	3512	5588	
	3758	5834	
	4110	6186	
35	4118	6194	
	4177	6253	
	4422	6498	
	4538	6614	
	4607	6683	
40	4704	6780	
	4705	6781	
	4706	6782	
45	715		
<i>ਜ</i> ੁ	rice homolog:	promoter:	

	3757	5833	
	3936	6012	
	4229	6305	
_	4230	6306	
5	4528	6604	
	718		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
10	3047	5123	
	719		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
15	2817	4893	
13	2894	4970	
	3076	5152	
	3314	5390	
	3759	5835	
20	4092	6168	
20	4092 4271	6347	
	4302	6378	
	4303	6379	
25	4304	6380	
25	4305	6381	
	4455	6531	
	4473	6549	
	700		
20	720		
30	. 1 1	,	
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2930	5006	
	3062	5138	
a -	3172	5248	
35	3289	5365	
	4384	6460	
	725		
40	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	4228	6304	
	729		
	1 4 7		
45	rice homolog:	promoter:	
-	2787	4863	

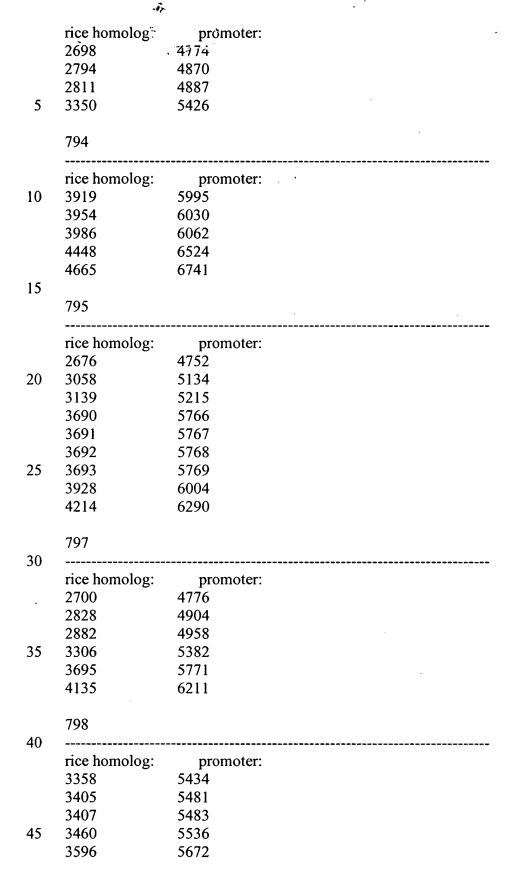
	2975	5051	
	3095	5171	
	3494	5570	
	3495	5571	
5	3496	5572	
	3702	5778	
	3725	5801	
	4189	6265	
	4402	6478	
0	4402	0470	
,	731		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2688	4764	
5	2900	4976	
	2962	5038	
	2979	5055	
	3016	5092	
	3048	5124	
)	3070	5146	
	3092	5168	
	3589	5665	
	3617	5693	
	3720	5796	
5	3782	5858	
	3962	6038	
	4155	6231	
	4174	6250	
	4474	6550	
0	4510	6586	
	4545	6621	
	4729	6805	
_	732		
5	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3027	5103	
	3064	5140	
	3710	5786	
0	4524	6600	
	4566	6642	
	740		
5	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3861	5937	

	741		
_	rice homolog:		
5	3196	5272	
	3871	5947	
	744		
10	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2732	4808	
	3210	5286	
	4255	6331	
	4256	6332	
15	4347	6423	
	4374	6450	·
	4500	6576	
	4626	6702	
20	745		
	rice homolog:	nromoter.	
	2892	4968	
	4428	6504	
25	7720	0304	
23	752		
		promoter:	
	2686	4762	
30	2830	4906	
	2831	4907	
	2932	5008	
	4623	6699	
35	756		·
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3094	5170	
	3484	5560	
40	3597	5673	
70	3652	5728	
	3860	5936	
	3879	5955	
	3964	6040	
45	J7U T	UU T U	
43	757		
	757		

	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2826	4902	
	2910	4986	
5	3017	5093	
5	3030	5106	
	3067	5143	
	3080	5156	
	3113	5189	
10	3178	5254	
10	3272	5348	
	3482	5558	
	4585	6661	
	4671	6747	
15	4711	6787	
13	7/11	0707	
	763		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
20	2868	4944	
_ •	3124	5200	
	3679	5755	
	4203	6279	
	4432	6508	
25	4498	6574	
	4712	6788	
	764		
30	rice homolog:	promoter:	
50	3301	5377	
	3715	5791	
	4144	6220	
	4196	6272	
35	4295	6371	
	4396	6472	
	4724	6800	
	.,		
	765		
40			
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3231	5307	
	3627	5703	
	4268	6344	
45	4361	6437	
	4661	6737	
			~

767		
rice homolog: 3777	promoter: 5853	
768		
rice homolog:		
3813	5889	
3814	5890	
770		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2913	4989	
3354	5430	
3355	5431	
3903	5979	
4527	6603	
771		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2906	4982	
2911	4987	
3131	5207	
3458	5534	
3874	5950	
772		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2856	4932	
2973	5049	,
3083	5159	·
3197	5273	
3217	5293 5578	
3502	5578	
4003	6079	
4565 4604	6641	
4604	6680	
776		
rice homolog:	promoter:	

2670	4746	
3209	5285	
3780	5856	
4209	6285	
4485	6561	
782		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3783	5859	
3834	5910	
3854	5930	
4165	6241	
4586	6662	
788		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2677	4753	
3573	5649	
4192	6268	
4434	6510	
790		
rice homolog:	nromoter:	
3349	5425	
3793	5869	
4263		
792		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2877	4953	
2901	4977	
3516	5592	
3918	5994	
3947	6023	
4019	6095	
4279	6355	
4296	6372	
4356	6432	
4643	6719	
793		



	803		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
5	3194	5270	
	3239	5315	
	3299	5375	
	3588	5664	
	3612	5688	
10	4736	6812	
	804		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
15	2692	4768	
	3059	5135	
	3399	5475	
	3721	5797	
	3729	5805	
20	808		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2904	4980	
25	3280	5356	
	3827	5903	
	4429	6505	
	4660	6736	
30	809		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2872	4948	
	4717	6793	
35			
	811		
	rice homolog:		
40	4033	6109	
	814		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2880	4956	
45	2987	5063	
	3416	5492	

ice homolog: promoter: 2768
2768
2768
2768
3846 5922 3894 5970 4057 6133 820 rice homolog: promoter: 3648 5724 3855 5931 4257 6333 823 rice homolog: promoter: 3800 5876 825 rice homolog: promoter: 2870 4946 4096 6172 4283 6359 4284 6360 4564 6640 826
3894 5970 4057 6133 820
4057 6133 820 rice homolog: promoter: 3648 5724 3855 5931 4257 6333 823 rice homolog: promoter: 3800 5876 825 rice homolog: promoter: 4946 4096 6172 4283 6359 4284 6360 4564 6640
rice homolog: promoter: 3648 5724 3855 5931 4257 6333 823 rice homolog: promoter: 3800 5876 825 rice homolog: promoter: 2870 4946 4096 6172 4283 6359 4284 6360 4564 6640 826
rice homolog: promoter: 3648 5724 3855 5931 4257 6333 823 rice homolog: promoter: 3800 5876 825 rice homolog: promoter: 2870 4946 4096 6172 4283 6359 4284 6360 4564 6640
3648 5724 3855 5931 4257 6333 823 rice homolog: promoter: 3800 5876 825 rice homolog: promoter: 4946 4096 6172 4283 6359 4284 6360 4564 6640 826
3648 5724 3855 5931 4257 6333 823 rice homolog: promoter: 3800 5876 825 rice homolog: promoter: 4946 4096 6172 4283 6359 4284 6360 4564 6640 826
4257 6333 823 rice homolog: promoter: 3800 5876 825 rice homolog: promoter: 2870 4946 4096 6172 4283 6359 4284 6360 4564 6640 826
rice homolog: promoter: 3800 5876 825 rice homolog: promoter: 2870 4946 4096 6172 4283 6359 4284 6360 4564 6640
rice homolog: promoter: 3800 5876 825 rice homolog: promoter: 2870 4946 4096 6172 4283 6359 4284 6360 4564 6640
3800 5876 825 rice homolog: promoter: 2870 4946 4096 6172 4283 6359 4284 6360 4564 6640
3800 5876 825 rice homolog: promoter: 2870 4946 4096 6172 4283 6359 4284 6360 4564 6640
rice homolog: promoter: 2870
2870 4946 4096 6172 4283 6359 4284 6360 4564 6640
2870
4283 6359 4284 6360 4564 6640 826
4284 6360 4564 6640 826
4564 6640 826
826
rice homolog: promoter:
2931 5007
3331 5407
3429 5505
3601 5677
4103 6179
4494 6570
4541 6617
827
021

5	rice homolog: 2814 3707 3784 3785 4188	promoter: 4890 5783 5860 5861 6264	
	829		
10	rice homolog: 3786	promoter: 5862	
	830		
15	rice homolog: 2673 2982 3390 4435	promoter: 4749 5058 5466 6511	
20	4649 4690	6725 6766	
	831		
25	rice homolog: 3334 3543 3743 4369	promoter: 5410 5619 5819 6445	
30	832		
35	rice homolog: 2790	promoter: 4866	
40	rice homolog: 2824 2889 2956 3360 3397	promoter: 4900 4965 5032 5436 5473	
	3521	5597	

	4357 4423 4637	6433 6499 6713	
5	836		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3243	5319	
	3262	5338	
10	3263	5339	
	3404	5480	
	4131	6207	
	4322	6398	
1.5	4348	6424	
15	4592	6668	
	838		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
20	3045	5121	
	3154	5230	
	3357	5433	
	840		
25	. 1 1		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2800 3843	4876 5919	•
	3933	6009	
30	3978	6054	
30	3998	6074	
	3770	0074	
	841		
35	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3089	5165	
	3279	5355	
	3335	5411	
	4641	6717	
40	848		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2749	4825	
45	2912	4988	
	3254	5330	

	3976 4708	6052 6784	
_	852		
5	rice homolog: 2680	promoter: 4756	
	2859	4935	
	2860	4936	
10	3118	5194	
10	3313	5389	
	4047	6123	
	4379	6455	
	4532	6608	
15	1332	0000	
10	856		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3366	5442	
20	4481	6557	
	857		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
25	3501	5577	
	3609	5685	
	3931	6007	
	4336	6412	
	4702	6778	
30		•	
	859		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
~ -	3412	5488	
35	3694	5770	
	4156	6232	
	4499	6575	
	4568	6644	
40	861		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2665	4741	
	3120	5196	
45	3121	5197	
	4109	6185	

	4140	6216	
	4163 4574	6239 6650	
5	863		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2729	4805	
	2925	5001	
10	3576	5652	
	4148	6224	
	4195	6271	
15	867		
13	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2726	4802	
	4310	6386	
	4332	6408	
20	4442	6518	
	4452	6528	
	4599	6675	
25	868		
23	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2681	4757	
	2895	4971	
	2980	5056	
30	4193	6269	
	4477	6553	
	4478	6554	
	4696	6772	
35	871		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3308	5384	
	3309	5385	
40	3310	5386	
	4567	6643	
	4576	6652	
<i>15</i>	876		
45	rice homolog:	promoter:	·

	3021	5097	
	3161	5237	
	3206	5282	
	3607	5683	
5	4024	6100	
	.02.	0100	
	883		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
10	3384	5460	
	3819	5895	
	3832	5908	
	3868	5944	
	4318	6394	
15	887		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3018	5094	
20	3913	5989	
	4066	6142	
	4407	6483	
	4725	6801	
25	889		
	rice homolog:	nromoter:	
	4204	6280	
	7207	0200	
30	891		
•			
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2834	4910	
	3298	5374	
35	3815	5891	
	4151	6227	
	4252	6328	
	892		
40			
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	3129	5205	
	3342	5418	
	3985	6061	•
45	4391	6467	
	4617	6693	

901		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3265	5341	
3672	5748	
3775	5851	
3873	5949	
4635	6711	
904		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
4266	6342	
908		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2891	4967	
3009	5085	
3536	5612	
3950	6026	
4071	6147	
909		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
3348	5424	
3651	5727	
4102	6178	
4578	6654	
4613	6689	
911		
rice homolog:	promoter:	
2823	4899	
2857	4933	
3226	5302	
3938	6014	
4294	6370	
912		
rice homolog:	promoter:	

	2015	400-	
	2816	4892	
	3185	5261	
	3662	5738	
_	4393	6469	
5	914		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2728	4804	
10	3177	5253	
	3483	5559	
	3809	5885	
	4339	6415	
		· · · · ·	
15	918		
			·
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2968	5044	
	3577	5653	
20	3787	5863	
	4297	6373	
	4445	6521	
	919		
25			
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2985	5061	
	3356	5432	
	3881	5957	
30	4090	6166	
	4652	6728	
	921		
35	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2887	4963	
	926		
40	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2946	5022	
	3128	5204	
	3649	5725	
	3858	5934	
45			
	928		

	rice homolog:	nromoter.	
	4121	6197	
	4392	6468	
5	4552	6629	
	,,,,,	002)	
	929		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
10	2743	4819	
10	2745	4821	
	3666	5742	
	4276	6352	
	4343	6419	
15	4630	6706	
10	1030	0700	
	930		
	mina hamalaa		
20	rice homolog: 4249	6325	
20	4249	0323	
	932		
25	rice homolog:		
25	2965 3014	5041 5090	
	3840	5916	
	4041	6117	
	4137	6213	
30	4506	6582	
50	1500	0302	
	934		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
35	3616	5692	
	3816	5892	
	4105	6181	
	4111	6187	
	4172	6248	
40			
	943		
	rice homolog:	promoter:	
	2881	4957	
45	2998	5074	
	3203	5279	

	3818 3981	5894 6057	
5	944		
3	rice homolog: 2997 3046	promoter: 5073 5122	
10	950		
	rice homolog: 3519 3980	promoter: 5595 6056	
15	4250 4471 4535	6326 6547 6611	
20	952		
-	rice homolog: 2714 2774 3287	promoter: 4790 4850 5363	
25	3716 4122 4123 4531	5792 6198 6199 6607	
30	4536 4573 4634	6612 6649 6710	
	953		
35	rice homolog: 2683 3531 3668	promoter: 4759 5607 5744	
40	3826 4150	5902 6226	

<u>Table 24</u>
Correlation of Arabidopsis promoter regions to the
Open Reading Frames listed in SEQ ID NOs: 1-953

SEQ ID NOs corresponding	SEQ ID NOs corresponding
to Arabidopsis promoters	to Arabidopsis ORFs
2137	97
2138	780
2139	238
2140	454
2141	89
2142	86
2143	732
2144	801
2145	792
2146	195
2147	394
2148	138
2149	176
2150	200
2151	899
2152	83
2153	423
2154	367
2155	595
2156	231
2157	601
2158	79
2159	868
2160	770
2161	670
2162	247
2163	120
2164	251
2165	639
2166	380
2167	194
2168	812
2169	318
2170	398
2171	252
2172	879
2173	114
2174	452

2175	25
2176	608
2177	212
2178	66
2179	949
2180	816
2181	411
2182	301
2183	35
2184	291
2185	457
2186	22
2187	756
2188	916
2189	
	627
2190 2191	740
	417
2192	81
2193	533
2194	539
2195	208
2196	710
2197	767
2198	822
2199	201
2200	355
2201	528
2202	877
2203	237
2204	763
2205	230
2206	565
2207	809
2208	870
2209	397
2210	700
2211	336
2212	797
2213	695
2214	219
2215	742
2216	223
2217	324
2218	721
2219	244
2220	16
	10

2221 914 2222 100 2223 834 2224 482 2225 108 2226 61 2227 266 2228 416 2229 607 2230 782 2231 736 2232 857 2233 522 2234 866 2235 236 2236 206 2237 93	
2223 834 2224 482 2225 108 2226 61 2227 266 2228 416 2229 607 2230 782 2231 736 2232 857 2233 522 2234 866 2235 236 2236 206	
2224 482 2225 108 2226 61 2227 266 2228 416 2229 607 2230 782 2231 736 2232 857 2233 522 2234 866 2235 236 2236 206	
2225 108 2226 61 2227 266 2228 416 2229 607 2230 782 2231 736 2232 857 2233 522 2234 866 2235 236 2236 206	
2226 61 2227 266 2228 416 2229 607 2230 782 2231 736 2232 857 2233 522 2234 866 2235 236 2236 206	
2227 266 2228 416 2229 607 2230 782 2231 736 2232 857 2233 522 2234 866 2235 236 2236 206	
2228 416 2229 607 2230 782 2231 736 2232 857 2233 522 2234 866 2235 236 2236 206	
2229 607 2230 782 2231 736 2232 857 2233 522 2234 866 2235 236 2236 206	
2230 782 2231 736 2232 857 2233 522 2234 866 2235 236 2236 206	
2231 736 2232 857 2233 522 2234 866 2235 236 2236 206	,
2232 857 2233 522 2234 866 2235 236 2236 206	
2233 522 2234 866 2235 236 2236 206	
2234 866 2235 236 2236 206)
2235 236 236 2236 206	
2236 206	
2236 206	
	,
2238 424	
2239 184	
2240 421	
2241 460)
2242 46	
2243 234	
2244 869	
2245 633	
2246 891	
2247 347	,
2248 498	,
2249 501	
2250 207	1
2251 506)
2252 656)
2253 889	,
2254 811	
2255 775	,
2256 131	
2257 790)
2258 930)
2259 726)
2260 300)
2261 342	
2262 40	
2263 358	,
2264 462	
2265 222	
2266 220)

2267	858
2268	508
2269	151
2270	378
2271	217
2272	724
2273	210
2274	776
2275	216
2276	765
2277	453
2278	221
2279	415
2280	307
2281	516
2282	747
2283	283
2284	943
2285	99
2286	272
2287	164
2288	132
2289	287
2290	863
2291	341
2292	444
	267
2293	
2294	523
2295	271
2296	288
2297	799
2298	814
2299	142
2300	933
2301	9
2302	788
2303	353
2304	719
2305	548
2306	190
2307	432
2308	281
2309	41
2310	88
2311	24
2312	387
<i>_J</i> 1 <i>_</i>	301

2313	310
2314	873
2315	246
2316	205
2317	340
2318	658
2319	405
2320	248
2321	599
2322	720
2323	227
2324	489
2325	306
2326	818
2327	76
2328	376
2329	68
2330	535
2331	225
2332	192
2333	611
2334	532
2335	343
2336	148
2337	880
2338	490
2339	798
2340	
	289
2341	705
2342	706
2343	668
2344	211
2345	553
2346	125
2347	39
2348	365
2349	754
2350	372
2351	932
2352	339
2353	78
2354	948
2355	74
2356	479
2357	319
2358	31

2359	789
2360	34
2361	425
2362	197
2363	800
2364	651
2365	383
2366	667
	685
2367	
2368	582
2369	664
2370	751
2371	859
2372	781
2373	2
2374	470
2375	676
2376	904
2377	28
2378	584
2379	402
2380	503
2381	666
2382	480
2383	407
2384	927
2385	390
2386	915
2387	55
2388	936
2389	794
2390	290
2391	337
2392	338
2393	63
2394	436
2395	67
2396	752
2397	753
2398	907
2399	434
2400	925
2401	769
2402	768
2403	827
2404	905
4 7 07	303

2405	829
2406	828
2407	900
2408	175
2409	328
2410	304
2411	909
2412	687
2413	327
2414	122
2415	346
2416	302
2417	303
2418	689
2419	440
2420	841
2421	381
2422	135
2423	162
2424	718
2425	75
2426	550
2427	60
2428	17
2429	174
2430	
	256
2431	708
2432	650
2433	502
2434	654
2435	569
2436	414
2437	495
2438	351
2439	115
2440	771
2441	640
2442	652
2443	· ·
	431
2444	119
2445	852
2446	772
2447	871
2448	921
2449	549
2450	26

2451	136
2452	864
2453	755
2454	507
2455	127
2456	
	860
2457	392
2458	253
2459	277
2460	623
2461	447
2462	583
2463	941
2464	185
2465	707
2466	581
2467	671
2468	653
2469	560
2470	712
2471	807
2472	391
2473	
	793
2474	329
2475	356
2476	513
2477	646
2478	121
2479	352
2480	606
2481	344
2482	401
2483	704
2484	853
2485	116
2486	309
2487	872
2488	805
2489	233
2490	862
2491	895
2492	141
2493	257
2493	510
2494	297
2496	323

2497	764
2498	541
2499	832
2500	924
2501	856
2502	140
2502	14
2504	21
2505	847
2506	577
2507	294
2508	435
2509	255
2510	572
2510	733
2512	373
2513	554
2514	280
2515	384
2516	702
2517	177
2518	189
2519	935
2520	15
2521	952
2522	784
2523	382
2524	659
2525	762
2526	345
2527	42
2528	735
2529	23
2530	6
2531	865
2532	72
2533	366
2534	947
2535	729
2536	286
2537	893
2538	129
2539	330
2540	512
2541	709
2542	389

2543	830
2544	58
2545	44
2546	134
2547	686
2548	53
2549	619
2550	609
2551	49
2552	887
2553	282
2554	27
2555	630
2556	526
2557	468
2558	848
2559	642
2560	262
2561	371
2562	
	475
2563	803
2564	427
2565	464
2566	158
2567	326
2568	536
2569	149
2570	172
2571	920
2572	885
2573	448
2574	542
2575	13
2576	85
2577	214
2578	728
2579	951
2580	32
2581	419
2582	409
2583	683
2584	634
2585	84
2586	163
2587	426
2588	588
	200

2589	946
2590	274
2591	
	545
2592	101
2593	631
2594	362
2595	418
2596	113
2597	73
2598	429
2599	169
2600	692
2601	678
2602	369
2603	183
2604	825
2605	657
2606	254
2607	463
2608	308
2609	901
2610	38
2611	152
2612	62
2613	589
2614	680
2615	30
2616	275
2617	881
2618	279
2619	331
2620	471
2621	681
2622	153
2623	314
2624	484
2625	250
2626	213
2627	264
2628	150
2629	557
2630	813
2631	71
2632	393
2633	819
2634	182

2635	496
2636	229
2637	228
2638	902
2639	92
2640	203
2641	443
2642	7
2643	348
2644	296
2645	730
2646	359
2647	3
2648	226
2649	243
2650	791
2651	647
2652	655
2653	614
2654	375
2655	130
2656	10
2657	826
2658	485
2659	850
2660	940
2661	102

Table 25

Ortholog Table

12
AAD17487.1 AF049347 Berberis stolonifera DESCRIPTION: Catalyzes the oxidative cyclization of the N-methyl group of (S)-reticuline into the berberine bridge carbon (C-8) of (S)-scoulerine. berberine bridge enzyme. bbe1. Covalently flavinylated oxidase of isoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis in plants.
AAB20352.1 S65550 Eschscholzia californica DESCRIPTION: (S)-reticuline:oxygen oxidoreductase (methylene-bridge-forming). /gene="(S)-reticuline:oxygen oxidoreductase. This sequence comes from Fig 2; berberine bridge enzyme.
AAC39358.1 AF005655 Eschscholzia californica DESCRIPTION: oxidizes the N-methyl group of (S)-reticuline to the berberine bridge carbon C-8 of (S)-scoulerine in berberine and benzophenanthridine alkaloid biosynthesis. berberine bridge enzyme. bbe1. covalently-bound FAD-dependent oxidase; elicitor-inducible.
AAC61839.1 AF025430 Papaver somniferum DESCRIPTION: berberine bridge enzyme. bbe1. (S)-reticuline:oxygen oxidoreductase (methylene bridge forming).
19
AAC83458.1 AF023140 Thlaspi goesingense DESCRIPTION: imidazoleglycerol phosphate dehydratase. THB1.
AAB67738.1 U49978 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: imidazoleglycerol-phosphate dehydratase. PSHIS3.
AAA93197.1 U02690 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: imidazoleglycerolphosphate dehydratase. partial interval represents the confirmed coding region based on homology to sequence U02689, maybe a chimeric molecule.

CAB55393.1 AL117264 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: zwh0009.1. similar to wheat imidazoleglycerol-phosphate dehydratase (P34048); Method: conceptual translation with partial peptide sequencing.
32
CAA45066.2 X63464 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase. lpd.
CAA44729.1 X62995 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: lipoamide dehydrogenase.
AAG17888.1 AF295339 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase precursor. lpd2. NADH; E3 isoform.
BAB39219.1 AP002869 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase precursor. P0554D10.3. contains ESTs C98433(E0148),AU101058(E0148).
33
CAC03581.1 AJ297566 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: putative 1-deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate reductoisomerase. dxr.
AAD24768.1 AF116825 Mentha x piperita DESCRIPTION: 1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate reductoisomerase. DXR.
AAF65154.1 AF250235 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the formation of 2-C-methyl-D-erythritol-4-phosphate from 1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate. 1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate reductoisomerase. dxr.
AAD56391.2 AF182287 Artemisia annua DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the formation of 2-C-methyl-D-erythritol 4-phosphate from 1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate. 1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate reductoisomerase. DXR1.

5	BAB16915.1 AP002863 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 1-deoxy-d-xylulose-5-phosphate reductoisomerase. P0005A05.19. contains ESTs AU108198(S11168),D46469(S11168).
	37
10	AAD21872.1 AF078082 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase homolog RK20-1.
15	CAA73134.1 Y12531 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine kinase. BRLK.
20	AAB93834.1 U82481 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: KI domain interacting kinase 1. KIK1. receptor-like protein kinase; serine/threonine protein kinase.
	CAA67145.1 X98520 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase. SFR2.
25	AAC23542.1 U20948 Ipomoea trifida DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase. IRK1.
30	CAA73133.1 Y12530 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: serine /threonine kinase. ARLK.
35	CAB41878.1 Y18259 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: SRK5 protein. SRK5. receptor-like kinase.
40	CAB41879.1 Y18260 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: SRK15 protein. SRK15. receptor-like kinase.
45	CAA74661.1 Y14285 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: SFR1. extracellular S domain: 8-1342; transmembrane domain: 1343-1411; intracellular kinase domain: 1412-2554.

CAA74662.1 Y14286

DESCRIPTION: SFR3. extracellular S domain: 123-1346; transmembrane domain: 1347-1412; intracellular kinase domain: from 1413.
AAA33000.1 M76647 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase. SKR6.
BAA23676.1 AB000970 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: receptor kinase 1. BcRK1.
AAA33008.1 M97667 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine kinase receptor.
AAA62232.1 U00443 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase. protein contains an immunoglobulin-like domain.
CAB89179.1 AJ245479 Brassica napus subsp. napus DESCRIPTION: ser /thr kinase. S-locus receptor kinase. srk.
BAA92836.1 AB032473 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: S18 S-locus receptor kinase. SRK18.
CAA79355.1 Z18921 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase-like protein.
BAA92837.1 AB032474 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: S60 S-locus receptor kinase. SRK60.
BAA07577.2 D38564 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase SRK12.
BAA07576.1 D38563 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase SRK8.

Brassica oleracea

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35

BAB21001.1	AB0540	61 B	Brassica	rapa	
DESCRIPT	ION: S	locus re	eceptor l	kinase.	SRK22.

- 5 BAA06285.1 D30049 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase SRK9.
- BAA21132.1 D88193 Brassica rapa
 10 DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase. SRK9 (B.c).
 - AAD52097.1 AF088885 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase CHRK1. Chrk1.

BAB18292.1 AP002860 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor-like protein kinase. P0409B08.19.

BAB16871.1 AP002537 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase APK1AArabidopsis thaliana.
P0001B06.24. contains ESTs C22608(R3192),D25110(R3192).

BAB39873.1 AP002882 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0439B06.8. contains ESTs AU056701(S20808),AU056702(S20808).

BAA87853.1 AP000816 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: EST AU030604(E51294) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to putative NAK-like Ser/Thr protein kinase. (AF001308).

CAA79324.1 Z18884 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase related protein.

- AAK21965.1 AY028699 Brassica napus
 DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase PERK1.
- 45 AAK00425.1 AC069324 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0071K19.11.

5	AAF66615.1 AF142596 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: LRR receptor-like protein kinase.
10	BAB21240.1 AP002953 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. P0426D06.20. contains ESTs C22359(C11461),C22360(C11461).
15	BAB39409.1 AP002901 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0456F08.9. contains EST C23560(R0290).
	AAG59657.1 AC084319 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0004B24.20.
20	AAG03090.1 AC073405 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to an Arabidopsis somatic embryogenesis receptor-like kinase (AC007504).
25	AAG16628.1 AY007545 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: protein serine/threonine kinase BNK1.
30	BAA94509.1 AB041503 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: protein kinase 1. PnPK1.
	38
35	CAA58750.1 X83869 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: CDPK-related protein kinase. CRK (or PK421).
40	BAA12692.1 D84508 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: CDPK-related protein kinase. Does not require calcium for its activity.
45	AAG01179.1 AF289237 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: calcium/calmodulin dependent protein kinase MCK2. MCK2.

5	AAB47181.1 S82324 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: /gene="calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase. This sequence comes from Fig. 1.
10	BAA12691.1 D84507 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: CDPK-related protein kinase. Does not require calcium for its activity (by similarity).
	BAA22410.1 D38452 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase-related kinase.
15	AAC24961.1 AF009337 Tradescantia virginiana DESCRIPTION: CDPK-related protein kinase. CRK1.
20	AAF23901.2 AF194414 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CDPK5. OsCDPK5.
25	AAF23900.1 AF194413 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CDPK1. OsCDPK1.
30	AAC78558.1 AF030879 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase CPK1.
	CAA57157.1 X81394 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. OSCPK2.
35	BAB21081.1 AP002819 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative calcium-dependent protein kinase. P0501G01.10.
40	AAC25423.1 AF072908 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CDPK1.
45	BAA12715.1 D85039 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase.

5	AAB49984.1 U90262 Cucurbita pepo DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent calmodulin-independent protein kinase CDPK. cpCPK1. serine/threonine protein kinase that is activated by direct binding of calcium.
10	AAA69507.1 U28376 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. MZECDPK2.
15	AAD17800.1 AF090835 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: Ca2+-dependent protein kinase. CPK1. serine/threonine protein kinase.
20	AAB80693.1 U69174 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: calmodulin-like domain protein kinase isoenzyme gamma. CDPK gamma.
25	BAA81751.1 AB017517 Marchantia polymorpha DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CDPK1. CDPK-B; alternative splicing.
30	BAA81749.1 AB017515 Marchantia polymorpha DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CDPK1. CDPK-B; alternative splicing.
35	CAA39936.1 X56599 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: calcium- dependent protein kinase. DcPK431.
40	BAA81748.1 AB017515 Marchantia polymorpha DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CDPK1. CDPK-A; alternative splicing.

BAA81750.1 AB017516 Marchantia polymorpha

DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CDPK1. CDPK-A; alternative splicing.
AAA61682.1 L27484 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CDPK.
BAB16888.1 AB042550 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: OsCDPK7. oscdpk7.
AAB88537.1 AF035944 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. MAX17.
AAD28192.2 AF115406 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CDPK; catalytic domain.
CAA07481.1 AJ007366 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase.
BAA12338.1 D84408 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: calcium dependent protein kinase. ZmCDPK1.
BAA13440.1 D87707 Ipomoea batatas DESCRIPTION: calcium dependent protein kinase. CDPK.
BAA13232.1 D87042 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: Calcium-dependent protein kinase.
CAA65500.1 X96723 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. CDPK.
AAB70706.1 U82087 Tortula ruralis DESCRIPTION: calmodulin-like domain protein kinase. TrCPK1.
AAC49405.1 U08140 Vigna radiata

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35

DESCRIPTION:	calcium	dependent	t protein	kinase.	CDPK.

	BAA85396.1 AP000615 Oryza sativa
5	DESCRIPTION: ESTs C22369(C12239),C22370(C12239),
	AU057852(S21844), AU057853(S21844) correspond to a region of the predicted
	gene.: similar to calcium dependent protein kinase. (AF048691).

- 10 CAA57156.1 X81393 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. OSCPKII.
- AAC05270.1 AF048691 Oryza sativa

 DESCRIPTION: calcium dependent protein kinase. CDPK12.
 - AAF21062.1 AF216527 Dunaliella tertiolecta DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CPK1; CDPK.

AAB80692.1 U69173 Glycine max
DESCRIPTION: calmodulin-like domain protein kinase isoenzyme beta. CDPK beta.

AAK26164.1 AY027885 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent calmodulin-independent protein kinase 5. CDPK5. CsCDPK5.

AAA33443.1 L15390 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CDPK.

- CAA89202.1 Z49233 Chlamydomonas eugametos DESCRIPTION: calcium-stimulated protein kinase.
- 40 AAG46110.1 AC073166 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. OSJNBb0064P21.2.
- BAA02698.1 D13436 Oryza sativa
 45 DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. spk.

5	BAA90814.1 AP001168 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU030197(E50746), AU030196(E50746) correspond to a region of the predicted gene.; Similar to calcium-dependent
	calmodulin-independent protein kinase CDPK (U90262).
10	CAB46228.1 Y18055 Arachis hypogaea DESCRIPTION: calcium dependent protein kinase. CDPK.
15	AAC49008.1 U24188 Lilium longiflorum DESCRIPTION: calcium/calmodulin-dependent phosphorylation activity. calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase. CCaMK. serine/threonine kinase; binds to calcium and calmodulin.
20	AAF19401.1 AF203479 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase kinase. protein kinase; member of Ca2+/CaM kinase family; lacks the autoinhibitory region and EF hands.
25	AAF06970.1 AF162662 Kalanchoe fedtschenkoi DESCRIPTION: phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase kinase. calcium-independent protein kinase.
30	39
50	AAG00510.1 AF285172 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: leaf senescence-associated receptor-like protein kinase. SARK.
35	BAB21175.1 AP002909 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative serine/threonine-specific receptor protein kinase. P0044F08.3.

CAB51480.1 Y14600 Sorghum bicolor

DESCRIPTION: putative protein serine /threonine kinase. RLK1. accumulates in mesophyll cells.

45

AAF59905.1 AF197946 Glycine max

BAB40094.1 AP003210

5	AAF59906.1 AF197947 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase-like protein. CLV1B.
10	AAB61708.1 U93048 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: somatic embryogenesis receptor-like kinase. SERK.
15	BAB39873.1 AP002882 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0439B06.8. contains ESTs AU056701(S20808),AU056702(S20808).
	AAC36318.1 AF053127 Malus x domestica DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich receptor-like protein kinase. LRPKm1.
20	AAK21965.1 AY028699 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase PERK1.
25	AAF91324.1 AF244890 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase 3. RLK3. GmRLK3.
30	AAK00425.1 AC069324 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0071K19.11.
35	AAF91323.1 AF244889 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase 2. RLK2. GmRLK2.
	AAG59657.1 AC084319 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0004B24.20.
40	CAA97692.1 Z73295 Catharanthus roseus

DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase-like protein. CLV1A.

Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. CRPK1. Autophosphorylation predominantly on Thr, less on Ser. Mechanism: autophosphorylation in cis.

5	CAA61510.1 X89226 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich repeat/receptor protein kinase. lrk2.
10	BAA87852.1 AP000816 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to putative Ser/Thr protein kinase. (AC004218).

DESCRIPTION: putative receptor protein kinase. OSJNBa0010K01.7.

15

AAF91322.1 AF244888 Glycine max
DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase 1. RLK1. GmRLK1.

Oryza sativa

genomic sequence, putative protein kinase. (AC004218).

DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II BAC F12L6

20

40

AAK11569.1 AF318493 Lycopersicon hirsutum DESCRIPTION: Pto-like protein kinase D. LhirPtoD.

25 CAB51834.1 00069 Oryza sativa

BAA92221.1 AP001278

DESCRIPTION: 11332.5. contains eukaryotic protein kinase domain PF.

BAA90808.1 AP001168 Oryza sativa

30 DESCRIPTION: Similar to putative receptor-like protein kinase (AL035679).

AAC48932.1 U13923 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium
DESCRIPTION: Fen. putative serine/threonine protein kinase; similar to
product encoded by Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium Pto gene, GenBank
Accession Number U02271; Fen is a member of the Pto gene family.

AAF76307.1 AF220602 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium DESCRIPTION: Fen kinase.

AAB47424.1 U59317 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium
DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine protein kinase Fen. Fen. fenthion
sensitivity gene from tomato.

	AAK11566.1 AF318490 Lycopersicon hirsutum DESCRIPTION: Pto-like protein kinase E. LhirPtoE. confers resistance to bacterial speck disease.
5	•
10	AAB47423.1 U59315 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine protein kinase Pto. Pto. bacterial speck disease resistance in tomato; disease resistance gene.
	AAC48914.1 U02271 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium DESCRIPTION: protein kinase.
15	AAF76306.1 AF220602 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium DESCRIPTION: Pto kinase.
20	BAA87853.1 AP000816 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EST AU030604(E51294) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to putative NAK-like Ser/Thr protein kinase. (AF001308).
25	AAF76313.1 AF220603 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: Pto kinase. LescPth5.
30	AAB47421.1 U59316 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine protein kinase Pto. pto. allele of Pto bacterial speck disease resistance gene in tomato.
35	AAG03090.1 AC073405 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to an Arabidopsis somatic embryogenesis receptor-like kinase (AC007504).
40	AAA33915.1 L27821 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor type serine/threonine kinase. protein kinase.
45	AAF76314.1 AF220603 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: Fen kinase. Lescfen.

	AAK11568.1 AF318492 Lycopersicon hirsutum DESCRIPTION: Pto-like protein kinase B. LhirPtoB.
5	AAB47422.1 U59318 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine protein kinase Fen. fen. allele of Fen, fenthion sensitivity gene from tomato.
10	BAB16871.1 AP002537 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase APK1AArabidopsis thaliana. P0001B06.24. contains ESTs C22608(R3192),D25110(R3192).
15	BAA06538.1 D31737 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: protein-serine/threonine kinase.
20	AAK11567.1 AF318491 Lycopersicon hirsutum DESCRIPTION: Pto-like protein kinase F. LhirPtoF.
25	AAF34426.1 AF172282 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: leucine rich repeat containing protein kinase. DUPR11.16.
30	AAG25966.1 AF302082 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytokinin-regulated kinase 1. CRK1. protein kinase; transcript abundance decreases rapidly after cytokinin treatment.
35	BAB21240.1 AP002953 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. P0426D06.20. contains ESTs C22359(C11461),C22360(C11461).
	41
40	AAG12987.1 AF166498 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: sucrose transporter-like protein. SUT2. sucrose sensor.
45	AAF08330.1 AF021809 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: putative sucrose transporter. VvSUC12.

25

BAA24071.1	D87819	Oryza sativa	
DESCRIPT	ION: sucre	se transporter.	OsSUT1.

- 5 AAF90181.1 AF280050 Oryza sativa subsp. indica
 DESCRIPTION: sucrose proton symporter. sucrose transporter. SUT1.
- BAA83501.1 AB008464 Zea mays

 DESCRIPTION: Sucrose Transporter. ZmSUT1.
- CAB75882.1 AJ272309 Hordeum vulgare
 DESCRIPTION: Transport sucrose through membrane. sucrose transporter 1.
 sut1.
 - AAD55269.1 AF182445 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: sucrose transporter.
 - CAA83436.1 Z31561 Ricinus communis DESCRIPTION: sucrose transport. sucrose carrier. Scr1.
 - CAA76368.1 Y16767 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: sucrose/H+ symporter. SUT1b.
- 30 CAA76367.1 Y16766 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: sucrose/H+ symporter. SUT1a.
- CAC19688.1 AJ303198 Daucus carota

 DESCRIPTION: essential for sucrose transport. sucrose/proton symporter. sut1a.
- AAG25923.1 AF237780 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: sucrose transporter SUT4.
- AAF08329.1 AF021808 Vitis vinifera
 DESCRIPTION: putative sucrose transporter. VvSUC11.

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	AAG09270.1 ÀF176950 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: sucrose transporter. SUT4.
5	AAF65765.1 AF242307 Euphorbia esula DESCRIPTION: sucrose transport protein.
10	AAF04295.1 AF191025 Alonsoa meridionalis DESCRIPTION: sucrose transporter 1. SUT1.
15	CAA57727.1 X82276 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: sucrose transporter. NtSUT1a. Var. SNN bp 1-1346, Var. SR1 bp 1172-1614.
20	BAA89458.1 AB036758 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: sucrose transporter protein. cSUT.
25	CAB75881.1 AJ272308 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: transport sucrose through membrane. sucrose transporter 2. sut2.
	CAA76369.1 Y16768 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: sucrose/H+ symporter. SUT2.
30	CAC19689.1 AJ303199 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: essential for sucrose transport. sucrose/proton symporter. sut2.

CAB07811.1 Z93774 Vicia faba
DESCRIPTION: sugar transport. sucrose transport protein. sut.

- 40 CAA47604.1 X67125 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: sucrose permease. S21.
- CAA48915.1 X69165 Solanum tuberosum
 45 DESCRIPTION: sucrose transport protein. SUT1.

5	AAD53000.1 U64967 Beta vulgaris DESCRIPTION: sucrose-proton symporter. Bv8-6.
10	AAF08331.1 AF021810 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: putative sucrose transporter. VvSUC27.
15	CAA58730.1 X83850 Beta vulgaris DESCRIPTION: sucrose/proton-symporter. sut1.
20	AAC99332.1 AF063400 Apium graveolens DESCRIPTION: sucrose transporter. SUT1.
	AAD45391.1 AF167416 Apium graveolens DESCRIPTION: sucrose transporter SUT2B. SUT2B.
25	AAD45390.1 AF167415 Apium graveolens DESCRIPTION: sucrose transporter SUT2A. SUT2A.
30	AAF04294.1 AF191024 Asarina barclaiana DESCRIPTION: sucrose transporter 1. SUT1.
35	CAA59113.1 X84379 Plantago major DESCRIPTION: SUC1-sucrose proton symporter. SUC1.
40	AAD34610.1 AF149981 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: sucrose transporter-like protein. SUT3.
	CAA57726.1 X82275 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: sucrose transporter. LeSUT1.
45	CAA12256.1 AJ224961 Ricinus communis

Pisum sativum

DESCRIPTION: sucrose transport protein SUT1.

AAD41024.1 AF109922

	DESCRIPTION: Sucrose transport. Sucrose carrier. SUT1.
5	CAC33492.1 AJ310643 Ricinus communis DESCRIPTION: sucrose carrier. sucrose carrier. scr1.
10	AAD45932.1 AF168771 Betula pendula DESCRIPTION: sucrose transport protein. SUC1.
	CAA53390.1 X75764 Plantago major DESCRIPTION: sucrose transporter. ptp1.
15	AAF22281.1 AF167417 Apium graveolens DESCRIPTION: putative sucrose transporter SUT1. SUT1.
20	BAA76434.1 AB025006 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: sucrose transport protein.
	42
25	AAC64184.1 AF095577 Prunus persica DESCRIPTION: endopolygalacturonase.
30	CAA54150.1 X76735 Prunus persica DESCRIPTION: endopolygalacturonase.
	AAC28906.1 AF001003 Lycopersicon esculentum

AAC28906.1 AF001003 Lycopersicon esculentum

DESCRIPTION: hydrolyzes pectin in the cell wall and middle lamella of plant cells. polygalacturonase 5. TAPG5. expressed in abscission.

AAC28947.1 AF029230 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase. TPG6.

40

AAC70951.1 AF072732 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: hydrolyzes pectin in the cell wall and middle lamella. polygalacturonase 7. specifically and abundantly expressed in pistils.

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AAA62286.1 U20431

DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase.

AAC28905.1 AF001002 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: hydrolyzes pectin in the cell wall and middle lamella of plant cells. polygalacturonase 4. TAPG4. expressed in abscission.
AAA80489.1 U23053 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase precursor.
AAC28903.1 AF001000 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: hydrolyzes pectin in the cell wall and middle lamella of plant cells. polygalacturonase 1. TAPG1. expressed in abscission.
AAB09575.1 U70480 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: abscission polygalacturonase. TAPG2.
AAC28904.1 AF001001 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: hydrolyzes pectin in the cell wall and middle lamella of plant cells. polygalacturonase 2. TAPG2. expressed in abscission.
AAB09576.1 U70481 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: abscission polygalacturonase. TAPG4.
AAC28902.2 AF000999 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: hydrolyzes pectin in the cell wall and middle lamella of plant cells. polygalacturonase 3. TAPG3. expressed in abscission.
AAC26510.1 AF062465 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase precursor. MPG1.
AAC26511.1 AF062466 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase precursor. MPG2.
BAB21092.1 AP002819 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative endopolygalacturonase. P0501G01.21.

Medicago sativa

5	AAA82167.1 U09717 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase.
	AAA58322.1 U09805 Gossypium barbadense DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase.
10	CAA50336.1 X71018 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase. NPG. Protein sequence is in conflict with the conceptual translation; G27Y.
15	CAA50334.1 X71016 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase. NPG. Protein sequence is in conflict with the conceptual translation; G27.X.
20	CAA50337.1 X71019 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase. NPG. Protein sequence is in conflict with the conceptual translation; G27W.
25	CAA65072.1 X95800 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase.
30	BAA89478.1 AB029459 Salix gilgiana DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase. SgPG3.
35	CAA90272.1 Z49971 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: Hydrolytic enzyme. Polygalacturonase. pga.
40	CAA50335.1 X71017 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase. Npg1. Protein sequence is in conflict with the conceptual translation.
45	CAA50338.1 X71020 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase. Npg1.

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BAA89479.1	AB0294	60 Salix	gilgiana	
DESCRIPT	ION: po	olygalacture	nase. SgPC	3 4

- 5 AAC14453.1 L12019 Actinidia deliciosa DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase.
- BAA89476.1 AB029457 Salix gilgiana
 10 DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase. SgPG1.
 - AAC26512.1 AF062467 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase precursor. MPG3.

CAA72003.1 Y11118 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase. PG3.

CAB42886.1 AJ238848 Phleum pratense DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase. pg.

- 25 BAA89477.1 AB029458 Salix gilgiana DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase. SgPG2.
- CAC05658.1 AJ250919 Brassica napus
 30 DESCRIPTION: endopolygalacturonase. pegaz.
 - CAC05657.1 AJ250918 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: endopolygalacturonase. pgaz.

AAA32914.1 L06094 Persea americana DESCRIPTION: cell wall degradation. polygalacturonase.

- 40
 AAF71160.1 AF152758 Actinidia chinensis
 DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase A. PGA.
- 45 AAF61444.1 AF138858 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: hydrolyses polygalacturonic acid. polygalacturonase.XOPG1.

5	AAA34178.1 M37304 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase.
	CAA32235.1 X14074 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase.
10	CAA29148.1 X05656 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase (AA 1-457).
15	AAD46483.1 AF128266 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase PG1.
20	BAA88472.1 AB035890 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase. CUPG1.
25	AAD46484.1 AF128267 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase PG2.
	CAA54448.1 X77231 Prunus persica DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase. PG.
30	CAA47055.1 X66426 Persea americana DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase.
35	CAA47052.1 X66422 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: polygalacturonase. PG.
	44
40	AAC61805.1 U28007 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine protein kinase. Pto kinase interactor 1. Ptil. Ptil kinase.
45	BAB21241.1 AP002953 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative Pto kinase interactor 1, P0426D06.21, contains EST

AU108280(E0721),D48017(S13927).

	AAF91337.1	AF249313	3 Glycine	max	
5	DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: Ptil	kinase-like	protein. Ptilb	. protein kinase

AAF91336.1 AF249317 Glycine max
DESCRIPTION: Pti1 kinase-like protein. Pti1a. protein kinase.

10

BAA87853.1 AP000816 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: EST AU030604(E51294) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to putative NAK-like Ser/Thr protein kinase.
(AF001308).

15

BAB16871.1 AP002537 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase APK1AArabidopsis thaliana. P0001B06.24. contains ESTs C22608(R3192),D25110(R3192).

AAG16628.1 AY007545 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: protein serine/threonine kinase BNK1.

25

20

BAB39409.1 AP002901 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0456F08.9. contains EST C23560(R0290).

30

BAB39873.1 AP002882 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0439B06.8. contains ESTs
AU056701(S20808),AU056702(S20808).

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AAC27894.1 AF023164 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein kinase 1. ltk1.

40

BAA94509.1 AB041503 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: protein kinase 1. PnPK1.

45 BAB07999.1 AP002525 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0462H08.22. contains EST

C22619(S11214).

	BAB03429.1	AP00	2817	Oryza	sativa
5	DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟN:	EST	C22619	S11214

DESCRIPTION: EST C22619(S11214) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 2, BAC clone T17D12; putative protein kinase (AC006587).

10 AAK21965.1 AY028699 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase PERK1.

AAC27895.1 AF023165 Zea mays

DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein kinase 2. ltk2.

AAK00425.1 AC069324 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0071K19.11.

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BAB21240.1 AP002953 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. P0426D06.20. contains ESTs C22359(C11461),C22360(C11461).

25

BAA94510.1 AB041504 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: protein kinase 2. PnPK2.

30

AAG03090.1 AC073405 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to an Arabidopsis somatic embryogenesis receptor-like kinase (AC007504).

35

AAG59657.1 AC084319 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0004B24.20.

40 BAA78764.1 AB023482 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: ESTs C98382(C2985),D22444(C11129) correspond to a region of

the predicted gene.; Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana APK1 gene for protein tyrosine-serine-threonine kinase.(D12522).

	DESCRIPTION: cytokinin-regulated kinase 1. CRK1. protein kinase; transcript abundance decreases rapidly after cytokinin treatment.
5	AAF43496.1 AF131222 Lophopyrum elongatum DESCRIPTION: protein serine/threonine kinase. ESI47. induced in roots by salt stress, osmotic stress, and ABA treatment.
10	AAK11674.1 AF339747 Lophopyrum elongatum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. ESI47.
15	AAB09771.1 U67422 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: CRINKLY4 precursor. cr4. receptor kinase homolog.
20	CAA97692.1 Z73295 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. CRPK1. Autophosphorylation predominantly on Thr, less on Ser. Mechanism: autophosphorylation in cis.
25	BAA90808.1 AP001168 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to putative receptor-like protein kinase (AL035679).
30	AAB47421.1 U59316 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine protein kinase Pto. pto. allele of Pto bacterial speck disease resistance gene in tomato.
35	AAF76313.1 AF220603 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: Pto kinase. LescPth5.
	CAB51834.1 00069 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 11332.5. contains eukaryotic protein kinase domain PF.
40	AAB47423.1 U59315 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine protein kinase Pto. Pto. bacterial speck disease resistance in tomato; disease resistance gene.
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Nicotiana tabacum

AAG25966.1 AF302082

AAF76306.1 AF220602 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium

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DESCRIPTION: Pto kinase	
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	AAC48914.1	U02271	Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium
5	DESCRIP?	TION: prot	ein kinase.

BAA92221.1 AP001278 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II BAC F12L6
genomic sequence, putative protein kinase. (AC004218).

BAA87852.1 AP000816 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to putative Ser/Thr protein kinase. (AC004218).

AAF66615.1 AF142596 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: LRR receptor-like protein kinase.

AAK11566.1 AF318490 Lycopersicon hirsutum

DESCRIPTION: Pto-like protein kinase E. LhirPtoE. confers resistance to bacterial speck disease.

AAK11567.1 AF318491 Lycopersicon hirsutum DESCRIPTION: Pto-like protein kinase F. LhirPtoF.

30 CAB51836.1 AJ243961 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putitive Ser/Thr protein kinase. 11332.7.

AAD38286.1 AC007789 Oryza sativa
35 DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0049B20.13.

BAB40081.1 AP003074 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor protein kinase. OSJNBa0004G10.30.

BAB18321.1 AP002865 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor protein kinase. P0034C11.11.

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BAA92836.1 AB032473 Brassica oleracea

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5	AAB72110.1 U79958 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: BP-80 vacuolar sorting receptor.
10	AAF80450.1 AF161719 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: vacuolar targeting receptor bp-80.
15	AAG60258.1 AY017377 Physcomitrella patens DESCRIPTION: EGF receptor-like protein. ELP. PPELP; similar to putative vacuolar sorting receptor.
20	AAF22842.1 AF209910 Prunus dulcis DESCRIPTION: vacuolar sorting receptor protein. BP-80 type protein.
	AAK31596.1 AY029172 Helianthus annuus DESCRIPTION: EGF receptor-like protein. ELP.
25	AAB72113.1 U79961 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: vacuolar sorting receptor homolog. similar to Pisum sativum BP-80 vacuolar sorting receptor, GenBank Accession Number U79958.
30	BAA92985.1 AP001550 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EST D15617(C0960A) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene.; Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 4, BAC clone F18F4; vacuolar sorting receptor-like protein (AL021637).
33	47
40	BAA00885.1 D10001 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
	AAK15640.1 AF326116 Agastache rugosa DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL.
45	CAB42794.1 AJ238754 Citrus clementina x Citrus reticulata

DESCRIPTION: S18 S-locus receptor kinase. SRK18.

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CAA57056.1 X81158

CAB60719.1 AJ250836

	DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine-ammonia lyase. pal2.
5	BAA00886.1 D10002 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL1.
10	BAA00887.1 D10003 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL2.
	AAB67733.1 U43338 Citrus limon DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. pal6.
15 20	AAF40224.1 AF237955 Rubus idaeus DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase 2. PAL2. PAL; phenylpropanoid; multigene; flavonoid.
	AAA17993.1 M91192 Trifolium subterraneum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL1.
25	CAA57057.1 X81159 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase 3. PAL3. tetramere subunit.
30	AAF40223.1 AF237954 Rubus idaeus DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase 1. PAL1. PAL; phenylpropanoid; multigene; flavonoid.
35	CAA68938.1 Y07654 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: PAL1 protein. pal1 gene.

DESCRIPTION: phenylpropanoid pathway. phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. pal.

Petroselinum crispum

Cicer arietinum

DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase 2. PAL2. deaminase subunit.

	CAA05251.1 AJ002221 Digitalis lanata DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia lyase.
5	AAC78457.1 AF036948 Prunus avium DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL1.
10	BAA23367.1 D85850 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. gDcPAL1.
15	CAA68256.1 X99997 Bromheadia finlaysoniana DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. pal.
20	AAA33805.1 L11747 Populus x generosa DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia lyase. PAL.
	BAA24928.1 D83075 Lithospermum erythrorhizon DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
25	CAA34226.1 X16099 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
30	CAA41169.1 X58180 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL.
35	AAA34176.1 M90692 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL5.
40	BAA07860.1 D43802 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
	AAA84889.1 U39792 Pinus taeda DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. lpPAL.
45	CAA73065.1 Y12461 Helianthus annuus

5	BAA95629.1 AB042520 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia lyase.
10	BAA05643.1 D26596 Camellia sinensis DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
	BAA24929.1 D83076 Lithospermum erythrorhizon DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
15	BAA21643.1 D30656 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
20	CAA37129.1 X52953 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL1.
25	AAA34122.1 M84466 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia lyase. tpa1.
30	BAA22948.1 AB008200 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. palB.
	AAA99500.1 L36822 Stylosanthes humilis DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia lyase. PAL17.1.
35	CAB42793.1 AJ238753 Citrus clementina x Citrus reticulata DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine-ammonia lyase. pal1.
40	AAG49585.1 AF325496 Ipomoea nil DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.

CAA55075.1 X78269

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DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia lyase. PAL.

Nicotiana tabacum

DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.

	DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. TOBPAL1.
5	BAA22947.1 AB008199 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. palA.
10	AAA34179.2 M83314 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: deamination of phenylalanine to coumarate. phenylalanine ammonia lyase. pal.
15	BAA11459.1 D78640 Ipomoea batatas DESCRIPTION: Phenylalanine Ammonia-Lyase.
20	AAA33389.1 M29232 Ipomoea batatas DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
25	CAA68036.1 X99705 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL.
	CAA61198.1 X87946 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. ZB8.
30	BAA06337.1 D30657 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
35	AAD45384.1 AF165998 Vigna unguiculata DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
40	CAA53733.1 X76130 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: phenylanaline ammonia-lyase. pal.

Nicotiana tabacum

BAA22963.1 D17467

AAA51873.1 U16130

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Persea americana

DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia lyase. PAL.

BAB19128.1 AB041361 Dianthus caryophyllus DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. Dcpal1.

- 5 CAA34715.1 X16772 Petroselinum crispum
 DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase (AA 137 716) (1 is 3rd base in codon).
- 10 BAA07861.1 D43803 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.

48

- 15 CAB94692.1 AJ242742 Ipomoea batatas
 DESCRIPTION: Removal of H2O2, oxidation of toxic reductants, defence response toward wounding. peroxidase. pod.
- 20 AAD37430.1 AF149280 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: peroxidase 5 precursor. FBP5. secretory peroxidase.
- CAA66037.1 X97351 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
 - BAA06335.1 D30653 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.

30

AAA34108.1 J02979 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: lignin-forming peroxidase precursor (EC 1.11.1.7).

- BAA01992.1 D11396 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: 'peroxidase'.
- 40 CAA50597.1 X71593 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. CEVI-1.
- CAB67121.1 Y19023 Lycopersicon esculentum
 45 DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. cevi-1.

5	CAA66034.1 X97348 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
10	BAA01877.1 D11102 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. prxA1.
15	BAA11852.1 D83224 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
20	CAA66035.1 X97349 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
	AAB47602.1 L07554 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. FLXPER1.
25	AAD37427.1 AF149277 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: peroxidase 1 precursor. FBP1. secretory peroxidase.
30	CAA66036.1 X97350 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
35	AAB97734.1 AF014502 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: seed coat peroxidase precursor. Ep. H2O2 oxidoreductase class III plant peroxidase.
40	BAA06334.1 D30652 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
45	BAA07241.1 D38051 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. prxA4a.

BAA11853.1 D83225 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.

	DESCRIPTION: peroxidase1B. prx1B.
5	CAA62225.1 X90692 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase1A. prx1A.
10	CAA62227.1 X90694 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase1C. prx1C.
15	AAB41811.1 L36157 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. pxdC. amino acid feature: conserved domains, aa 123 129, 191 198; amino acid feature: heme-binding domain, aa 68 73.
20	AAB41810.1 L36156 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. pxdA. amino acid feature: conserved motifs, aa 181 188; amino acid feature: heme-binding domain, aa 60 65.
25	AAC98519.1 AF007211 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: peroxidase precursor. GMIPER1. pathogen-induced.
30	BAA02840.1 D13683 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. HPOX14.
	BAA14144.1 D90116 Armoracia rusticana DESCRIPTION: peroxidase isozyme.
35	AAA33129.1 M91372 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. pre-peroxidase.
40	BAA14143.1 D90115 Armoracia rusticana DESCRIPTION: peroxidase isozyme.

Medicago sativa

CAA62226.1 X90693

BAA08499.1 D49551

DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. poxN.

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Oryza sativa

	BAA03373.1 D14482 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative peroxidase.
5	AAA34101.1 L02124 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
10	BAA82306.1 AB027752 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
15	CAA40796.1 X57564 Armoracia rusticana DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. peroxidase precursor.
20	AAA33121.1 M32742 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: peroxidase (CuPer2).
	CAA76680.1 Y17192 Cucurbita pepo DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. aprx. type III peroxidase.
25	BAA92500.1 AP001383 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs D39300(R3292),AU030751(E60187) correspond to a region
30	of the predicted gene. Similar to peroxidase ATP6a. (X98774).
	BAA77388.1 AB024438 Scutellaria baicalensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase 2.
35	AAA33127.1 M91373 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. pre-peroxidase. putative.
40	AAD43561.1 AF155124 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: bacterial-induced peroxidase precursor. Perx_Goshiko.

AAB06183.1 M37636 Arachis hypogaea DESCRIPTION: cationic peroxidase. PNC1.

	AAF63027.1 AF244924 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: hydrogen peroxide catabolism. peroxidase prx15 precursor. type III peroxidase.
5	
	CAA71492.1 Y10466 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. prxr5.
10	AAB02554.1 L37790 Stylosanthes humilis DESCRIPTION: cationic peroxidase.
15	BAA94962.1 AB042103 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. AspPOX1.
20	BAA77389.1 AB024439 Scutellaria baicalensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase 3.
	50
25	CAA40796.1 X57564 Armoracia rusticana DESCRIPTION: peroxidase precursor.
30	BAA03373.1 D14482 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative peroxidase.
	BAA08499.1 D49551 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. poxN.
35	CAA66037.1 X97351 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
40	BAA84764.1 D84400 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. poxA.
45	BAA03372.1 D14481 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative peroxidase.

5	CAB94692.1 AJ242742 Ipomoea batatas DESCRIPTION: Removal of H2O2, oxidation of toxic reductants, defence response toward wounding. peroxidase. pod.
	BAA06335.1 D30653 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
10	BAA11853.1 D83225 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
15	AAD37427.1 AF149277 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: peroxidase 1 precursor. FBP1. secretory peroxidase.
20	AAD37430.1 AF149280 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: peroxidase 5 precursor. FBP5. secretory peroxidase.
25	BAA11852.1 D83224 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
	CAA66035.1 X97349 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
30	CAA66034.1 X97348 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
35	BAA07241.1 D38051 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. prxA4a.
40	BAA92500.1 AP001383 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs D39300(R3292),AU030751(E60187) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to peroxidase ATP6a. (X98774).
45	CAA50597.1 X71593 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. CEVI-1.

5	CAB67121.1 Y19023 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. cevi-1.
	CAA66036.1 X97350 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
10	AAB47602.1 L07554 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. FLXPER1.
15	CAA62226.1 X90693 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase1B. prx1B.
20	AAA34108.1 J02979 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: lignin-forming peroxidase precursor (EC 1.11.1.7).
25	CAA62227.1 X90694 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase1C. prx1C.
	BAA06334.1 D30652 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
30	BAA01992.1 D11396 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: 'peroxidase'.
35	AAD43561.1 AF155124 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: bacterial-induced peroxidase precursor. Perx_Goshiko.
40	BAA82306.1 AB027752 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
45	AAC98519.1 AF007211 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: peroxidase precursor. GMIPER1. pathogen-induced.

35

BAA14143.1	D90115	Armoracia rusticana
DESCRIPT	TION: perc	xidase isozyme.

- 5 AAB97734.1 AF014502 Glycine max
 DESCRIPTION: seed coat peroxidase precursor. Ep. H2O2 oxidoreductase;
 class III plant peroxidase.
- 10 AAF63027.1 AF244924 Spinacia oleracea

 DESCRIPTION: hydrogen peroxide catabolism. peroxidase prx15 precursor. type III peroxidase.
- 15 CAA62225.1 X90692 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase1A. prx1A.
- BAA01877.1 D11102 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. prxA1.
- AAF63026.1 AF244923 Spinacia oleracea
 DESCRIPTION: hydrogen peroxide catabolism. peroxidase prx14 precursor.
 type III peroxidase.
 - BAA14144.1 D90116 Armoracia rusticana DESCRIPTION: peroxidase isozyme.

AAB41810.1 L36156 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. pxdA. amino acid feature: conserved motifs, aa 181 .. 188; amino acid feature: heme-binding domain, aa 60 .. 65.

- AAA34050.1 M74103 Nicotiana sylvestris DESCRIPTION: anionic peroxidase.
- CAA62597.1 X91172 Raphanus sativus
 DESCRIPTION: korean-radish isoperoxidase. prxk1.
- 45 AAB02554.1 L37790 Stylosanthes humilis DESCRIPTION: cationic peroxidase.

5	CAA76680.1 Y17192 Cucurbita pepo DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. aprx. type III peroxidase.
	CAA71492.1 Y10466 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. prxr5.
10	BAA94962.1 AB042103 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. AspPOX1.
15	BAA77389.1 AB024439 Scutellaria baicalensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase 3.
20	AAD37428.1 AF149278 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: peroxidase 3 precursor. FBP3. secretory peroxidase.
25	AAB41811.1 L36157 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. pxdC. amino acid feature: conserved domains, aa 123 129, 191 198; amino acid feature: heme-binding domain, aa 68 73.
30	AAB06183.1 M37636 Arachis hypogaea DESCRIPTION: cationic peroxidase. PNC1.
	52
35	BAA02112.1 D12544 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein.
40	CAA98184.1 Z73956 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein. RAB11H. rab11H.
	AAK15703.1 AF327517 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein.
45	BAA02904.1 D13758 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION:	ras-related GTP	binding protein.	ss230.

BAA02111.1 D12543 Pisum sativum 5 DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein.

BAA02113.1 D12545 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein.

10

CAA98180.1 Z73952 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein. RAB11D. rab11D.

15

CAB65172.1 AJ245570 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: putative role in secretion of cell wall modifying enzymes. Rab11 GTPase. Rab11a.

20

BAA02114.1 D12546 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein.

25 CAA98181.1 Z73953

Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein. RAB11E. rab11E.

CAA95859.1 Z71276 Mangifera indica

30 DESCRIPTION: small GTPase. rabX. homologous to Rab11.

CAA55865.1 X79278 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: GTP binding protein. Rab.

35

CAA89049.1 Z49190 Beta vulgaris DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding. small G protein.

40

CAA98179.1 Z73951 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein. RAB11C. rab11C.

45 BAA02437.1 D13152 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: GTP binding protein. rgp2.

5	DESCRIPTION: mgp1 GTP-binding protein. mgp1.
	BAA06702.1 D31906 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: mgp2 GTP-binding protein. mgp2.
10	BAA02110.1 D12542 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein.
15	CAA98177.1 Z73949 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein. RAB11A. rab11A.
20	CAA41966.1 X59276 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein. rgp1.
25	AAB97114.1 U58853 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: small GTP-binding protein. sra1.
	CAA98185.1 Z73957 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein. RAB111. rab111.
30	CAA67153.1 X98540 Fagus sylvatica DESCRIPTION: FSGTP1.
35	CAA98183.1 Z73955 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein. RAB11G. rab11G.
40	CAA98182.1 Z73954 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein. RAB11F. rab11F.
	CAA54506.1 X77301 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: GTPase, gmr2.

BAA02108.1	D12540	Pisum	sativum
DESCRIPT	ION: GTP	-binding	protein.

- 5 AAA68983.1 L12395 Brassica napus
 DESCRIPTION: signal transduction, membrane vehicle traffic. small
 GTP-binding protein. bra. putative.
- 10 AAD48018.1 AF165095 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: Rab GTP-binding protein Rab11a.
- BAA02109.1 D12541 Pisum sativum
 15 DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein.
 - CAA98186.1 Z73958 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein. RAB11J. rab11J.
 - BAA84640.1 AB007911 Pisum sativum
 DESCRIPTION: PRA2. pra2. light-repressible GTP binding protein.
- 25
 AAD48019.1 AF165096 Gossypium hirsutum
 DESCRIPTION: Rab GTP-binding protein Rab11b.
- 30 CAA98178.1 Z73950 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein. RAB11B. rab11B.
- AAA63901.1 U22432 Zea mays
 35 DESCRIPTION: GTP binding protein. rab2.
 - CAA98165.1 Z73937 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein. RAB2A. rab2A.
 - AAA34253.1 L08130 Volvox carteri DESCRIPTION: GTP-binding protein. yptV4.
- 45 AAA90955.1 U32185 Glycine max

DESCRIPTION: vesicular trans	sport. guanine nucleotide regulatory protein
rab2. GTP-binding protein; soyr	ab.

5	AAA63902.1	U22433	Zea mays	
	DESCRIPT	TION: GTP	binding protein	. rab2.

CAA64327.1 X94624 Brassica napus

- 10 CAA64327.1 X94624 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: acyl-CoA synthetase.
- CAA96523.1 Z72153 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: acyl CoA synthetase.
- CAC19877.1 AJ401089 Brassica napus
 DESCRIPTION: activation of free fatty acids. long chain acyl-CoA
 synthetase. acs6. activity confirmed by expression in E. coli.
 - CAA06820.1 AJ006025 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: acyl-coA synthetase.

25

BAA08365.1 D49366 Lithospermum erythrorhizon DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase.

30

- CAA36850.1 X52623 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate-CoA ligase.
- 35 AAF37734.1 AF052223 Lolium perenne DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate--CoA ligase 4CL3.
- AAF91309.1 AF239686 Rubus idaeus
 40 DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:coA ligase 2. adenylate-forming enzyme; 4CL2.
 - AAC24503.1 AF041049 Populus tremuloides DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase.

35

BAA08366.2	D49367	Lithospermum erythrorhizon
DESCRIPT	TION: 4-cou	ımarate:CoA ligase.

- 5 AAF91308.1 AF239685 Rubus idaeus
 DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:coA ligase 3. adenylate-forming enzyme; 4CL3.
- AAC39366.1 AF008184 Populus x generosa
 DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase 1. 4CL1.
 - CAA31696.1 X13324 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase Pc4Cl-1 (AA 1-544).

AAC39365.1 AF008183 Populus x generosa DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase 2. 4CL2.

AAA33842.1 M62755 Solanum tuberosum
DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate--CoA ligase. St4C1-1.

- 25 CAA31697.1 X13325 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase Pc4Cl-2 (AA 1-544).
- AAB42383.1 U39405 Pinus taeda 30 DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. lp4CL-1.
 - AAB42382.1 U39404 Pinus taeda DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. lp4CL-2.

AAA92669.1 U12013 Pinus taeda DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate-CoA ligase enzyme.

- AAF91310.1 AF239687 Rubus idaeus
 DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:coA ligase 1. adenylate-forming enzyme; 4CL1.
- 45 AAA92668.1 U12012 Pinus taeda DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate-CoA ligase enzyme.

5	AAF37732.1 AF052221 Lolium perenne DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarateCoA ligase 4CL1.
	CAA49575.1 X69954 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarateCoA ligase.
10	AAC24504.1 AF041050 Populus tremuloides DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase.
15	AAF37733.1 AF052222 Lolium perenne DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarateCoA ligase 4CL2.
20	CAB97359.1 AJ278455 Juglans nigra DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate-CoA ligase. 4CL.
25	AAA69580.1 L43362 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase isoform 2. 4cl.2. putative.
	AAG46175.1 AC018727 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative 4-coumarate CoA ligase. OSJNBa0056G17.30.
30	AAF73997.2 AF144504 Picea smithiana DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.
35	AAF73995.2 AF144502 Pinus armandii DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.
40	AAF73998.2 AF144505 Cathaya argyrophylla DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.
	AAF73994.2 AF144501 Pinus armandii DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.

	AAF73996.2 AF144503 Pinus armandii DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.
	55
	CAA87068.1 Z46944 Citrus sinensis DESCRIPTION: non-photosynthetic ferredoxin.
)	AAK15005.1 AF233452 Impatiens balsamina DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin. plastidal protein.
	AAA33461.1 M73831 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin.
)	CAB65696.1 AJ270962 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: electron transfer. putative ferredoxin. ferredoxin.
	BAA90760.1 AB038037 Ipomoea nil DESCRIPTION: non-photosynthetic ferredoxin.
	BAA06456.1 D30794 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin.
	AAB61593.1 AF003125 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin I precursor.
	AAA33665.1 M31713 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin I precursor.
	AAD02175.1 AF039662 Capsicum annuum DESCRIPTION: delays the harpin-mediated hypersensitive response ferredoxin-like protein. ap1.
	CAA73265.1 Y12734 Physcomitrella patens DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin.

CAA52980.1	X75089	Triticum aestivum
DESCRIPT	TION: ferre	edoxin. petF.

- 5 BAA06436.1 D30763 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin.
- CAA99756.1 Z75520 Lycopersicon esculentum

 DESCRIPTION: transfer of electrons in a wide variety of metabolic reactions. ferredoxin-I. precursor.
- AAA33462.1 M73828 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin.
 - AAA34028.1 M35660 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin I precursor.
 - CAA26281.1 X02432 Silene latifolia subsp. alba DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin precursor.
- 25
 AAA33459.1 M73829 Zea mays
 DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin.
- 30 AAA33460.1 M73830 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin.
- BAA32348.1 AB016810 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin. pFD2.
 - BAA19865.1 D83660 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: root ferredoxin.
 - AAA33085.1 L10349 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin. precursor.
- 45
 AAC49171.1 U29516 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii

DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin precursor. Method: conceptual tra	nslation
supplied by author.	

- 5 AAB65699.1 AF010320 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ferredoxin.
- AAK14422.1 AC087851 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative ferredoxin. OSJNBb0072E24.16.

.57

- CAB94692.1 AJ242742 Ipomoea batatas

 DESCRIPTION: Removal of H2O2, oxidation of toxic reductants, defence response toward wounding, peroxidase, pod.
- AAD37430.1 AF149280 Phaseolus vulgaris
 DESCRIPTION: peroxidase 5 precursor. FBP5. secretory peroxidase.
 - CAA66037.1 X97351 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.

25

BAA06335.1 D30653 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.

30

- AAA34108.1 J02979 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: lignin-forming peroxidase precursor (EC 1.11.1.7).
- 35 BAA01992.1 D11396 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: 'peroxidase'.
- CAA66034.1 X97348 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa 40 DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
 - AAB47602.1 L07554 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. FLXPER1.

	BAA11853.1 D83225 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
5	CAA50597.1 X71593 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. CEVI-1.
10	CAB67121.1 Y19023 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. cevi-1.
15	BAA11852.1 D83224 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
	CAA66035.1 X97349 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
20	AAD37427.1 AF149277 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: peroxidase 1 precursor. FBP1. secretory peroxidase.
25	BAA01877.1 D11102 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. prxA1.
30	CAA66036.1 X97350 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
35	CAA62225.1 X90692 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase1A. prx1A.
40	AAB97734.1 AF014502 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: seed coat peroxidase precursor. Ep. H2O2 oxidoreductase class III plant peroxidase.
	CAA62226.1 X90693 Medicago sativa

Medicago sativa

DESCRIPTION: peroxidase1B. prx1B.

CAA62227.1 X90694

5	BAA06334.1 D30652 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
10	BAA07241.1 D38051 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. prxA4a.
15	AAB41810.1 L36156 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. pxdA. amino acid feature: conserved motifs, aa 181 188; amino acid feature: heme-binding domain, aa 60 65.
20	AAB41811.1 L36157 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. pxdC. amino acid feature: conserved domains, az 123 129, 191 198; amino acid feature: heme-binding domain, aa 68 73.
25	BAA14144.1 D90116 Armoracia rusticana DESCRIPTION: peroxidase isozyme.
	AAC98519.1 AF007211 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: peroxidase precursor. GMIPER1. pathogen-induced.
30	BAA02840.1 D13683 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. HPOX14.

35 BAA14143.1 D90115 Armoracia rusticana DESCRIPTION: peroxidase isozyme.

DESCRIPTION: peroxidase1C. prx1C.

AAA33129.1 M91372 Cucumis sativus
40 DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. pre-peroxidase.

BAA08499.1 D49551 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. poxN.

20

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45

BAA03373.1	D14482	Oryza sativa
DESCRIPT	ION: pu	tative peroxidase

- 5 AAA34101.1 L02124 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
- CAA76680.1 Y17192 Cucurbita pepo DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. aprx. type III peroxidase.
 - CAA40796.1 X57564 Armoracia rusticana DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. peroxidase precursor.

AAA33121.1 M32742 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: peroxidase (CuPer2).

BAA82306.1 AB027752 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.

- 25 AAD43561.1 AF155124 Gossypium hirsutum

 DESCRIPTION: bacterial-induced peroxidase precursor. Perx Goshiko.
- AAB06183.1 M37636 Arachis hypogaea DESCRIPTION: cationic peroxidase. PNC1.
 - AAA33127.1 M91373 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. pre-peroxidase. putative.

CAA71492.1 Y10466 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. prxr5.

AAF63027.1 AF244924 Spinacia oleracea

DESCRIPTION: hydrogen peroxide catabolism. peroxidase prx15 precursor. type III peroxidase.

AAA33128.1 M91374 Cucumis sativus

	BAA77388.1 AB024438 Scutellaria baicalensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase 2.
10	
	AAB02554.1 L37790 Stylosanthes humilis DESCRIPTION: cationic peroxidase.
15	AAF63026.1 AF244923 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: hydrogen peroxide catabolism. peroxidase prx14 precursor. type III peroxidase.
20	58
	AAG49002.1 AY013246 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: putative ABC transporter. 635P2.4a; GC splice donor confirmed by cDNA and comparative sequencing.
25	
	AAG45492.1 AY013245 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 36I5.4. putative ABC transporter; GC splice donor confirmed by cDNA alignment and comparative sequence.
30	
	AAG49003.1 AY013246 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: putative ABC transporter. 635P2.4b; GC splice donor confirmed by cDNA alignment and comparative sequence.
35	
	BAA83352.1 AP000391 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU067992(C11433),AU077424(C11433) correspond to a
40	region of the predicted gene.; Similar to ABC transporter-7 (U43892).
45	BAB17113.1 AP002866 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative white protein; ATP-binding cassette transporter. P0410E01.34.

DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. putative.

DESCRIPTION: peroxidase 3.

BAA77389.1 AB024439 Scutellaria baicalensis

	BAA90508.1 AP001111 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: similar to ABC transporter of Arabidopsis thaliana (AC004697).
5	·
10	BAA90507.1 AP001111 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: similar to ABC transporter of Arabidopsis thaliana (AC004697).
	BAB40032.1 AP003046 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative ABC transporter. P0445D12.3.
15	BAB16495.1 AP002861 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative ABC transporter ATP-binding protein. P0665D10.21.
20	BAA94511.1 AB041505 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: ABC transporter homolog. PnATH.
25	BAB21275.1 AP002844 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative ABC transporter protein. P0410E03.6.
30	BAB21276.1 AP002844 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative ABC transporter protein. P0410E03.7. contains EST D22472(C1173).
35	BAB21279.1 AP002844 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative ABC transporter protein. P0410E03.10. contains ESTs AU065360(R3463),AU101680(R3463).
40	CAA94437.1 Z70524 Spirodela polyrrhiza DESCRIPTION: multidrug resistance protein. PDR5-like ABC transporter.
	BAB21273.1 AP002844 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative ABC transporter protein. P0410E03.4.
45	59

CAA71369.1	Y10338	Solanum tuberosum	
DESCRIPT	ION: chlor	ide channel Stclc1. pu	tative.

5 AAD29679.1 AF133209 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: CLC-Nt2 protein. putative chloride channel.

60

10 BAB40094.1 AP003210 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative receptor protein kinase. OSJNBa0010K01.7.

AAG52992.1 U77888 Ipomoea nil DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase INRPK1a. inrpk1.

AAF59906.1 AF197947 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase-like protein. CLV1B.

20

15

AAC36318.1 AF053127 Malus x domestica DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich receptor-like protein kinase. LRPKm1.

25

AAF91323.1 AF244889 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase 2. RLK2. GmRLK2.

- 30 AAF91324.1 AF244890 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase 3. RLK3. GmRLK3.
- AAB36558.1 U77888 Ipomoea nil

 DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase INRPK1. inrpk1. leucine-rich repeat.
- BAA83373.1 AP000391 Oryza sativa

 40 DESCRIPTION: ESTs C22657(S0014),C22656(S0014) correspond to a region of the predicted gene.; Similar to receptor protein kinase, ERECTA (AC004484).

45

BAA84787.1 AP000559 Oryza sativa

	DESCRIPTION: ESTs C22557(S0014),C22656(S0014) correspond to a region
	of the predicted gene.; Similar to receptor protein kinase, ERECTA
5	(AC004484).
	AAF91322.1 AF244888 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase 1. RLK1. GmRLK1.
10	AAF59905.1 AF197946 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase-like protein. CLV1A.
15	AAB61708.1 U93048 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: somatic embryogenesis receptor-like kinase. SERK.
20	CAB51480.1 Y14600 Sorghum bicolor DESCRIPTION: putative protein serine /threonine kinase. RLK1. accumulates in mesophyll cells.
25	CAC20842.1 AJ250467 Pinus sylvestris DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase. upk.
30	CAA61510.1 X89226 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich repeat/receptor protein kinase. lrk2.
35	BAB19337.1 AP003044 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0038C05.10. contains ESTs AU056335(S20481),AU056336(S20481).
	AAG52994.1 U77888 Ipomoea nil DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase INRPK1c. inrpk1.
40	BAB40081.1 AP003074 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor protein kinase. OSJNBa0004G10.30.
45	BAB18321.1 AP002865 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor protein kinase. P0034C11.11.

5	AAD38286.1 AC007789 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0049B20.13.
10	BAB07903.1 AP002835 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0417G05.10. contains ESTs AU032341(R3918),AU071016(R10613).
	AAF34426.1 AF172282 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: leucine rich repeat containing protein kinase. DUPR11.16.
15	BAA94519.1 AP001800 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU032341(R3918),AU071016(R10613) correspond to a region
20	of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 4, BAC F9D16; putative receptor kinase (AL035394).
25	AAF66615.1 AF142596 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: LRR receptor-like protein kinase.
30	BAB21240.1 AP002953 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. P0426D06.20. contains ESTs C22359(C11461),C22360(C11461).
35	BAA82393.1 AP000367 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EST C96716(C10608) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene.; Similar to putative receptor protein kinase. (AC002334).
	BAB03631.1 AP002522 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase Xa21. P0009G03.32.
40	AAB82755.1 U72725 Oryza longistaminata DESCRIPTION: receptor kinase-like protein. Xa21 gene family member A1; downstream of microsatellite region; disease resistance gene family member.
45	

AAK00425.1	AC069324	Oryza sativa	
DESCRIPT	ION: Putative	e protein kinase.	OSJNBa0071K19.11

- 5 AAK27817.1 AC022457 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0006L06.16.
- BAA87853.1 AP000816 Oryza sativa

 DESCRIPTION: EST AU030604(E51294) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to putative NAK-like Ser/Thr protein kinase.

 (AF001308).
- 15 BAB03621.1 AP002522 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase Xa21. P0009G03.21.
- AAG59657.1 AC084319 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. QSJNBa0004B24.20.
- BAB39873.1 AP002882 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0439B06.8. contains ESTs
 AU056701(S20808),AU056702(S20808).
- BAB03429.1 AP002817 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: EST C22619(S11214) corresponds to a region of the predicted
 gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 2, BAC clone T17D12;
 putative protein kinase (AC006587).
- BAB07999.1 AP002525 Oryza sativa
 35 DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0462H08.22. contains EST C22619(S11214).
- AAK21965.1 AY028699 Brassica napus
 40 DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase PERK1.
 - AAG16628.1 AY007545 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: protein serine/threonine kinase BNK1.

BAA94509.1	AB041503	Populus nigra
DESCRIPT	ION: protei	in kinase 1. PnPK1

5	BAB39421.1	AP002901	Oryza sativa	
	DESCRIPT	TION: putativ	ve receptor kinase	. P0456F08.21

BAA94510.1 AB041504 Populus nigra
DESCRIPTION: protein kinase 2. PnPK2.

CAB51836.1 AJ243961 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putitive Ser/Thr protein kinase. 11332.7.

15

BAB17139.1 AP002867 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0463F06.31.

20

BAB07904.1 AP002835 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative S-receptor kinase. P0417G05.12.

25 BAB39409.1 AP002901 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0456F08.9. contains EST C23560(R0290).

62

30

BAA25753.1 AB012932 Vigna radiata DESCRIPTION: Ca2+/H+ exchanger. VCAX1.

35 AAF91350.1 AF256229 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: calcium/proton exchanger CAX1-like protein.

BAA75232.1 AB018526 Ipomoea nil 40 DESCRIPTION: H+/Ca2+ exchanger 2. CAX2.

63

BAA85655.1 AB026297 Pisum sativum

DESCRIPTION: elicitor-responsive Dof protein ERDP.

	AAB70119.1 U82230 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. prolamin box binding factor. PBF. endosperm-specific DOF protein; DNA binding.
5	
	CAB89831.1 AJ242853 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: DNA binding protein. Dof zinc finger protein. dof1.
10	CAA08755.1 AJ009594 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Dof zinc finger protein. BBF1.
15	CAA66601.1 X97942 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Zn finger protein. NtBBF1.1.
20	CAA66604.1 X97945 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Zn finger protein. NtBBF2a.
25	BAA78575.1 AB028132 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Dof zinc finger protein.
	BAA78572.1 AB028129 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Dof zinc finger protein.
30	BAA78573.1 AB028130 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Dof zinc finger protein.
35	CAA66606.1 X97947 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Zn finger protein. NtBBF3.
40	CAA66605.1 X97946 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Zn finger protein. NtBBF2b.
45	BAA78574.1 AB028131 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Dof zinc finger protein. Rice cDNA for protein that binds to AT-rich sequence of rice carboxypeptidase-3 promoter.

	CAA56287.1 X79934 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: Dof2. No start codon.
5	CAA56288.1 X79935 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: Dof3 gene. no start codon.
10	BAA78576.1 AB028133 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Dof zinc finger protein.
	64
15	CAA11219.1 AJ223281 Manihot esculenta DESCRIPTION: alpha-hydroxynitrile lyase. HNL4.
20	BAB19413.1 AP002870 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative acetone-cyanohydrin lyase. P0458A05.22.
25	AAC49184.1 U40402 Hevea brasiliensis DESCRIPTION: hydroxynitrile lyase. hnl.
	CAA82334.1 Z29091 Manihot esculenta DESCRIPTION: alpha-hydroxynitrile lyase.
30	CAA11428.1 AJ223506 Manihot esculenta DESCRIPTION: alpha-hydroxynitrile lyase. HNL24.
35	67
33	CAB89831.1 AJ242853 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: DNA binding protein. Dof zinc finger protein. dof1.
40	CAA56288.1 X79935 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: Dof3 gene. no start codon.
45	BAA85655.1 AB026297 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: elicitor-responsive Dof protein ERDP.

	BAA78575.1 AB028132 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Dof zinc finger protein.
5	AAB70119.1 U82230 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. prolamin box binding factor. PBF. endosperm-specific DOF protein; DNA binding.
10	CAA08755.1 AJ009594 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Dof zinc finger protein. BBF1.
15	CAA66601.1 X97942 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Zn finger protein. NtBBF1.1.
20	CAA66606.1 X97947 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Zn finger protein. NtBBF3.
25	BAA78573.1 AB028130 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Dof zinc finger protein.
	BAA78572.1 AB028129 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Dof zinc finger protein.
30	CAA56287.1 X79934 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: Dof2. No start codon.
35	CAA66604.1 X97945 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Zn finger protein. NtBBF2a.
40	CAA66605.1 X97946 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Zn finger protein. NtBBF2b.
	BAA78574.1 AB028131 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Dof zinc finger protein. Rice cDNA for protein that binds to

AT-rich sequence of rice carboxypeptidase-3 promoter.

68
CAA83453.1 Z31581 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: chloroplast outer envelope protein 86.
AAA53276.1 L36857 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: component of chloroplast outer membrane protein import apparatus. GTP-binding protein. IAP86.
AAF75761.1 AF262939 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: chloroplast protein import component Toc159. major receptor of the chloroplast outer envelope membrane protein import apparatus.
AAG48839.1 AC084218 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: similar to Arabidopsis thaliana putative chloroplast outer envelope 86-like protein (AC002330).
AAC25785.1 L36856 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: component of chloroplast outer membrane protein import apparatus. GTP-binding protein. IAP34.
CAB77551.1 AJ271049 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: a component of the protein translocon at the outer envelope of chloroplast. Toc34-2 protein. toc34B.
CAB65537.1 AJ245968 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: a component of the protein translocon at the outer envelope of chloroplast. Toc34-1 protein. toc34A.
70

protoheme IX ferro-lyase.

BAA05101.1	D26103	5 Hordeum vulgare
DESCRIPT	TION: fo	errochelatase. hemH.

- 5 BAA05102.1 D26106 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: ferrochelatase, hemH.
- BAB20760.1 AB037113 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: ferrochelatase. hemH.
 - BAA22284.1 AB007120 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ferrochelatase. hemH.

CAA06705.1 AJ005802 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: tetrapyrrole biosynthesis. ferrochelatase.

20

- AAK16728.1 AF332962 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: ferrochelatase.
- 25 AAK16729.1 AF332963 Polytomella sp. 'Pringsheim 198.80' DESCRIPTION: ferrochelatase.
- AAC84139.1 AF101426 Cichorium intybus 30 DESCRIPTION: ferrochelatase.

71

CAA64442.1 X94986 Manihot esculenta

- 35 DESCRIPTION: beta glucosidase. bglA.
- AAB22162.1 S35175 Manihot esculenta

 DESCRIPTION: linamarase. linamarase. beta-glucosidase; Method: conceptual translation with partial peptide sequencing; This sequence comes from Fig. 4.
- AAA93032.1 U50201 Prunus serotina

 45 DESCRIPTION: hydrolysis of the cyanogenic glucoside (R)-prunasin.
 prunasin hydrolase precursor. located in protein bodies of Prunus seeds;

encodes 8 putative N-glycosylation sites (N-X-S/T); encodes NEP and ITENG motifs characteristic of the BGA family of beta-glucosidases.

5	AAA91166.1	U39228	Prunus avium
	DESCRIPT	TION: be	eta-glucosidase.

AAF34650.1 AF221526 Prunus serotina

DESCRIPTION: hydrolysis of the cyanogenic glucoside (R)-prunasin. prunasin hydrolase isoform PHA precursor. beta-glucosidase; contains 6 potential N-glycosylation sites (N-X-S/T); glycosyl hydrolase family 1 member.

15

20

AAF03675.1 AF149311 Rauvolfia serpentina
DESCRIPTION: hydrolyses the glucoalkaloid raucaffricine.
raucaffricine-O-beta-D-glucosidase. beta glucosidase; RG; part of the Ajmaline biosynthesis pathway; belongs to family 1 of the glucosyl hydrolases.

CAA57913.1 X82577 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: beta-glucosidase. bgl.

25

BAA78708.1 AB003089 Polygonum tinctorium DESCRIPTION: beta-glucosidase.

30

BAA11831.1 D83177 Costus speciosus
DESCRIPTION: saponin metabolite. furostanol glycoside
26-O-beta-glucosidase (F26G). functional expression in E. coli; one of the
F26G isozymes.

35

AAG25897.1 AF170087 Cucurbita pepo DESCRIPTION: silverleaf whitefly-induced protein 3. SLW3. similar to beta-glucosidase.

40

45

AAF04007.1 AF163097 Dalbergia cochinchinensis DESCRIPTION: beta-fucosidase beta-glucosidase. dalcochinin 8'-O-beta-glucoside beta-glucosidase precursor. BGLU1. rotenoid beta-glucosidase.

AAC69619.1	AF07273	6 Pinus contorta
DESCRIPT	ION: beta	a-glucosidase.

AAB38784.1 U72154 Brassica nigra
DESCRIPTION: beta-glucosidase. psr3.1. PSR3.1; phosphate-starvation responsive enzyme.

10

AAD02839.1 AF082991 Avena sativa DESCRIPTION: beta-D-glucosidase beta subunit precursor. P60b. avenacosidase.

15

AAA87339.1 L41869 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: beta-glucosidase. BGQ60. expression specific to starchy endosperm of seed.

20

40

AAB71381.1 U95298 Manihot esculenta DESCRIPTION: linamarase. pLIN-GEN. beta-glucosidase.

25 CAA55196.1 X78433

Avena sativa

DESCRIPTION: beta-D-glucosidase.

AAC49177.1 U33817 Sorghum bicolor

DESCRIPTION: beta-glucosidase, catalyzes the hydrolysis of the cyanogenic beta-glucoside dhurrin. dhurrinase.

AAD09850.1 U44087 Zea mays

DESCRIPTION: beta-D-glucosidase precursor. glu2. product subunit structure: autodimer of 58.4 kDa monomers Allele: glu2-B73.

AAG00614.1 AF293849 Secale cereale DESCRIPTION: beta-glucosidase.

AAF28800.1 AF112888 Catharanthus roseus

DESCRIPTION: plays a role in secondary metabolism by hydrolyzing strictosidine to cathenamine during indole alkaloid biosynthesis. strictosidine beta-glucosidase. localized in the endoplasmic reticulum.

5	DESCRIPTION: beta-glucosidase. non-cyanogenic.
	CAA40057.1 X56733 Trifolium repens DESCRIPTION: beta-glucosidase. Li.
10	AAD10503.1 U33816 Zea mays
	DESCRIPTION: functions in defense of young plant parts against pests via the production of hydroxamic acids from hydroxamic acid glucosides. beta-D-glucosidase.
15	
	AAA65946.1 U25157 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: functions in defense of young plant parts against pests via the production of hydroxamic acids from hydroxamic acid glucosides.
20	beta-D-glucosidase.
	CAA52293.1 X74217 Zea mays
25	DESCRIPTION: beta-glucosidase. p60.1.
	AAB03266.1 U44773 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: beta-D-glucosidase. glu1. autodimer of 58.4 kD monomers
30	AAK07429.1 AF321287 Musa acuminata
	DESCRIPTION: beta-glucosidase.
35	CAA79989.2 Z21977 Brassica napus
	DESCRIPTION: beta thioglucosidase. myrosinase, thioglucoside glucohydrolase. Myr1.Bn1.
40	AAF34651.1 AF221527 Prunus serotina
-	DESCRIPTION: putative prunasin hydrolase precursor. beta-glucosidase; glycosyl hydrolase family 1 member.
45	AAA84906.1 U28047 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the release of either giberellin or cyanogenic
	Description. Catalyzes the release of either globle mile of cyanogenic

substances from their glucoconjugates. beta glucosidase. beta-D-glucoside glucohydrolase; dimer of 60 kDa monomers; localized in the plastid.

CAC08209.1 AJ005950 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: beta-glucosidase.
72
CAA56570.1 X80301 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: axi 1.
AAB72114.1 U81288 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: PsRT17-1. similar to the Nicotiana tabacum axi 1 gene product encoded by the sequence presented in GenBank Accession Number X80301.
74
AAG23130.1 AF198260 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: diacylglycerol kinase variant A. Dgk1. DGK-1; alternatively spliced.
AAG23129.1 AF198259 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: phosphorylates diacylglycerol to yield phosphatidic acid. diacylglycerol kinase. DGK1. LeDGK1; lipid kinase; non-calmodulin-binding isoform; alternatively spliced product.
AAG23131.1 AF198260 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: diacylglycerol kinase variant B. Dgk1. CBDGK; calmodulin-binding; alternatively spliced.
AAG23128.1 AF198258 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: phosphorylates diacylglycerol to yield phosphatidic acid. calmodulin-binding diacylglycerol kinase. DGK1. LeCBDGK; lipid kinase; alternatively spliced product.
75
CAC09580.1 AJ298992 Fagus sylvatica DESCRIPTION: Abscisic acid (ABA) and calcium induced protein kinase. protein kinase (PK), pk1.

5	AAA34002.1 M67449 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. PK6.
10	AAG31141.1 AF305911 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EDR1. EDR1. MAP kinase kinase kinase; similar to Arabidopsis thaliana EDR1.
15	AAG31142.1 AF305912 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: EDR1. EDR1. MAP kinase kinase kinase; similar to Arabidopsis thaliana EDR1.
20	CAA73722.1 Y13273 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase.
25	AAD46406:1 AF096250 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: ethylene-responsive protein kinase TCTR1. ER50. serine/threonine kinase; similar to Arabidopsis thaliana negative regulator of the ethylene response pathway encoded by GenBank Accession Number L08789.
30	AAD10056.1 AF110518 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: ethylene-inducible CTR1-like protein kinase. protein kinase homolog; ethylene and fruit ripening inducible CTR1-like protein kinase; TCTR1.
35 40	AAD10057.1 AF110519 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: ethylene-inducible CTR1-like protein kinase. protein kinase homolog; ethylene and fruit ripening inducible CTR1-like protein kinase; TCTR1v.
	CAA06334.1 AJ005077 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. TCTR2 protein. TCTR2.
45	AAK30005.1 AY029067 Rosa hybrid cultivar

	DESCRIPTION: CTR2 protein kinase.
5	AAK11734.1 AY027437 Arachis hypogaea DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine/tyrosine kinase.
10	CAA73067.1 Y12464 Sorghum bicolor DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine kinase. SNFL1.
	CAA73068.1 Y12465 Sorghum bicolor DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine kinase. SNFL2.
15	AAK31267.1 AC079890 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. OSJNBb0089A17.2.
20	AAF66615.1 AF142596 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: LRR receptor-like protein kinase.
25	BAB39451.1 AP003338 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. OJ1212_B09.24.
30	BAB17126.1 AP002867 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0463F06.16.
	BAB17321.1 AP002747 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0698G03.1.
35	AAF68398.1 AF237568 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. RLG2.

40 BAB17129.1 AP002867 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0463F06.20.

BAB17348.1 AP002747 Oryza sativa
45 DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0698G03.32.

	CAA57898.1 X82548 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: SNF1-related protein kinase. BKIN2.
5	BAB17345.1 AP002747 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0698G03.29.
10	BAB17116.1 AP002867 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0463F06.3.
15	BAB39441.1 AP003338 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. OJ1212_B09.11.
20	CAC20842.1 AJ250467 Pinus sylvestris DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase. upk.
	AAD52097.1 AF088885 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase CHRK1. Chrk1.
25	BAB16918.1 AP002863 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0005A05.22.
30	AAF91322.1 AF244888 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase 1. RLK1. GmRLK1
35	BAB17342.1 AP002747 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0698G03.26.
40	AAF78044.1 AF248493 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase. RLG18. protein kinase.
	AAF91324.1 AF244890 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase 3. RLK3. GmRLK3.
45	AAF59905.1 AF197946 Glycine max

5	AAF91323.1 AF244889 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase 2. RLK2. GmRLK2.
,	DESCRIT FIOTY. Teceptor-like protein kinase 2. RER2. GiliRER2.
	AAD46917.1 AF164021 Oryza sativa
)	DESCRIPTION: receptor kinase.
	AAF59906.1 AF197947 Glycine max
	DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase-like protein. CLV1B.
	AAF78018.1 AF238474 Oryza sativa
	DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase. RLG16. protein kinase.
	BAB39438.1 AP003338 Oryza sativa
	DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. OJ1212_B09.7.
	BAA05649.1 D26602 Nicotiana tabacum
	DESCRIPTION: protein kinase.
	AAC01746.1 AF044489 Oryza sativa
	DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. drpk1.
	CAA71142.1 Y10036 Cucumis sativus
	DESCRIPTION: SNF1-related protein kinase.
	AAA62232.1 U00443 Brassica napus
	DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase. protein contains an immunoglobulin-like domain.
	domain.
	CAA61510.1 X89226 Oryza sativa
	DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich repeat/receptor protein kinase. lrk2.
	77
	AAD03693 1 AF084554 Brassica papus

DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase-like protein. CLV1A.

DESCRIPTION:	fibrillin
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	CAA10372.1	AJ131455	Plastid Solanu	m demiss	um
5	DESCRIPT	ION: carote	noid-associated.	fibrillin.	c40.4

CAA50750.1 X71952 Capsicum annuum DESCRIPTION: fibrillin.

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79

AAB53155.1 U43629 Beta vulgaris

DESCRIPTION: putative sugar transporter. integral membrane protein. member of major facilitator superfamily.

AAF74566.1 AF215852 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: transport of hexoses across the plastid inner envelope membrane. hexose transporter. pGlcT.

AAG00995.1 AF286906 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: putative glucose translocator. metabolite transporter; targeted to plastid inner envelope membrane.

AAF74565.1 AF215851 Spinacia oleracea
DESCRIPTION: transport of hexoses across the plastid inner envelope
membrane. hexose transporter. pGlcT.

AAF74567.1 AF215853 Solanum tuberosum
DESCRIPTION: transport of hexoses across the plastid inner envelope
membrane. hexose transporter. pGlcT.

AAF74568.1 AF215854 Zea mays
DESCRIPTION: transport of hexoses across the plastid inner envelope membrane. hexose transporter. pGlcT.

AAG46179.1 AC018727 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative sugar transporter protein. OSJNBa0056G17.3.

AAB88879.1	AF000952	Prunus armeniaca
DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: putativ	ve sugar transporter

- 5 AAG43998.1 AF215837 Apium graveolens var. dulce DESCRIPTION: mannitol transporter. Mat1.
- CAA68813.1 Y07520 Chlorella kessleri
 DESCRIPTION: H(+)/hexose cotransporter (AA 1-533).
 - CAA53192.1 X75440 Chlorella kessleri DESCRIPTION: hexose transporter like protein. HUP3.

CAB52689.1 AJ132224 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: hexose transporter. ht2.

20
CAA39036.1 X55349 Chlorella kessleri
DESCRIPTION: H(+)/hexose-cotransporter. HUP1.

- 25 CAA47324.1 X66856 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: monosaccharid transporter. MST1.
- AAB68028.1 U64902 Beta vulgaris

 DESCRIPTION: BvcDNA-205. putative sugar transporter; member of major facilitative superfamily; integral membrane protein.
- AAB68029.1 U64903 Beta vulgaris

 DESCRIPTION: BvcDNA-397. putative sugar transporter; member of major facilitative superfamily; integral membrane protein.
- CAA09419.1 AJ010942 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: hexose transporter protein.
 - CAB07812.1 Z93775 Vicia faba
 DESCRIPTION: sugar transport. monosaccharid transport protein. hext.

40

BAB19864.1	AB052885	Oryza sativa	
DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: monos	saccharide transporter 3. C	sMST3.

- 5 AAA79761.1 L08196 Ricinus communis
 DESCRIPTION: hexose transport. sugar carrier protein. RCSTC.
- AAK13147.1 AC083945 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: Putative sugar transporter. OSJNBa0058E19.22.
 - AAB06594.1 U38651 Medicago truncatula DESCRIPTION: sugar transporter.

CAA04511.1 AJ001061 Vitis vinifera

DESCRIPTION: hexose uptake. hexose transporter.

AAC61852.1 AF061106 Petunia x hybrida

DESCRIPTION: putative monosaccharide transporter 1. pmt1. similar to hexose transporter protein; PMT1.

25
CAA70777.1 Y09590 Vitis vinifera
DESCRIPTION: hexose transporter.

- 30 AAA79769.1 L08197 Ricinus communis DESCRIPTION: sugar transport. sugar carrier protein. RCSTA. putative.
- CAB06079.1 Z83829 Picea abies

 DESCRIPTION: monosaccharide transporter. PaMst-1. PaMst-1.
 - AAA18534.1 L21753 Saccharum hybrid cultivar H65-7052 DESCRIPTION: glucose transporter. putative.

CAC00697.1 AJ278765 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: putative sugar transporter. st3.

AAA79857.1 L08188 Ricinus communis

	DESCRIPTION: hexose transport. hexose carrier protein. HEX6.
5	BAB19863.1 AB052884 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: monosaccharide transporter 2. OsMST2.
10	BAB19862.1 AB052883 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: monosaccharide transporter 1. OsMST1.
15	AAF91432.1 AF280432 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: putative Na+/myo-inositol symporter. Itr2. membrane transport protein.
	CAB52688.1 AJ132223 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: hexose transporter. ht1.
20	BAA85398.1 AP000615 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: similar to sugar transporter protein. (AL022604).
25	AAG46115.1 AC073166 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative sugar transporter. OSJNBb0064P21.3.

CAB52690.1 AJ132225 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: hexose transporter. ht3.

AAA18533.1 L21752 Saccharum hybrid cultivar H65-7052 DESCRIPTION: glucose transporter. putative.

35

AAD55054.1 AF173655 Beta vulgaris DESCRIPTION: glucose transporter. Gt.

40

BAB39246.1 AP002869 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative transport protein homolog. P0554D10.30.

45 AAA79764.1 L08191 Ricinus communis

DESCRIPTION: sugar transport. sugar carrier protein. RCSTC. Nucleotides 1

to 23 and 226 to 246 are originated fromdegenerated primers; putative.

AAA79762.1	L08189	Ricinus	communis
11111111111111111		Millius	COMMINICATION

5 DESCRIPTION: sugar transport. sugar carrier protein. RCSTA. Nucleotides 1 to 23 and 226 to 246 are originated from degenerated primers; putative.

AAA79767.1 L08194 Ricinus communis

DESCRIPTION: sugar transport. sugar carrier protein. RCSTG. Nucleotides 1 to 23 and 226 to 246 are originated from degenerated primers; putative.

AAA79766.1 L08193 Ricinus communis

DESCRIPTION: sugar transport. sugar carrier protein. RCSTF. Nucleotides 1 to 23 and 226 to 246 are originated from degenerated primers; putative.

82

20 CAA78386.1 Z13996 Petunia x hybrida

DESCRIPTION: DNA binding protein; transcriptional activator. protein 1. myb.Ph3. Product related to animal myb proto-oncoproteins. Sequence from nucleotide 992 is not included in clone cPF1 and has been obtained by PCR amplification of cDNA.

25

CAB43399.1 AJ006292 Antirrhinum majus

DESCRIPTION: Myb-related transcription factor mixta-like 1. mybml1.

30

CAA67600.1 X99210 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor. THM16.

35 BAA93038.1 AP001552 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: EST AU082058(C12976) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana putative transcription factor (AF062916).

40

BAA23337.1 D88617 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: transfactor. OSMYB1. Osmyb1.

45 CAA64614.1 X95296 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. THM27. myb-related.

5	CAA72186.1 Y11351 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb factor. myb.
	AAF22256.1 AF161711 Pimpinella brachycarpa DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor.
1015	AAC04720.1 AF034134 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: putative MYB-like transcription factor. MYB-like DNA-binding domain protein. Cmy-O. similar to MYB A encoded by GenBank Accession Number L04497.
20	AAA82943.1 U39448 Picea mariana DESCRIPTION: MYB-like transcriptional factor MBF1. putative DNA binding region highly similar to the maize C1.
25	BAB39987.1 AP003020 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor (myb). P0498A12.16. contains ESTs AU097474(S5087),D40175(S1959).
30	BAB39972.1 AP003018 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor (myb). OSJNBa0004B13.27. contains ESTs AU097474(S5087),D40175(S1959).
35	BAA23338.1 D88618 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: transfactor. OSMYB2. Osmyb2.
	CAA67575.1 X99134 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. THM6. myb-related.
40	CAA78387.1 Z13997 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: DNA-binding protein, transcriptional activator. protein 2. myb.Ph2. related to animal myb proto-oncoproteins.
45	AAA19821.1 L19495 Zea mays

35

DESCRIPTION: transcriptional activator for anthocyanin synthesis. transcriptional activator.

- 5 AAC49394.1 U57002 Zea mays
 DESCRIPTION: P protein. P. allele P-wr; Myb-like transcriptional regulator with a putative zinc-finger at the C-terminal.
- 10 AAA33500.1 M73028 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: myb-like transcription factor. P.
- AAG36774.1 AF210616 Zea mays

 DESCRIPTION: P2 protein. P2. myb-like transcriptional factor; similar to Zea mays P gene.
- BAA88222.1 AB028650 Nicotiana tabacum
 DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor LBM2. lbm2.
 - CAA72185.1 Y11350 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb factor. myb.

AAG13574.1 AC037425 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb factor. OSJNBa0055P24.4.

AAB41101.1 U72762 Nicotiana tabacum

DESCRIPTION: transcription factor Myb1. myb1. TMV-inducible Myb
homolog;
contains helix-turn-helix motif; contains redox-sensitive cysteine.

BAA88223.1 AB028651 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor LBM3. lbm3.

- AAA19819.1 L19496 Zea mays

 DESCRIPTION: transcriptional activator for anthocyanin synthesis. transcriptional activator.
- BAA88224.1 AB028652 Nicotiana tabacum

5	AAB67720.1 AF015268 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: activator of anthocyanin structural genes. PL transcription factor. Pl.
10	AAA33492.1 L13454 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: transcriptional activator for anthocyanin biosynthesis. Pl-Bh (Blotched1).
	83

DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor LBM4. lbm4.

- 15 CAA78387.1 Z13997 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: DNA-binding protein, transcriptional activator. protein 2. myb.Ph2. related to animal myb proto-oncoproteins.
- 20 BAA81736.1 AB029165 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: GmMYB29B2.
- BAA81732.1 AB029161 Glycine max 25 DESCRIPTION: GmMYB29A2.
 - BAA81731.1 AB029160 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: GmMYB29A1.

BAA81730.1 AB029159 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: GmMYB29A1.

35 BAA88221.1 AB028649 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor LBM1. lbm1.

- 40 BAA88224.1 AB028652 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor LBM4. lbm4.
- CAA66952.1 X98308 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: THM18. myb-related transcription factor. 45

	BAA81733.2 AB029162 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: GmMYB29A2.
5	CAA72217.1 Y11414 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb.
10	BAA88222.1 AB028650 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor LBM2. lbm2.
15	AAB41101.1 U72762 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor Myb1. myb1. TMV-inducible Myb homolog; contains helix-turn-helix motif; contains redox-sensitive cysteine.
20	BAA88223.1 AB028651 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor LBM3. lbm3.
25	CAA72185.1 Y11350 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb factor. myb.
30	AAG13574.1 AC037425 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb factor. OSJNBa0055P24.4.
35	AAK19616.1 AF336283 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: GHMYB25. ghmyb25. similar to myb; contains an unspliced intron.
40	CAA78386.1 Z13996 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: DNA binding protein; transcriptional activator. protein 1. myb.Ph3. Product related to animal myb proto-oncoproteins. Sequence from nucleotide 992 is not included in clone cPF1 and has been obtained by PCR amplification of cDNA.

Oryza sativa

CAA72218.1 Y11415 DESCRIPTION: myb.

	AAA33067.1 L04497 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: MYB A; putative.
5	CAA68235.1 X99973 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: myb4 transcription factor. myb4.
10	AAC49394.1 U57002 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: P protein. P. allele P-wr; Myb-like transcriptional regulator with a putative zinc-finger at the C-terminal.
15	AAA33500.1 M73028 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: myb-like transcription factor. P.
20	CAA67600.1 X99210 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor. THM16.
25	AAG36774.1 AF210616 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: P2 protein. P2. myb-like transcriptional factor; similar to Zea mays P gene.
30	AAF22256.1 AF161711 Pimpinella brachycarpa DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor.
	CAA72187.1 Y11352 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb factor. myb.
35	AAC04718.1 AF034132 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: putative MYB-like transcription factor. MYB-like DNA-binding
40	domain protein. Cmy-J. similar to MYB A encoded by GenBank Accession Number L04497.
45	CAB43399.1 AJ006292 Antirrhinum majus DESCRIPTION: Myb-related transcription factor mixta-like 1. mybml1.

AAK19615.1	AF336	282 Go	ssypium hirs	sutum	
DESCRIPT	ION: C	HMYB1). ghmyb10.	similar	to myb

- 5 AAK19618.1 AF336285 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: GHMYB38. ghmyb38. similar to myb.
- CAA72186.1 Y11351 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb factor. myb.
 - CAA64614.1 X95296 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. THM27. myb-related.

CAA50221.1 X70876 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: MybHv5. myb2.

20
BAA23338.1 D88618 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: transfactor. OSMYB2. Osmyb2.

- 25 AAK19619.1 AF336286 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: GHMYB9. ghmyb9. similar to myb.
- AAA82943.1 U39448 Picea mariana

 DESCRIPTION: MYB-like transcriptional factor MBF1. putative DNA binding region highly similar to the maize C1.
- AAC04720.1 AF034134 Gossypium hirsutum

 DESCRIPTION: putative MYB-like transcription factor. MYB-like DNA-binding

domain protein. Cmy-O. similar to MYB A encoded by GenBank Accession Number L04497.

- 40
 AAK19611.1 AF336278 Gossypium hirsutum
 DESCRIPTION: BNLGHi233. bnlghi6233. similar to myb.
- 45 BAA23337.1 D88617 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: transfactor. OSMYB1. Osmyb1.

5	DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor (myb). P0498A12.16. contain ESTs AU097474(S5087),D40175(S1959).
10	BAB39972.1 AP003018 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor (myb). OSJNBa0004B13.27. contains ESTs AU097474(S5087),D40175(S1959).
15	CAA65525.1 X96749 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb7.
	AAK19617.1 AF336284 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: GHMYB36. ghmyb36. similar to myb.
20	CAA67575.1 X99134 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. THM6. myb-related.
25	CAA50224.1 X70879 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: MybHv1. myb1.
30	BAA88222.1 AB028650 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor LBM2. lbm2.
35	BAA88221.1 AB028649 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor LBM1. lbm1.
40	BAA88224.1 AB028652 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor LBM4. lbm4.
45	CAA78387.1 Z13997 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: DNA-binding protein, transcriptional activator. protein 2. myb.Ph2. related to animal myb proto-oncoproteins.

CAA66952.1	X98308	Lycopersicon esculentum
DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: ΤΗΜ	118. myb-related transcription factor.

- 5 AAB41101.1 U72762 Nicotiana tabacum
 DESCRIPTION: transcription factor Myb1. myb1. TMV-inducible Myb
 homolog;
 contains helix-turn-helix motif; contains redox-sensitive cysteine.
- BAA88223.1 AB028651 Nicotiana tabacum
 DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor LBM3. lbm3.
- 15 BAA81733.2 AB029162 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: GmMYB29A2.
- BAA81731.1 AB029160 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: GmMYB29A1.
 - BAA81730.1 AB029159 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: GmMYB29A1.

BAA81736.1 AB029165 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: GmMYB29B2.

- 30 CAA72217.1 Y11414 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb.
- 35 BAA81732.1 AB029161 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: GmMYB29A2.
- CAA72185.1 Y11350 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb factor. myb.
 - AAG13574.1 AC037425 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb factor. OSJNBa0055P24.4.

45

CAA72218.1	Y11415	Oryza sativa
DESCRIPT		

5 CAA78386.1 Z13996 Petunia x hybrida
DESCRIPTION: DNA binding protein; transcriptional activator. protein 1.
myb.Ph3. Product related to animal myb proto-oncoproteins. Sequence from nucleotide 992 is not included in clone cPF1 and has been obtained by PCR amplification of cDNA.

10

AAC49394.1 U57002 Zea mays
DESCRIPTION: P protein. P. allele P-wr; Myb-like transcriptional regulator with a putative zinc-finger at the C-terminal.

15

CAB43399.1 AJ006292 Antirrhinum majus DESCRIPTION: Myb-related transcription factor mixta-like 1. mybml1.

20

AAK19616.1 AF336283 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: GHMYB25. ghmyb25. similar to myb; contains an unspliced intron.

25

AAG36774.1 AF210616 Zea mays
DESCRIPTION: P2 protein. P2. myb-like transcriptional factor; similar to Zea mays P gene.

30

AAA33500.1 M73028 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: myb-like transcription factor. P.

35 CAA68235.1 X99973 Hordeum vulgare
DESCRIPTION: mvb4 transcription factor

DESCRIPTION: myb4 transcription factor. myb4.

CAA72187.1 Y11352 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb factor. myb.

AAA33067.1 L04497 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: MYB A; putative.

	CAA72186.1 Y11351 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb factor. myb.
5	CAA67600.1 X99210 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor. THM16.
10	AAK19618.1 AF336285 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: GHMYB38. ghmyb38. similar to myb.
15	AAK19611.1 AF336278 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: BNLGHi233. bnlghi6233. similar to myb.
20	AAC04718.1 AF034132 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: putative MYB-like transcription factor. MYB-like DNA- binding domain protein. Cmy-J. similar to MYB A encoded by GenBank Accession Number L04497.
25	AAK19619.1 AF336286 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: GHMYB9. ghmyb9. similar to myb.
30	AAK19615.1 AF336282 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: GHMYB10. ghmyb10. similar to myb.
	CAA64614.1 X95296 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. THM27. myb-related.
35	BAA23338.1 D88618 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: transfactor. OSMYB2. Osmyb2.
40	BAA23337.1 D88617 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: transfactor, OSMYB1, Osmyb1.

AA67575.1 X99134 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. THM6. myb-related.

CAA67575.1 X99134

	CAA65525.1 X96749 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: myb7.
5	BAB39987.1 AP003020 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor (myb). P0498A12.16. contains ESTs AU097474(S5087),D40175(S1959).
10	BAB39972.1 AP003018 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor (myb). OSJNBa0004B13.27. contains ESTs AU097474(S5087),D40175(S1959).
15	CAA50221.1 X70876 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: MybHv5. myb2.
20	AAA82943.1 U39448 Picea mariana DESCRIPTION: MYB-like transcriptional factor MBF1. putative DNA binding region highly similar to the maize C1.
25	AAF22256.1 AF161711 Pimpinella brachycarpa DESCRIPTION: myb-related transcription factor.
30	AAK19617.1 AF336284 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: GHMYB36. ghmyb36. similar to myb.
35	CAA50222.1 X70877 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: MybHv1. myb1.
	CAA50224.1 X70879 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: MybHv1. myb1.
40	85
	AAD11575.1 AF064029 Helianthus tuberosus DESCRIPTION: lectin 1. LECHeltuba1; agglutinin.
45	AAD11578 1 AF064030 Helianthus tuberosus

	DESCRIPTION: lectin 2. LECHeltuba2; agglutinin.
5	AAD11577.1 AF064032 Helianthus tuberosus DESCRIPTION: lectin HE17.
10	AAG10403.1 AF233284 Convolvulus arvensis DESCRIPTION: mannose-binding lectin. cr8. Conarva.
	AAD11576.1 AF064031 Helianthus tuberosus DESCRIPTION: lectin 3.
15	AAB82776.2 AF001527 Musa acuminata DESCRIPTION: ripening-associated protein. similar to lectin.
20	AAC49564.1 U56820 Calystegia sepium DESCRIPTION: lectin.
25	CAB40792.1 AJ237754 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: putative lectin. hl#2.
	88
30	AAB65163.1 AF002692 Solanum commersonii DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase, class-phi. GST1. low temperature induced.
35	CAA55039.1 X78203 Hyoscyamus muticus DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase.
	AAA33930.1 M84968 Silene vulgaris DESCRIPTION: glutathione-S-transferase.

AAA33931.1 M84969 Silene vulgaris DESCRIPTION: glutathione-S-transferase.

45

AAF65767.1 AF242309 Euphorbia esula

5	BAA01394.1 D10524 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. parB.
10	CAA96431.1 Z71749 Nicotiana plumbaginifolia DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase.
	AAF61392.1 AF133894 Persea americana DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. GTH.
15	CAB38119.1 AJ010296 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: Glutathione transferase III(b). gst3b.
20	CAB38118.1 AJ010295 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: Glutathione transferase III(a). gst3a.
25	BAB39935.1 AP002914 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase. P0493G01.17.
30	CAA09190.1 AJ010451 Alopecurus myosuroides DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. GST2a.
	CAA09192.1 AJ010453 Alopecurus myosuroides DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. GST2c.
35	CAA09193.1 AJ010454 Alopecurus myosuroides DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. GST2d.
40	CAA09191.1 AJ010452 Alopecurus myosuroides DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. GST2b.

DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. putative auxin-binding GST.

BAB39941.1 AP002914 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase. P0493G01.23.

	DESCRIPTION: glutatnione 5-transferase GST 21.
5	BAB39939.1 AP002914 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase. P0493G01.21.
10	AAG32476.1 AF309383 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase OsGSTF4.
15	AAG34814.1 AF243379 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 24.
20	AAG34812.1 AF243377 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 22.
	BAB39929.1 AP002914 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione transferase. P0493G01.7.
25	CAA39487.1 X56012 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. gstA1.
30	AAD56395.1 AF184059 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. GST1.
35	BAB39927.1 AP002914 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase. P0493G01.1. contains ESTs AU031696(R0596),C97559(C60386),C28218(C60386), D28287(R0596).
40	AAA20585.1 U12679 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase IV. GSTIV.
	CAA56047.1 X79515 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. GST27.

AAG34811.1 AF243376 Glycine max

40

45

CAA39480.1	X56004	Triticum aestivum	
DESCRIPT	TION: glu	tathione transferase. gstA	١2.

- 5 AAA33469.1 M16902 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase I.
- AAG32475.1 AF309382 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica
 DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase OsGSTF5.
 - AAA33470.1 M16901 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase I.

AAG32477.1 AF309384 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase OsGSTF3.

- CAA68993.1 Y07721 Petunia x hybrida

 DESCRIPTION: conjugates glutathione to anthocyanin to facilitate transport to the vacuole. glutathione S-transferase. an9 locus.
- 25
 BAB39940.1 AP002914 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase. P0493G01.22.
- 30 AAC64007.1 AF062403 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase II.
- AAG34823.1 AF244680 Zea mays
 35 DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 15.
 - AAG34817.1 AF244674 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 9.
 - CAB66333.1 AJ279691 Betula pendula DESCRIPTION: glutathione-S-transferase. gst.
- AAG34820.1 AF244677 Zea mays

5	AAG34821.1 AF244678 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 13.
10	CAA05354.1 AJ002380 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. Rgst I.
	AAG34816.1 AF244673 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 8.
15	AAG34818.1 AF244675 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 10.
20	CAA05355.1 AJ002381 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. Rgst II.
25	AAG34824.1 AF244681 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 16.
	91
30	AAG34695.1 AF313492 Matthiola incana DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
35	CAA71516.1 Y10492 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
	BAA12159.1 D83968 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: Cytochrome P-450 (CYP93A1).
40	AAC32274.1 AF081575 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase. Hf1. P450 enzyme
45	AAA32913.1 M32885 Persea americana

DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 11.

DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450LXXIA1 (cyp71A1).

5	BAA13076.1 D86351 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450 (CYP93A2).
	CAA64635.1 X95342 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. hsr515. hypersensitivity-related gene.
10	CAA65580.1 X96784 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. hsr515.
15	AAD56282.1 AF155332 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3'-hydroxylase. Ht1. cytochrome P450; CYP75B2.
20	BAB12433.1 AB025030 Coptis japonica DESCRIPTION: p450.
25	AAG44132.1 AF218296 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. P450 isolog.
	CAA50155.1 X70824 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: flavonoid hydroxylase (P450). CYP75.
30	AAB17562.1 U72654 Eustoma grandiflorum DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3'5'-hydroxylase. F3'5'H. cytochrome P450; CYP75.
35	AAF05621.1 AF191772 Papaver somniferum DESCRIPTION: hydroxylase involved in benzylisoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis. (S)-N-methylcoclaurine 3'-hydroxylase. CYP80B1. cytochrome P450-dependent monooxygenase.
40	CAB56503.1 AJ238612 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.
45	CAA70575.1 Y09423 Nepeta racemosa DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP71A5.

5	BAA74466.1 AB022733 Glycyrrhiza echinata DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP Ge-51.
	CAA50648.1 X71657 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: P450 hydroxylase.
10	BAA22423.1 AB001380 Glycyrrhiza echinata DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP93B1.
15	BAB40324.1 AB037245 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. ASPI-2.
20	AAB94588.1 AF022459 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: CYP71D10p. CYP71D10. cytochrome P450 monooxygenase
25	AAG14961.1 AF214007 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: cytochrome p450-dependent monooxygenase. BNF5H1.
	BAB40323.1 AB037244 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. ASPI-1.
30	AAB61965.1 U48435 Solanum chacoense DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
35 40	AAC39452.1 AF014800 Eschscholzia californica DESCRIPTION: hydroxylase involved in the biosynthesis of tetrahydrobenzylisoquinoline alkaloids in plants. (S)-N-methylcoclaurine 3'-hydroxylase. CYP80B1. cytochrome P-450-dependent monooxygenase; CYP80B1v1.
	AAG14962.1 AF214008 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: cytochrome p450-dependent monooxygenase. BNF5H2.
45	BAA84072.1 AB028152 Torenia hybrida

DESCRIPTION: flavone synthase II. cytochrome P450. TFNS5.

5	AAC39453.1 AF014801 Eschscholzia californica DESCRIPTION: hydroxylase involved in the biosynthesis of tetrahydrobenzylisoquinoline alkaloids in plants. (S)-N-methylcoclaurine 3'-hydroxylase. CYP80B1. cytochrome P-450-dependent monooxygenase; CYP80B1v2.
10	AAD47832.1 AF166332 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.
	92
15	AAG42490.1 AF321001 Suaeda maritima subsp. salsa DESCRIPTION: S-adenosylmethionine sythetase 2.
20	AAG17666.1 AF271220 Brassica juncea DESCRIPTION: S-adenosylmethionine synthetase. MSAMS2.
25	BAA96637.1 AP002482 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Oryza sativa S-adenosylmethionine synthetase (P46611).
30	AAG17036.1 AF187821 Pinus contorta DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the reaction between methionine and ATP to S-adenosylmethionine. S-adenosylmethionine synthetase. sams2.

BAA94605.1 AB041534 Camellia sinensis

DESCRIPTION: s-adenosylmethionine synthetase. SAM.

AAA81377.1 U17239 Actinidia chinensis DESCRIPTION: S-adenosylmethionine synthetase.

AAB38500.1 U79767 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: S-adenosylmethionine synthetase. methionine adenosyltransferase.

45

25

AAA81378.1	U17240	Actinidia chinensis
DESCRIPT	ION: S-ade	enosylmethionine synthetase

- 5 BAA09895.1 D63835 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: S-adenosylmethionine synthetase.
- AAA33274.1 M61882 Dianthus caryophyllus
 DESCRIPTION: S-adenosylmethionine synthetase. CARSAM2.
- AAA58773.1 L36681 Pisum sativum
 DESCRIPTION: S-adenosylmethionine synthase. precursor for ethylene and polyamine biosynthesis.
 - AAA58772.1 L36680 Pisum sativum
 DESCRIPTION: precursor for ethylene and polyamine biosynthesis.
 S-adenosylmethionine synthase.
 - AAA81379.1 U17241 Actinidia chinensis DESCRIPTION: S-adenosylmethionine synthetase.

AAA33857.1 M62758 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: S-adenosylmethionine synthetase. SMS-1.

- AAG17035.1 AF187820 Pinus contorta

 DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the reaction between methionine and ATP to S-adenosylmethionine. S-adenosylmethionine synthetase. sams1.
- AAB71833.1 AF008568 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii
 DESCRIPTION: S-adenosylmethionine synthetase. CHRSAMS.
- 40 AAA33858.1 M62757 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: S-adenosylmethionine synthetase. SMS-2.
- BAA21726.1 AB006187 Nicotiana tabacum
 45 DESCRIPTION: S-adenosylmethionine synthase. BYJ90.

AAF78525.1 AF195233 Pyrus pyrifolia DESCRIPTION: S-adenosylmethionine synthase. SAMS.
94
AAB36543.1 U77935 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: DnaJ-like protein. synthesis and expression are regulated by heavy metal stress, virus infection and wounding treatment, suggesting that DnaJ-like protein plays a role in plant defense.
95
AAB36546.1 U77940 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: polyubiquitin. expression is regulated by heavy metal stress, UV, virus infection, heat shock and wounding treatment, this suggests that ubiquitin plays a role in plant defense.
98
AAF22109.1 AF119411 Lupinus albus DESCRIPTION: ethylene biosynthesis enzyme. 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase 1. ACS1. ACC synthase; S-adenosyl-L-methionine methylthioadenosine-lyase.
AAC83146.1 AF057562 Nicotiana glutinosa DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. ACS1. ACC synthase.
AAB06724.1 U64804 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: ethylene biosynthesis enzyme. 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. PH-ACS1.
CAA79478.1 Z18953 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase.
AAB17279.1 U72390 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: converts S-adenosylmethionine to 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate hormone biosynthesis. 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. LE-ACS1B.

	BAA94600.1 AB033503 Populus euramericana DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. peacs-2.
5	BAA96743.1 AB044662 Prunus persica DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. PP-ACS1.
10	CAB60831.1 AJ012696 Citrus sinensis DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. acs2.
15	CAA09477.1 AJ011095 Citrus sinensis DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. acs-1.
	CAA41855.1 X59139 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase. LE-Acc2.
20	BAA90549.1 AB031026 Prunus mume DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. PM-ACS1. 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid
25	synthase.
	AAA81580.1 M34289 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase.
30	CAA44397.1 X62536 Lycopersicon esculentum

DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase.

35 CAA46797.1 X65982 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase.

BAA78333.1 AB015625 Pyrus pyrifolia 40 DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid synthase. pPPACS3.

CAA41856.1 X59145 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase. LE-ACC2.

5	AAB17278.1 U72389 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: converts S-adenosylmethionine to 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate hormone biosynthesis. 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. LE-ACS1A.
10	AAF97614.1 U18056 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: converts SAM to ACC; plant hormone biosynthesis. 1-amino-cyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. LE-ACS1A. ACC synthase; direct precursor of ethylene; one member of a multigene family.
15	BAB16433.1 AB041521 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. ppACS1.
20	BAA34923.1 AB013100 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. LE-ACS6. ACC synthase.
20	BAA25916.1 AB013346 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase.
2530	AAF97615.1 U18057 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: converts SAM to ACC; plant hormone biosynthesis. 1-amino-cyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. LE-ACS1B. ACC synthase; direct precursor of ethylene; one member of a multigene family.
	BAA92350.1 AB034992 Malus x domestica DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. MdACS-5A.
35	BAA92351.1 AB034993 Malus x domestica DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. MdACS-5B.
40	BAA93712.1 AB032935 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. CMe-ACS1.
45	BAA94599.1 AB033502 Populus euphratica DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. peacs-1.

	BAA33374.1 AB006803 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. CS-ACS1.
5	BAA93714.1 AB032937 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. CS-ACS1.
10	AAC49153.1 U17229 Pelargonium x hortorum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase. ACC synthase.
15	CAA06288.1 AJ005002 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: 1-cyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. acs2.
20	CAB65314.1 AJ131836 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. acs2.
	AAC15777.1 AF061605 Nicotiana glutinosa DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. ACS3.
25	AAC83147.1 AF057563 Nicotiana glutinosa DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. ACS2. ACC synthase.
30	BAA06464.1 D30805 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase.
35	BAA83618.1 AB025906 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. CMe-ACS1 (ME-ACS1).
40	AAB70885.1 U88971 Pelargonium x hortorum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. GACS2. similar to Pelargonium hortorum clone pGAC-2, Genbank Accession Number U17231.

45 AAA33113.1 M58323 Cucurbita pepo DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase.

5	AAA33111.1 M61195 Cucurbita pepo DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. CP-ACC1A.
	CAA57724.1 X82273 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase.
10	CAA47474.1 X67100 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase.
15	AAA33112.1 M61195 Cucurbita pepo DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. CP-ACC1B.
20	AAC98809.1 U68216 Carica papaya DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. fruit specific; ripening related.
25	CAA51227.1 X72676 Brassica juncea DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. MACC.
	BAA00838.1 D01032 Cucurbita maxima DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. accW.
30	AAA34131.1 M63490 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: enzyme. 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase.
35	AAA03164.1 M88487 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. ACC4.
40	CAA41857.1 X59146 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase. LE-ACC4.
45	CAA77688.1 Z11613 Vigna radiata DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase.

-	99
	BAA22976.1 D63457 Arabis gemmifera DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. Adh. ADH.
10	BAA22973.1 D63454 Arabis gemmifera DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. Adh. ADH.
15	AAF23537.1 AF110439 Arabis glabra DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
20	BAA22978.1 D63459 Arabis gemmifera DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. Adh. ADH.
	BAA22974.1 D63455 Arabis gemmifera DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. Adh. ADH.
25	AAF23540.1 AF110442 Arabidopsis halleri DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
30	AAF23551.1 AF110453 Arabidopsis lyrata subsp. petraea DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
35	AAF23539.1 AF110441 Halimolobos perplexa var. lemhiensis DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
40	BAA22975.1 D63456 Arabis gemmifera DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. Adh. ADH.
	AAF23546.1 AF110448 Arabis lyallii DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
45	AAF23548.1 AF110450 Arabis parishii

Nicotiana tabacum

CAA67118.1 X98492

DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. ACCS2.

30

DESCRIPTION:	alcohol	dehydrogenase
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	AAF23550.1	AF110452	Arabidopsis lyrata subs	p. petraea
5	DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: alcoho	ol dehydrogenase.	

BAA22972.1 D63453 Arabis gemmifera DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. Adh. ADH.

BAA22971.1 D63452 Arabis gemmifera DESCRIPTION: alchohol dehydrogenase. Adh. ADH.

- BAA22977.1 D63458 Arabis gemmifera
 DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. Adh. ADH.
- 20 AAF23549.1 AF110451 Arabis pauciflora DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
- AAF23545.1 AF110447 Arabis lignifera DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
 - AAF23536.1 AF110438 Arabis fendleri DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.

AAF23541.1 AF110443 Arabis hirsuta DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.

- 35
 AAF23531.1 AF110433 Arabis blepharophylla
 DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
- 40 AAF23530.1 AF110432 Arabis blepharophylla DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
- AAF23523.1 AF110425 Aubrieta deltoidea DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.

	AAF23529.1 AF110431 Arabis blepharophylla DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
5	AAF23547.1 AF110449 Arabidopsis lyrata subsp. lyrata
	DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
10	AAF23533.1 AF110435 Capsella rubella DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
	·
15	AAF23534.1 AF110436 Arabis drummondii DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
	AAF23532.1 AF110434 Brassica oleracea
20	DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
	AAF23556.1 AF110458 Barbarea vulgaris DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
25	• •
	AAF23555.1 AF110457 Arabis turrita DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
30	AAF23538.1 AF110440 Arabidopsis griffithiana
	DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
35	AAF23524.1 AF110426 Arabis alpina DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
	A A E 22 C 42 1 A E 21 0 4 4 5 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
40	AAF23543.1 AF110445 Arabis hirsuta DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
	AAF23525.1 AF110427 Arabis alpina
45	DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
4 5	AAF23527.1 AF110429 Arabis alpina

5	AAF23535.1 AF110437 Arabis drummondii DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
10	AAF23553.1 AF110455 Arabis procurrens DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
	AAF23544.1 AF110446 Arabis jacquinii DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
15	AAF23526.1 AF110428 Arabis alpina DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
20	AAF23528.1 AF110430 Cardamine amara DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
25	AAF23552.1 AF110454 Arabis procurrens DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
30	AAF23542.1 AF110444 Arabis hirsuta DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.
	AAC79418.1 AF037560 Leavenworthia stylosa DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase 3. Adh3.
35	BAA34682.1 AB015504 Arabidopsis griffithiana DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. Adh.
40	BAA34685.1 AB015507 Arabidopsis suecica DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. Adh.

BAA34683.1 AB015505 Arabidopsis korshinskyi DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. Adh.

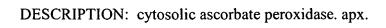
DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase.

	CAB72921.1 AJ251281 Arabidopsis lyrata subsp. petraea DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. adh.
5	CAB72920.1 AJ251280 Arabidopsis lyrata subsp. petraea DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. adh.
10	CAB72919.1 AJ251279 Arabidopsis lyrata subsp. petraea DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. adh.
15	CAB72918.1 AJ251278 Arabidopsis lyrata subsp. petraea DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. adh.
20	CAB72917.1 AJ251277 Arabidopsis lyrata subsp. petraea DESCRIPTION: alcohol dehydrogenase. adh.
	100
25	AAD09518.1 U64925 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: NTGP4. similar to AIG1; geranylgeranylated protein.
30	BAA12039.1 D83669 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: stromal ascorbate peroxidase.
	BAA19611.1 D77997 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: thylakoid-bound ascorbate peroxidase.
35	BAA24610.1 AB002467 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: stromal ascorbate peroxidase. APX2.
40	BAA24609.1 AB002467 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: thylakoid-bound ascorbate peroxidase. APX2.
45	AAC19394.1 AF069316 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: stromal L-ascorbate peroxidase precursor.

AAC08576.1 AF053474

	AAC19393.1 AF069315 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: thylakoid-bound L-ascorbate peroxidase precursor.
5	BAA78553.1 AB022274 Chloroplast Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: stromal ascorbate peroxidase.
10	BAA78552.1 AB022273 Chloroplast Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: thylakoid-bound ascorbate peroxidase.
15	BAA22196.1 D88420 Cucurbita sp. DESCRIPTION: a hydrogen peroxide-scavenging enzyme. stromal ascorbate peroxidase.
20	BAA12029.1 D83656 Cucurbita sp. DESCRIPTION: 2AsA+H202> 2MDA+2H2O. thylakoid-bound ascorbate peroxidase.
25	CAA11265.1 AJ223325 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: ascorbate peroxidase. apx1.
30	BAA83595.1 AB009084 Chlamydomonas sp. W80 DESCRIPTION: chloroplast ascorbate peroxidase.
35	AAD30294.1 AF139190 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase. similar to L0-328, R6-3, L72-2.
	AAB52954.1 U37060 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: ascorbate peroxidase. glyoxysomal membrane-bound protein.
40	AAD43334.1 AF159254 Zantedeschia aethiopica DESCRIPTION: ascorbate peroxidase. apx2. putative glyoxysomal membrane-bound protein.

Zantedeschia aethiopica



AAD43338.1 AF158654 Fragaria x ananassa

DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase APX26.

AAD43336.1 AF158652 Fragaria x ananassa

DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase. ApxSC. corresponds to mRNA
sequence deposited in GenBank Accession Number AF039953.

AAB95222.1 AF039953 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase. ApxSC.

15

AAD41408.1 AF159633 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase. APX.

20

AAD41407.1 AF159632 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase. APX.

25 AAD41403.1 AF159628 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase. APX.

AAD41402.1 AF159627 Fragaria x ananassa
30 DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase. APX.

AAD43337.1 AF158653 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase APX19.

35

AAD41406.1 AF159631 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase. APX.

40

AAD41404.1 AF159629 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase. APX.

45 AAB94574.1 AF022213 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase. APX-c.



AAD41405.1	AF159630	Fragaria x ananassa	
DESCRIPT	ION: cytosol	lic ascorbate peroxidase	. APX

BAA08264.1 D45423 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ascorbate peroxidase.

10

- BAA13671.1 D88649 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase.
- 15 CAA55209.1 X78452 Raphanus sativus DESCRIPTION: L-ascorbate peroxidase. APX.
- BAA12890.1 D85864 Spinacia oleracea

 20 DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase.
 - AAA99518.1 L20864 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: ascorbate peroxidase.

25

BAA12918.1 D85912 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase.

- AAB03844.1 U61379 Vigna unguiculata DESCRIPTION: ascorbate peroxidase.
- 35 CAB58361.1 Y16773 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: ascorbate peroxidase. Apx. H2O2 scavenger, cytosolic protein.
- 40 CAA57140.1 X81376 Capsicum annuum DESCRIPTION: L-ascorbate peroxidase.
- CAA06996.1 AJ006358 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: ascorbate peroxidase. apx.

5	AAA86689.1 U15933 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: reduction of hydrogen peroxide. ascorbate peroxidase. APX.
10	CAA84406.1 Z34934 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: cytosolic ascorbate peroxidase. apx.
15	CAA43992.1 X62077 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: L-ascorbate peroxidase. AppxI.
20	AAA33645.1 M93051 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: hydrogen peroxide removal; oxidative stress. ascorbate peroxidase. ApxI.
25	AAB01221.1 U56634 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: ascorbate peroxidase 2. APx2.
30	AAA61779.1 L10292 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: ascorbate peroxidase. Automated Edman sequencing of the N-terminal amino acids confirmed that the protein was authentic ascorbate peroxidase; putative.
35	BAB20889.1 AB053297 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: L-ascorbate peroxidase. APXb.
	CAA72247.1 Y11461 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: L-ascorbate peroxidase. APX.
40	BAB17666.1 AB050724 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: ascorbate peroxidase. APXb.

AAF22246.1 AF159380 Pimpinella brachycarpa DESCRIPTION: ascorbate peroxidase. APX.

Glycine max

DESCRIPTION: ascorbate peroxidase. apx1. AsPOX; cytosolic.

AAD20022.1 AF127804

<u>-</u>	AAB94927.1 AF038839 Brassica juncea DESCRIPTION: ascorbate peroxidase.				
5	103				
10	AAA74900.1 L34343 Ruta graveolens DESCRIPTION: anthranilate synthase alpha subunit.				
	AAA74901.1 L34344 Ruta graveolens DESCRIPTION: anthranilate synthase alpha subunit.				
15	AAC27795.1 AF079168 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: feedback-insensitive anthranilate synthase alpha-2 chain. ASA2.				
20	BAA82095.1 AB022603 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: anthranilate synthase alpha 2 subunit. OsASA2.				
25	BAA82094.1 AB022602 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: anthranilate synthase alpha 1 subunit. OsASA1.				
30	CAC29060.1 AJ250008 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: enzyme in tryptophan biosynthesis. anthranilate synthase alpha subunit. asa.				
35	CAA06837.1 AJ006065 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: isochorismate synthase.				
	104				
40	CAA57724.1 X82273 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase.				
45	CAA51227.1 X72676 Brassica juncea DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. MACC.				

	DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. ACS2. ACC synthase.
5	CAB60722.1 AJ012551 Citrus sinensis DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. acs1.
10	CAB60721.1 AJ012550 Citrus sinensis DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. acs1.
15	CAA06288.1 AJ005002 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: 1-cyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. acs2.
20	CAB65314.1 AJ131836 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. acs2.
	BAA78333.1 AB015625 Pyrus pyrifolia DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid synthase. pPPACS3.
2530	AAB17279.1 U72390 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: converts S-adenosylmethionine to 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate hormone biosynthesis. 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. LE-ACS1B.
35	AAF97614.1 U18056 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: converts SAM to ACC; plant hormone biosynthesis. 1-amino-cyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. LE-ACS1A. ACC synthase; direct precursor of ethylene; one member of a multigene family.
40	AAF97615.1 U18057 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: converts SAM to ACC; plant hormone biosynthesis. 1-amino-cyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. LE-ACS1B. ACC synthase; direct precursor of ethylene; one member of a multigene family.
	AAR17278 1 1172389 Lycopersicon esculentum

AAC83147.1 AF057563 Nicotiana glutinosa

DESCRIPTION: converts S-adenosylmethionine to

 $1\hbox{-}aminocyclopropane-1-carboxy late hormone biosynthesis.}$

1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. LE-ACS1A.						
CAA46797.1 X65982 Nicotiana tabacum						
DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase	١.					

BAA06464.1 D30805 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase.

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AAB06724.1 U64804 Petunia x hybrida
DESCRIPTION: ethylene biosynthesis enzyme.
1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. PH-ACS1.

15

CAA79478.1 Z18953 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase.

20

BAA94599.1 AB033502 Populus euphratica DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. peacs-1.

25 CAA67118.1 X98492 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. ACCS2.

CAA79477.1 Z18952 Dianthus caryophyllus

DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase.

AAA33275.1 M66619 Dianthus caryophyllus DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. CARACC.

35

BAA83618.1 AB025906 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. CMe-ACS1 (ME-ACS1).

40

BAA34923.1 AB013100 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. LE-ACS6. ACC synthase.

35

BAA25916.1	AB013346	Lycopersicon esculentum
DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: 1-amin	ocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase

- 5 CAB60831.1 AJ012696 Citrus sinensis DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. acs2.
- CAA41855.1 X59139 Lycopersicon esculentum

 DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase. LE-Acc2.
 - CAA44397.1 X62536 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase.

CAA41856.1 X59145 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase. LE-ACC2.

AAA81580.1 M34289 Lycopersicon esculentum

DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase.

- 25 AAC98809.1 U68216 Carica papaya

 DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. fruit specific; ripening related.
- BAA92350.1 AB034992 Malus x domestica
 30 DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. MdACS-5A.
 - BAA92351.1 AB034993 Malus x domestica DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. MdACS-5B.
 - BAA94600.1 AB033503 Populus euramericana DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. peacs-2.
- CAA77688.1 Z11613 Vigna radiata

 DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase.
- 45 CAA47474.1 X67100 Glycine max
 DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane 1-carboxylate synthase.

5	AAB70885.1 U88971 Pelargonium x hortorum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. GACS2. simila to Pelargonium hortorum clone pGAC-2, Genbank Accession Number U17231.
10	AAD04199.1 AF016459 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. ACS2. ACC synthase.
15	BAB18464.1 D86242 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. CMe-ACS2 (ME-ACS2).
20	BAA93713.1 AB032936 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. CMe-ACS2.
	BAA93715.1 AB032938 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. CS-ACS2.
25	BAA33375.1 AB006804 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. CS-ACS2.
30	BAB16433.1 AB041521 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. ppACS1.
35	AAC15777.1 AF061605 Nicotiana glutinosa DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. ACS3.
40	CAA72191.1 Y11357 Carica papaya DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase.
	BAA96743.1 AB044662 Prunus persica DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. PP-ACS1.
45	BAA90549.1 AB031026 Prunus mume

DESCRI	PTION:	ACC synthase.	PM-ACS1.	1-aminocyo	clopropane-	l-carboxylic
acid						
synthase.						

- BAA93712.1 AB032935 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. CMe-ACS1.
- 10 AAF22109.1 AF119411 Lupinus albus DESCRIPTION: ethylene biosynthesis enzyme.

1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase 1. ACS1. ACC synthase;

S-adenosyl-L-methionine methylthioadenosine-lyase.

15

AAC83146.1 AF057562 Nicotiana glutinosa

DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. ACS1. ACC synthase.

20

- CAA09477.1 AJ011095 Citrus sinensis DESCRIPTION: ACC synthase. acs-1.
- 25 BAA93714.1 AB032937 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase. CS-ACS1.

106

- 30 AAF63205.1 AF245119 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: AP2-related transcription factor. CDBP. stress induced transcription factor.
- 35 BAA97122.1 AB016264 Nicotiana sylvestris

 DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf2.

40

AAC50047.1 U89255 Lycopersicon esculentum

DESCRIPTION: binds the GCC box pathogenesis-related promoter element

DNA-binding protein. Pti4.

45

BAA07321.1 D38123 Nicotiana tabacum

DESCRIPTION: ERF1. ethylene-responsive transcription factor.

AAC62619.1 AF057373 Nicotiana tabacum

5 DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. ethylene response element binding protein 1. EREBP1.

BAA87068.1 AB035270 Matricaria chamomilla

DESCRIPTION: ethylene-responsive element binding protein1 homolog. McEREBP1.

AAC49740.1 U89256 Lycopersicon esculentum

DESCRIPTION: binds the GCC box pathogenesis-related promoter element DNA-binding protein. Pti5.

AAG43545.1 AF211527 Nicotiana tabacum

DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 1. ACRE1. similar to EREBP transcription factors.

BAA97124.1 AB016266 Nicotiana sylvestris

DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf4.

30 CAB96900.1 AJ251250 Catharanthus roseus

DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca3.

CAB96899.1 AJ251249 Catharanthus roseus

35 DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca3.

AAB38748.1 U81157 Nicotiana tabacum

DESCRIPTION: S25-XP1 DNA binding protein.

40

AAG60182.1 AC084763 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative ethylene-responsive element binding protein. OSJNBa0027P10.12.

	AAK31279.1 AC079890 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative ethylene-responsive element binding protein. OSJNBb0089A17.16.
5	CAB93940.1 AJ238740 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca2.
10	AAC49741.1 U89257 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: DNA-binding protein binds the GCC box pathogenesis-related promoter element. Pti6.
15	CAC12822.1 AJ299252 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: AP2 domain-containing transcription factor. ap2.
20	BAB03248.1 AB037183 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ERF protein transcriptional repressor. ethylene responsive element binding factor3. osERF3.
25	AAC14323.1 AF058827 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: TSI1. Tsi1. contains putative AP2 DNA-binding domain; similar to Pti6.
30	BAA97123.1 AB016265 Nicotiana sylvestris DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf3.
35 40	AAD00708.1 U91857 Stylosanthes hamata DESCRIPTION: ethylene-responsive element binding protein homolog. similar to EREBP1, -2, -3 and -4 proteins encoded by GenBank Accession Numbers D38123, D38126, D38124, and D38125 respectively.
	AAF05606.1 AF190770 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EREBP-like protein. tsh1. TSH1; induced by ethylene.
45	BAA76734.1 AB024575 Nicotiana tabacum

5	AAC29516.1 U77655 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: DNA binding protein homolog. STWAAEIRD.
10	AAF23899.1 AF193803 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: transcription factor EREBP1. EREBP/AP2-like transcription factor.
15	CAB93939.1 AJ238739 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca1.
20	AAD45623.1 AF084185 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: dehydration responsive element binding protein. DNA binding protein; DRE binding protein.
25	AAK31271.1 AC079890 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative transcriptional factor. OSJNBb0089A17.22.
30	AAG43548.1 AF211530 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 111A. ACRE111A. similar to EREBP transcription factors.
	BAB21218.1 AP002913 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative DNA binding protein RAV2. P0480E02.24.
35	AAG43549.1 AF211531 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 111B. ACRE111B. similar to EREBP transcription factors.
40	BAB21211.1 AP002913 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative DNA binding protein RAV2. P0480E02.17.

DESCRIPTION: ethylene responsive element binding factor.

Hordeum vulgare

AAK01088.1 AF298230

	DESCRIPTION: CBF1-like protein BCBF1. BCBF1. AP2 domain protein; putative DRE binding factor.
5	AAK01089.1 AF298231 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: CBF3-like protein BCBF3. BCBF3. AP2 domain protein; DRE binding factor.
10	107
	AAF63205.1 AF245119 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: AP2-related transcription factor. CDBP. stress induced transcription factor.
15	
	AAC50047.1 U89255 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: binds the GCC box pathogenesis-related promoter element DNA-binding protein. Pti4.
20	
25	BAA97122.1 AB016264 Nicotiana sylvestris DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf2.
30	BAA07321.1 D38123 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: ERF1. ethylene-responsive transcription factor.
35	AAC62619.1 AF057373 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. ethylene response element binding protein 1. EREBP1.
40	BAA87068.1 AB035270 Matricaria chamomilla DESCRIPTION: ethylene-responsive element binding protein1 homolog. McEREBP1.
	CAB96899.1 AJ251249 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca3.
45	CAB96900.1 AJ251250 Catharanthus roseus

20

DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca3.

AAB38748.1 U81157 Nicotiana tabacum
5 DESCRIPTION: S25-XP1 DNA binding protein.

AAC49740.1 U89256 Lycopersicon esculentum

DESCRIPTION: binds the GCC box pathogenesis-related promoter element

DNA-binding protein. Pti5.

CAB93940.1 AJ238740 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca2.

AAG43545.1 AF211527 Nicotiana tabacum
DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 1. ACRE1. similar to
EREBP transcription factors.

BAA97124.1 AB016266 Nicotiana sylvestris

DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf4.

AAG60182.1 AC084763 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative ethylene-responsive element binding protein.
OSJNBa0027P10.12.

AAK31279.1 AC079890 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative ethylene-responsive element binding protein.
OSJNBb0089A17.16.

BAA97123.1 AB016265 Nicotiana sylvestris

40 DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf3.

45 AAD00708.1 U91857 Stylosanthes hamata

DESCRIPTION: ethylene-responsive element binding protein homolog. similar

30

35

to EREBP1, -2, -3 and -4 proteins encoded by GenBank Accession Numbers D38123, D38126, D38124, and D38125 respectively.

- 5 AAC14323.1 AF058827 Nicotiana tabacum
 DESCRIPTION: TSI1. Tsi1. contains putative AP2 DNA-binding domain; similar to Pti6.
- 10 CAC12822.1 AJ299252 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: AP2 domain-containing transcription factor. ap2.
- BAB03248.1 AB037183 Oryza sativa

 DESCRIPTION: ERF protein transcriptional repressor. ethylene responsive element binding factor3. osERF3.
- AAF05606.1 AF190770 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: EREBP-like protein. tsh1. TSH1; induced by ethylene.
 - BAA76734.1 AB024575 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: ethylene responsive element binding factor.
 - AAC49741.1 U89257 Lycopersicon esculentum

 DESCRIPTION: DNA-binding protein binds the GCC box pathogenesis-related promoter element. Pti6.
 - AAF23899.1 AF193803 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: transcription factor EREBP1. EREBP/AP2-like transcription factor.
 - AAC29516.1 U77655 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: DNA binding protein homolog. STWAAEIRD.
- CAB93939.1 AJ238739 Catharanthus roseus

 DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca1.
- 45 BAA78738.1 AB023482 Oryza sativa

	predicted gene.; Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana AP2 domain containing protein RAP2.10 mRNA, partial cds.(AF003103).
5	AAD45623.1 AF084185 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: dehydration responsive element binding protein. DNA binding protein; DRE binding protein.
10	AAG43548.1 AF211530 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 111A. ACRE111A. similar to EREBP transcription factors.
15	AAG43549.1 AF211531 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 111B. ACRE111B. similar to EREBP transcription factors.
2025	BAA99376.1 AP002526 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU093391(E60370),AU091593(C60458), AU093392(E60370) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana BAC F21J9; AP2 domain protein. (AC000103).
30	BAB21218.1 AP002913 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative DNA binding protein RAV2. P0480E02.24.
	AAK31271.1 AC079890 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative transcriptional factor. OSJNBb0089A17.22.
35	BAB21211.1 AP002913 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative DNA binding protein RAV2. P0480E02.17.

DESCRIPTION: EST AU055776(S20048) corresponds to a region of the

40 A

AAK01088.1 AF298230 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: CBF1-like protein BCBF1

DESCRIPTION: CBF1-like protein BCBF1. BCBF1. AP2 domain protein; putative

DRE binding factor.

45

AAG59618.1 AF239616 Hordeum vulgare

DESCRIPTION: CRT/DRE-binding factor. CBF.

	AAK01089.1 AF298231 Hordeum vulgare
5	DESCRIPTION: CBF3-like protein BCBF3. BCBF3. AP2 domain protein; DRE
	binding factor.

109

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10 BAA97124.1 AB016266 Nicotiana sylvestris

DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf4.

15

AAG43545.1 AF211527 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 1. ACRE1. similar to EREBP transcription factors.

20

AAK31279.1 AC079890 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative ethylene-responsive element binding protein. OSJNBb0089A17.16.

25

AAG60182.1 AC084763 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative ethylene-responsive element binding protein. OSJNBa0027P10.12.

30

BAA87068.1 AB035270 Matricaria chamomilla DESCRIPTION: ethylene-responsive element binding protein1 homolog. McEREBP1.

35

AAF63205.1 AF245119 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: AP2-related transcription factor. CDBP. stress induced transcription factor.

40

AAC50047.1 U89255 Lycopersicon esculentum
DESCRIPTION: binds the GCC box pathogenesis-related promoter element
DNA-binding protein. Pti4.

45

BAA97122.1 AB016264 Nicotiana sylvestris

DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf2.

5

- BAA07321.1 D38123 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: ERF1. ethylene-responsive transcription factor.
- 10 CAB93940.1 AJ238740 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca2.
- 15 AAC49740.1 U89256 Lycopersicon esculentum

 DESCRIPTION: binds the GCC box pathogenesis-related promoter element

 DNA-binding protein. Pti5.
- 20 AAC62619.1 AF057373 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. ethylene response element binding protein 1. EREBP1.
- 25 AAB38748.1 U81157 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: S25-XP1 DNA binding protein.
- CAC12822.1 AJ299252 Nicotiana tabacum

 DESCRIPTION: AP2 domain-containing transcription factor. ap2.
 - CAB96900.1 AJ251250 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca3.

35

CAB96899.1 AJ251249 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca3.

40

BAA97123.1 AB016265 Nicotiana sylvestris

DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf3.

CAB93939.1 AJ238739

	DESCRIPTION: ERF protein transcriptional repressor. ethylene responsive element binding factor3. osERF3.
5	AAD00708.1 U91857 Stylosanthes hamata DESCRIPTION: ethylene-responsive element binding protein homolog. similar to EREBP1, -2, -3 and -4 proteins encoded by GenBank Accession Numbers D38123, D38126, D38124, and D38125 respectively.
15	AAC14323.1 AF058827 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: TSI1. Tsi1. contains putative AP2 DNA-binding domain; similar to Pti6.
20	AAC49741.1 U89257 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: DNA-binding protein binds the GCC box pathogenesis-related promoter element. Pti6.
	AAC29516.1 U77655 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: DNA binding protein homolog. STWAAEIRD.
25	AAF05606.1 AF190770 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EREBP-like protein. tsh1. TSH1; induced by ethylene.
30	BAA76734.1 AB024575 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: ethylene responsive element binding factor.
35	AAF23899.1 AF193803 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: transcription factor EREBP1. EREBP/AP2-like transcription factor.
40	BAA78738.1 AB023482 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EST AU055776(S20048) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene.; Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana AP2 domain containing protein RAP2.10 mRNA, partial cds.(AF003103).

Oryza sativa

BAB03248.1 AB037183

Catharanthus roseus

DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding

protein. orcal.

AAD43023.1 AF004103 Blassica liapu	AAD45623.1	AF084185	Brassica napus
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5 DESCRIPTION: dehydration responsive element binding protein. DNA binding protein; DRE binding protein.

AAG43549.1 AF211531 Nicotiana tabacum

DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 111B. ACRE111B. similar to EREBP transcription factors.

AAG43548.1 AF211530 Nicotiana tabacum

DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 111A. ACRE111A. similar to EREBP transcription factors.

AAK31271.1 AC079890 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative transcriptional factor. OSJNBb0089A17.22.

AAK01088.1 AF298230 Hordeum vulgare

DESCRIPTION: CBF1-like protein BCBF1. BCBF1. AP2 domain protein;

25 putative

20

DRE binding factor.

BAA99376.1 AP002526 Oryza sativa

30 DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU093391(E60370),AU091593(C60458),

AU093392(E60370)

correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana BAC F21J9; AP2 domain protein. (AC000103).

35

AAG59619.1 AF243384 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: CRT/DRE binding factor. CBF. DREB.

40 BAB21218.1 AP002913 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative DNA binding protein RAV2. P0480E02.24.

AAG32659.1 AF253971 Picea abies

45 DESCRIPTION: APETALA2-related transcription factor 2. AP2L2. PaAP2L2.

AAC49567.1 U41466

5	DESCRIPTION: Glossy15. Glossy15. AP2 DNA-binding domain protein; similar to the Arabidopsis floral homeotic gene APETALA2; maize AP2-domain regulator of leaf epidermal traits; homeotic regulator of leaf epidermal cell identity; allele: W64A; putative transcription factor.
10	110
10	AAG43545.1 AF211527 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 1. ACRE1. similar to EREBP transcription factors.
15 20	BAA97124.1 AB016266 Nicotiana sylvestris DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf4.
25	AAK31279.1 AC079890 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative ethylene-responsive element binding protein. OSJNBb0089A17.16.
30	AAG60182.1 AC084763 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative ethylene-responsive element binding protein. OSJNBa0027P10.12.
35	AAF63205.1 AF245119 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: AP2-related transcription factor. CDBP. stress induced transcription factor.
40	BAA97122.1 AB016264 Nicotiana sylvestris DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf2.
45	BAA87068.1 AB035270 Matricaria chamomilla DESCRIPTION: ethylene-responsive element binding protein1 homolog. McEREBP1.

Zea mays

	AAC50047.1 U89255 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: binds the GCC box pathogenesis-related promoter element DNA-binding protein. Pti4.
5	2 to 1 of the last
	BAA07321.1 D38123 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: ERF1. ethylene-responsive transcription factor.
10	AAC49740.1 U89256 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: binds the GCC box pathogenesis-related promoter element DNA-binding protein. Pti5.
15	CAB93940.1 AJ238740 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca2.
20	AAC62619.1 AF057373 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. ethylene response element binding protein 1. EREBP1.
25	CAB96899.1 AJ251249 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca3.
30	CAB96900.1 AJ251250 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca3.
35	AAB38748.1 U81157 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: S25-XP1 DNA binding protein.
40	CAC12822.1 AJ299252 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: AP2 domain-containing transcription factor. ap2.
	AAF05606.1 AF190770 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EREBP-like protein. tsh1. TSH1; induced by ethylene.
45	AAC29516.1 U77655 Solanum tuberosum

DESCRIPTION: DNA binding protein homolog. STWAAEIRD.

AAF23899.1 AF193803 Oryza sativa

5 DESCRIPTION: transcription factor EREBP1. EREBP/AP2-like transcription factor.

BAB03248.1 AB037183 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: ERF protein transcriptional repressor. ethylene responsive element binding factor3. osERF3.

BAA97123.1 AB016265 Nicotiana sylvestris

- DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf3.
- 20 BAA76734.1 AB024575 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: ethylene responsive element binding factor.

AAD00708.1 U91857 Stylosanthes hamata

- DESCRIPTION: ethylene-responsive element binding protein homolog. similar to EREBP1, -2, -3 and -4 proteins encoded by GenBank Accession Numbers D38123, D38126, D38124, and D38125 respectively.
- 30 AAC49741.1 U89257 Lycopersicon esculentum

 DESCRIPTION: DNA-binding protein binds the GCC box pathogenesis-related promoter element. Pti6.
- 35 AAC14323.1 AF058827 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: TSI1. Tsi1. contains putative AP2 DNA-binding domain; similar to Pti6.
- 40 CAB93939.1 AJ238739 Catharanthus roseus

 DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca1.
- 45 AAD45623.1 AF084185 Brassica napus

 DESCRIPTION: dehydration responsive element binding protein. DNA binding

protein;	DRE	binding	protein

5	AAG43548.1 AF211530 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 111A. ACRE111A. similar to EREBP transcription factors.
10	AAG43549.1 AF211531 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 111B. ACRE111B. similar to EREBP transcription factors.

AAK31271.1 AC079890 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative transcriptional factor. OSJNBb0089A17.22.

BAB21218.1 AP002913 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative DNA binding protein RAV2. P0480E02.24.

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15

AAK01088.1 AF298230 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: CBF1-like protein BCBF1. BCBF1. AP2 domain protein; putative

25 DRE binding factor.

AAG59619.1 AF243384 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: CRT/DRE binding factor. CBF. DREB.

30

BAB21211.1 AP002913 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative DNA binding protein RAV2. P0480E02.17.

35

AAK01089.1 AF298231 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: CBF3-like protein BCBF3. BCBF3. AP2 domain protein; DRE binding factor.

40 111

AAF87216.1 AF231351 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: plastidic glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase. G6PDHP2.

45

CAA67782.1 X99405 Nicotiana tabacum

	DESCRIFTION. glucose-o-phosphate denydrogenase. Gor D.
5	AAB69317.1 AF012861 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: plastidic glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. pG6PDH.
10	CAB52708.1 AJ010712 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: glucose-6-phosphate 1-dehydrogenase. g6pd.
	CAB52685.1 AJ132346 Dunaliella bioculata DESCRIPTION: plastidic glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. g6PD.
15	CAA04994.1 AJ001772 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. TCG18.
20	CAA58775.1 X83923 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase.
25	CAA03941.1 AJ000184 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. G6PD.
30	CAA03939.1 AJ000182 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. G6PD.
	CAA03940.1 AJ000183 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. G6PD.
25	

AAB41552.1 U18238 Medicago sativa subsp. sativa DESCRIPTION: glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase.

40 AAD11426.1 AF097663 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: cytoplasmic glucose-6-phosphate 1-dehydrogenase. G6PD.

AAB69319.1 AF012863 Petroselinum crispum
45 DESCRIPTION: cytosolic glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase 2. cG6PDH2.

	DESCRIPTION: glucose-6-phosphate 1-dehydrogenase. g6pdh. homotetramer.
5	AAB69318.1 AF012862 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: cytosolic glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase 1. cG6PDH1.
10	BAA97662.1 AB029454 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. g6pdh.
15	BAA97663.1 AB029455 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. g6pdh.
20	CAA04993.1 AJ001770 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. TCG9.
	CAA04992.1 AJ001769 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. TCG6.
25	BAA97664.1 AB029456 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. g6pdh.
30	AAG23802.1 AF260736 Cucurbita pepo DESCRIPTION: plastidic glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase.
35	CAB66330.1 AJ279688 Betula pendula DESCRIPTION: glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. g6pd.
40	BAA82155.1 AB011441 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. WESR5. salt-stress responding gene.
45	CAA06200.1 AJ004900 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: pentose phosphate pathway oxidoreductase generating NADPH.

Solanum tuberosum

CAA52442.1 X74421

glucose-6-phosphate-dehydrogenase.

	112			
5	CAA48611.1 X68652 Raphanus sativus DESCRIPTION: hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase (NADPH). HMG2.			
10	CAA48610.1 X68651 Raphanus sativus DESCRIPTION: hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase (NADPH). HMG1.			
15	AAC05089.1 AF038046 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the synthesis of mevalonate from hmg-coA. 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase 2. hmg2. hmg-coA reductase 2; HMGR2.			
20	AAA33108.1 M96068 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase. HMGR.			
	BAA36291.1 AB021862 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: HMG-CoA reductase. Cm-HMGR. putative.			
25	AAB52551.1 U51985 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: HMG-CoA reductase.			
30	AAA93498.1 L01400 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: convert HMG-CoA into mevalonate. hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase. hmgr. putative.			
35	AAB87727.1 U60452 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: hydroxy-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase.HMGR1.			
40	CAA70440.1 Y09238 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase.			
45	CAA45181.1 X63649 Nicotiana sylvestris DESCRIPTION: catalyses synthesis of mevalonate. 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase. HMGR. endoplasmic reticulum location.			

5	AAD28179.1 AF110383 Capsicum annuum DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase. HMGR2M. HMGR.
10	AAB52552.1 U51986 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: HMG-CoA reductase.
15	BAA93631.1 AB022690 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase. HMG3.
	AAB62581.1 U68072 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA reductase 2. HMG2.
20	AAB69726.1 U72145 Camptotheca acuminata DESCRIPTION: converts HMGCoA to mevalonate. 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme a reductase. hmg3. HMGR.
25	AAB53748.1 U95816 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase. HMGR.
30	BAB20771.1 AB041031 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase. HMG2.
35	AAB69727.1 U72146 Camptotheca acuminata DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase. converts HMGCoA in mevalonate precursor for isoprenoid compounds; HMGR; hmg2; similar to protein encoded by GenBank Accession Number L10390.
40	AAD47596.1 AF142473 Artemisia annua DESCRIPTION: HMG-CoA reductase. HMGR1.

AAA34169.1 M63642 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase. hmg2.

AAA68966.1 U14625

	DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase. AHM4.
5	AAA33358.1 M74798 Hevea brasiliensis DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase. hmgr3.
10	AAA68965.1 U14624 Artemisia annua DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase. AHM1.
15	AAD08820.1 U43961 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl=CoA reductase. HMGR.
20	AAA33360.1 M74800 Hevea brasiliensis DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase. hmgr3.
	CAA92821.1 Z68504 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase.
30	AAC05088.1 AF038045 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the synthesis of mevalonate from hmg-coA. 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase 1. hmg1. hmg-coA reductase 1; HMGR1.
	AAC15475.1 AF034760 Tagetes erecta DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase.
35	AAC15476.1 AF034761 Tagetes erecta DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase.
40	CAA38469.1 X54659 Hevea brasiliensis DESCRIPTION: hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase.HMGR1.
45	CAA38467.1 X54657 Hevea brasiliensis DESCRIPTION: hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase. HMGR1.

Artemisia annua

	AAD38873.1 AF110382 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase. HMGR3G HMG-CoA reductase.
5	THVIC CONTINUES.
	AAA33040.1 L10390 Camptotheca acuminata DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coA reductase.
10	AAD03789.1 U43711 Morus alba DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the final step in mevalonate pathway. 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase. HMGR.
15	AAA21720.1 L28995 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: conversion of hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme A to mevalonate. 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase. putative.
20	AAC72378.1 AF096838 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase.
25	AAB04043.1 L40938 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: HMGR CoA reductase. HMGR1.
30	CAA38468.1 X54658 Hevea brasiliensis. DESCRIPTION: hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase. HMGR2.
35	CAA52787.1 X74783 Lithospermum erythrorhizon DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methyl glutaryl coenzyme A reductase. Lehmgr1.
40	AAD09278.1 U97683 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the synthesis of mevalonate, the specific precursor of all isoprenoid compounds present in plants. 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase. HMG-CoA reductase.
45	AAG43469.1 AF196964 Bixa orellana DESCRIPTION: catalyzes mevalonate synthesis from hmg-CoA. 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase.

	DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA reductase.
0	AAB47161.1 S82272 Gossypium barbadense DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase. /gene="3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase,. This sequence comes from Fig. 2; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA reductase; HMGR.
5	AAA33359.1 M74799 Hevea brasiliensis DESCRIPTION: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase. hmgr3
	AAC37432.1 L34825 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: HMG-CoA reductase. hmg1 gene family.
0	AAC37434.1 L34827 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: HMG-CoA reductase. hmg1 gene family.
5	AAC37431.1 L34823 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: HMG-CoA reductase. hmg1 gene family.
0	AAC37433.1 L34826 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: HMG-CoA reductase. hmg1 gene family.
5	AAC37435.1 L34828 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: HMG-CoA reductase. hmg1 gene family.
	AAC37436.1 L34829 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: HMG-CoA reductase. hmg1 gene family.
0	113
.5	AAC49676.1 U77345 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: lethal leaf-spot 1. lls1. Allele: wild-type; LLS1; similar to bacterial ring-hydroxylating dioxygenase.

Cucumis sativus

BAA09705.1 D63389

AAG03051.1	AF284	781	Oryza	sativa
DESCRIPT	ION: L	LS1 t	orotein.	Lls1.

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BAA82379.1 AP000367 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: Similar to putative receptor kinase. (AC002332).

DESCRIPTION: EST AU030604(E51294) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to putative NAK-like Ser/Thr protein kinase. (AF001308).

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AAG25966.1 AF302082 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytokinin-regulated kinase 1. CRK1. protein kinase; transcript abundance decreases rapidly after cytokinin treatment.

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BAB39873.1 AP002882 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0439B06.8. contains ESTs AU056701(S20808), AU056702(S20808).

25

AAC27894.1 AF023164 Zea mays
DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein kinase 1. ltk1.

30 AAC27895.1 AF023165 Zea mays

DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein kinase 2. ltk2.

BAB21240.1 AP002953 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. P0426D06.20. contains ESTs C22359(C11461),C22360(C11461).

BAB16871.1 AP002537 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase APK1AArabidopsis thaliana. P0001B06.24. contains ESTs C22608(R3192),D25110(R3192).

BAB39409.1 AP002901 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0456F08.9. contains EST C23560(R0290).

5	AAF66615.1 AF142596 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: LRR receptor-like protein kinase.
	CAB41878.1 Y18259 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: SRK5 protein. SRK5. receptor-like kinase.
10	AAG59657.1 AC084319 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0004B24.20.
15	BAB03429.1 AP002817 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EST C22619(S11214) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 2, BAC clone T17D12; putative protein kinase (AC006587).
20	BAB07999.1 AP002525 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0462H08.22. contains EST C22619(S11214).
25	AAK00425.1 AC069324 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0071K19.11.
30	CAB41879.1 Y18260 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: SRK15 protein. SRK15. receptor-like kinase.
35	AAK21965.1 AY028699 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase PERK1.
40	AAD21872.1 AF078082 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase homolog RK20-1.
45	CAA97692.1 Z73295 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. CRPK1. Autophosphorylation predominantly on Thr, less on Ser. Mechanism: autophosphorylation in cis.

DESCRIPTION: SFR1. extracellular S domain: 8-1342; transmembrane domain: 1343-1411; intracellular kinase domain: 1412-2554.
AAC23542.1 U20948 Ipomoea trifida DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase. IRK1.
AAG16628.1 AY007545 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: protein serine/threonine kinase BNK1.
BAA94509.1 AB041503 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: protein kinase 1. PnPK1.
BAA23676.1 AB000970 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: receptor kinase 1. BcRK1.
CAA47962.1 X67733 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. PK1.
CAA67145.1 X98520 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase. SFR2.
AAB09771.1 U67422 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: CRINKLY4 precursor. cr4. receptor kinase homolog.
CAA74662.1 Y14286 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: SFR3. extracellular S domain: 123-1346; transmembrane domain: 1347-1412; intracellular kinase domain: from 1413.
BAA94510.1 AB041504 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: protein kinase 2. PnPK2.

AAB93834.1 U82481 Zea mays

DESCRIPTION: KI domain interacting kinase 1. KIK1. receptor-like protein kinase; serine/threonine protein kinase.

5	BAA06538.1 D31737 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: protein-serine/threonine kinase.
10	AAF43496.1 AF131222 Lophopyrum elongatum DESCRIPTION: protein serine/threonine kinase. ESI47. induced in roots by salt stress, osmotic stress, and ABA treatment.
15	AAK11674.1 AF339747 Lophopyrum elongatum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. ESI47.
20	BAB21001.1 AB054061 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: S locus receptor kinase. SRK22.
25	CAB51480.1 Y14600 Sorghum bicolor DESCRIPTION: putative protein serine /threonine kinase. RLK1. accumulates in mesophyll cells.
30	BAA87852.1 AP000816 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to putative Ser/Thr protein kinase. (AC004218).
35	BAA92221.1 AP001278 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II BAC F12L6 genomic sequence, putative protein kinase. (AC004218).
40	BAA78764.1 AB023482 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C98382(C2985),D22444(C11129) correspond to a region of the predicted gene.; Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana APK1 gene for protein tyrosine-serine-threonine kinase.(D12522).
45	BAA90808.1 AP001168 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to putative receptor-like protein kinase (AL035679).

CAA73133.1 Y12530 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: serine /threonine kinase. ARLK.

	BAA07576.1 D38563 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase SRK8.
5	AAB47422.1 U59318 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine protein kinase Fen. fen. allele of Fen, fenthion sensitivity gene from tomato.
10	BAA21132.1 D88193 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase. SRK9 (B.c).
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15	AAA34002.1 M67449 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. PK6.
20	AAG31141.1 AF305911 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EDR1. EDR1. MAP kinase kinase kinase; similar to Arabidopsis thaliana EDR1.
25	AAG31142.1 AF305912 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: EDR1. EDR1. MAP kinase kinase kinase; similar to Arabidopsis thaliana EDR1.
30	CAC09580.1 AJ298992 Fagus sylvatica DESCRIPTION: Abscisic acid (ABA) and calcium induced protein kinase. protein kinase (PK). pk1.
35	p. 0 0 0 1 1 2). p. 1 1
	CAA06334.1 AJ005077 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. TCTR2 protein. TCTR2.
40	AAD10057.1 AF110519 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: ethylene-inducible CTR1-like protein kinase. protein kinase homolog; ethylene and fruit ripening inducible CTR1-like protein kinase; TCTR1v.

5	AAD10056.1 AF110518 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: ethylene-inducible CTR1-like protein kinase. protein kinase homolog; ethylene and fruit ripening inducible CTR1-like protein kinase; TCTR1.
10	AAD46406.1 AF096250 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: ethylene-responsive protein kinase TCTR1. ER50. serine/threonine kinase; similar to Arabidopsis thaliana negative regulator of the ethylene response pathway encoded by GenBank Accession Number L08789.
15	CAA73722.1 Y13273 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase.
20	AAK11734.1 AY027437 Arachis hypogaea DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine/tyrosine kinase.
	AAK30005.1 AY029067 Rosa hybrid cultivar DESCRIPTION: CTR2 protein kinase.
25	AAF66615.1 AF142596 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: LRR receptor-like protein kinase.
30	CAA73068.1 Y12465 Sorghum bicolor DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine kinase. SNFL2.
35	CAA61510.1 X89226 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich repeat/receptor protein kinase. lrk2.
40	BAA83688.1 AB011967 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: OsPK4. OsPK4. protein kinase.
	AAF34436.1 AF172282 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: similar to mitogen-activated protein kinases. DUPR11.32.
45	AAF22219.1 AF141378 Zea mays

DESCRIPTION: protein kinase PK4. ZmPK4.

	BAA87852.1	AP000816	Oryza sativa	
5	DESCRIPT	TION: Similar	r to putative Ser/Thr protein kinase.	(AC004218)

BAA92221.1 AP001278 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II BAC F12L6 genomic sequence, putative protein kinase. (AC004218).

AAF91323.1 AF244889 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase 2. RLK2. GmRLK2.

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BAB40094.1 AP003210 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor protein kinase. OSJNBa0010K01.7.

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AAF91324.1 AF244890 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase 3. RLK3. GmRLK3.

25 BAA34675.1 AB011670 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: wpk4 protein kinase. wpk4.

BAA92970.1 AP001551 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 4 BAC clone F28A21; putative protein kinase. (AL035526).

AAF91322.1 AF244888 Glycine max

35 DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase 1. RLK1. GmRLK1.

BAB07999.1 AP002525 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0462H08.22. contains EST C22619(S11214).

BAB03429.1 AP002817 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: EST C22619(S11214) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 2, BAC clone T17D12; putative protein kinase (AC006587).

5	CAA73067.1 Y12464 Sorghum bicolor DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine kinase. SNFL1.
	AAF59906.1 AF197947 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase-like protein. CLV1B.
10	AAF59905.1 AF197946 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase-like protein. CLV1A.
15	BAB16918.1 AP002863 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0005A05.22.
20	AAC36318.1 AF053127 Malus x domestica DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich receptor-like protein kinase. LRPKm1.
25	BAA83689.1 AB011968 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: OsPK7. OsPK7. protein kinase.
	CAA74646.1 Y14274 Sorghum bicolor DESCRIPTION: putative serine/threonine protein kinase. SNFL3.
30	BAA95893.1 AP002071 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana wak4 gene; wall-associated kinase 4. (AJ009695).
35	BAA92954.1 AP001551 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Oryza sativa protein kinase (OSPK10) mRNA. (L27821).
40	AAC83393.1 U83625 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: protein kinase ZmMEK1. mitogen-activated; ERK-activating protein kinase (MEK) homolog.
45	BAA92972.1 AP001551 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU056183(S20356),AU056881(S20950) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 4 BAC clone F6I18; putative protein kinase. (AL022198).

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- BAB18292.1 AP002860 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor-like protein kinase. P0409B08.19.
- 10 BAB40015.1 AP003021 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative wall-associated kinase 1. P0503E05.18.
- BAA05648.1 D26601 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase.
 - AAC27489.1 AF077130 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase.

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AAC02535.1 AF044260 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor serine/threonine kinase. protein kinase.

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- AAG40578.1 AF216314 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: MAP kinase kinase 1. protein kinase; MEK1.
- 30 CAA08997.1 AJ010093 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: MAP3K beta 1 protein kinase. MAP3K beta 1.

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- 35 AAD21199.1 AF127797 Capsicum chinense DESCRIPTION: putative bZIP DNA-binding protein.
- CAC00658.1 AJ292745 Petroselinum crispum

 DESCRIPTION: bZIP type transcription factor. common plant regulatory factor 7. cprf7.
- CAC00657.1 AJ292744 Petroselinum crispum
 45 DESCRIPTION: bZIP type transcription factor. common plant regulatory factor 6. cprf6.

5	CAA74023.1 Y13676 Antirrhinum majus DESCRIPTION: bZIP DNA-binding protein.
	CAA74022.1 Y13675 Antirrhinum majus DESCRIPTION: bZIP DNA-binding protein.
10	BAA22204.1 D63951 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: TBZ17. tbz17. bZIP protein.
15	AAD55394.1 AF176641 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: bZIP DNA-binding protein.
20	CAA44607.1 X62745 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: ocs-binding factor 1. OBF1.
25	AAK25822.1 AF350505 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: bZip transcription factor.
	AAK01953.1 AY026054 Phaseolus acutifolius DESCRIPTION: bZIP. transcription factor.
30	CAA71687.1 Y10685 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: bZIP DNA-binding protein. G/HBF-1. G/HBF-1.
35	AAC37418.1 L34551 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: transcriptional activator protein. RITA-1.
40	BAA36492.1 AB021736 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: bZIP protein.
45	BAA11431.1 D78609 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: bZIP protein.

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CAA41453.1	X58577	Petroselinum crispum
DESCRIPT	ION: DNA	-binding protein; bZIP type. CPRF2

- 5 CAA71768.1 Y10809 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: bZIP DNA-binding protein. CPRF4a.
- AAD42938.1 AF084972 Catharanthus roseus

 DESCRIPTION: G-Box binding protein 2. GBF2. basic leucine zipper; trans-regulatory factor.
- AAC49556.1 U04295 Oryza sativa
 15 DESCRIPTION: DNA-binding factor of bZIP class. osZIP-1a.
 - BAA07289.1 D38111 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor HBP-1a(17).
 - CAA71795.1 Y10834 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: bZIP transcription factor 2. Blz2.
- CAA70216.1 Y09013 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: transcriptional activator. SPA.
- 30 CAA40101.1 X56781 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. HBP-1a. la-17.
- AAA80169.1 U10270 Zea mays
 35 DESCRIPTION: G-box binding factor 1. GBF1.
 - CAA11499.1 AJ223624 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: basic leucine zipper protein. bZIP.
 - AAC49474.1 U41817 Phaseolus vulgaris
 DESCRIPTION: regulator of MAT2. ROM2. Repressor of seed-specific lectin
 (phytohemagglutinin) gene; bZIP transcriptional repressor.

AAB40291.1	U42208	Oryza sativa
DESCRIPT	TION: OSB	Z8. G-box binding protein; GBF type bZIP protein

5 BAA02304.1 D12920 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor HBP-1a(c14).

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10 BAA96200.1 AP002093 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: EST D40368(S2303) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II putative cytochrome P450 (AC004077).

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BAA96158.1 AP002092 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: EST D40368(S2303) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II BAC T31E10; putative cytochrome P450 (AC004077).

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BAA96196.1 AP002093 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU086027(S2303),D40339(S2251) correspond to a region of

25 the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II BAC T31E10; putative cytochrome P450 (AC004077).

BAA96154.1 AP002092 Oryza sativa

30 DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU086027(S2303),D40339(S2251) correspond to a region of

the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II BAC T31E10; putative cytochrome P450 (AC004077).

35

BAA96193.1 AP002093 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II BAC T31E10; putative cytochrome P450 (AC004077).

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BAA96151.1 AP002092 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II BAC T31E10; putative cytochrome P450 (AC004077).

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BAA96194.1 AP002093 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II BAC T31E10; putative cytochrome P450 (AC004077).

- 5 BAA96152.1 AP002092 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II BAC T31E10;
 putative cytochrome P450 (AC004077).
- 10 AAG41777.1 AF212991 Cucurbita maxima DESCRIPTION: ent-kaurene oxidase. CYP88A2. cytochrome P450; similar to maize Dwarf3 protein.
- 15 AAK11616.1 AF326277 Hordeum vulgare
 DESCRIPTION: ent-kaurenoic acid oxidase. KAO1. cytochrome P450;
 CYP88A;
 HvKAO1.
- AAK00946.1 AF318211 Taxus cuspidata

 DESCRIPTION: 5-alpha-taxadienol-10-beta-hydroxylase. cytochrome P450-like protein.
- AAC49659.1 U74319 Sorghum bicolor

 DESCRIPTION: obtusifoliol 14-alpha demethylase CYP51. CYP51. cytochrome
 P450 catalyzing the 14-alpha demethylation of obtusifoliol in plants.
- AAA17746.1 L19075 Catharanthus roseus
 DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP72C. putative.
- 35 AAA33106.1 L10081 Catharanthus roseus
 DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450 protein. CYP72. putative; CYP72 protein.
- AAA17732.1 L19074 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP72B.
 - CAB56503.1 AJ238612 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.

AAB17070.1	U547	70	Lycopersic	on esculen	tum
DESCRIPT	rion:	cytocl	nrome P450	homolog.	dwarf

- 5 CAB41490.1 AJ238439 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450 monooxygenase. cyp81E3v2.
- BAB19089.1 AP002744 Oryza sativa

 DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450. P0006C01.31. contains ESTs D24685(R2374),AU031882(R2374).
- AAD44150.1 AF124815 Mentha spicata
 15 DESCRIPTION: cytochrome p450.
- BAB19110.1 AP002839 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450. P0688A04.16. contains ESTs
 D24685(R2374),AU031882(R2374).
 - BAA74465.1 AB022732 Glycyrrhiza echinata DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP Ge-31.

BAA22422.1 AB001379 Glycyrrhiza echinata DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP81E1.

- CAA10067.1 AJ012581 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. cyp81E3.
- 35 BAB40322.1 AB036772 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. N-1.
- CAB43505.1 AJ239051 Cicer arietinum
 40 DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. cyp81E2.
 - CAB56742.1 AJ249800 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450 monooxygenase. cyp81E5.

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AAF89209.1	AF279252	Vigna radiata	
DESCRIP	ΓΙΟΝ: cytocł	rome P450. CipCY	Ρ.

- 5 BAA93634.1 AB025016 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.
- BAB19107.1 AP002839 Oryza sativa

 DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450. P0688A04.13. contains ESTs
 AU100635(C10787),D22354(C10787).
- BAB19086.1 AP002744 Oryza sativa

 DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450. P0006C01.28. contains ESTs AU100635(C10787),D22354(C10787).
- CAA04116.1 AJ000477 Helianthus tuberosus
 DESCRIPTION: fatty acid in-chain hydroxylase. cytochrome P450. CYP81B1c.
- CAA04117.1 AJ000478 Helianthus tuberosus
 DESCRIPTION: fatty acid in-chain hydroxylase. cytochrome P450. CYP81B11.
 chimeric sequence (from 5'-race).
 - CAA71517.1 Y10493 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.

BAB21156.1 AP002899 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450. P0456A01.12.

- AAG13498.1 AC068924 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450. OSJNBa0026L12.20.
- 40 AAF34534.1 AF195813 Lupinus albus DESCRIPTION: isoflavone synthase 1. ifs1. cytochrome P450.
- CAA83941.1 Z33875 Mentha x piperita 45 DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450 oxidase.

	AAF34533.1 AF195812 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: isoflavone synthase 1. ifs1. cytochrome P450.
5	AAF45142.1 AF195818 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: isoflavone synthase 1. ifs1. cytochrome P450.
10	120
10	CAB42052.1 AJ242045 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: nicotianamine synthase. chln.
15	BAA74581.1 AB011264 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: nicochianamine synthase 3. hvnas3.
20	AAD32651.1 AF136942 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: nicotianamine synthase 2. nashor2.
25	BAA74582.1 AB011265 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: nicochianamine synthase 2. hvnas2.
	BAB17824.1 AB023819 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: nicotianamine synthase 3. osnas3.
30	AAD32650.1 AF136941 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: nicotianamine synthase 1. nashor1.
35	BAA74583.1 AB011266 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: nicotianamine Synthase 4. hvnas4.
40	BAA74586.1 AB011269 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: nicotianamine Synthase 6. hvnas6.
45	BAA74587.1 AB019525 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: nicotianamine synthase 7. hvnas7.

BAB17826.1	AB046401	Oryza sativa	
DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: nicotia	namine synthase	2. OsNAS2

- 5 BAB17823.1 AB023818 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: nicotianamine synthase 2. osnas2.
- BAB17825.1 AB046401 Oryza sativa
 10 DESCRIPTION: nicotianamine synthase 1. OsNAS1.
 - BAA74588.2 AB021746 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: nicotianamine synthase 1. osnas1.

BAA74580.1 AB010086 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: nicotianamine synthase 1. hvnas1.

20
BAA74585.1 AB011268 Hordeum vulgare
DESCRIPTION: nicotianamine Synthase 5-2. hvnas5-2.

25 BAA74584.1 AB011267 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: nicotianamine synthase 5-1. hvnas5-1.

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30 A A D01804 1 A E026480 Dianthus carvonhyllus

- 30 AAD01804.1 AF026480 Dianthus caryophyllus DESCRIPTION: lipase. lipid-protein-particle associated.
- BAB39417.1 AP002901 Oryza sativa
 35 DESCRIPTION: putative lipase. P0456F08.17. contains ESTs C99390(E11001),AU101109(E0858),AU101332(E11001).
- AAB07724.1 U55867 Ipomoea nil 40 DESCRIPTION: Pn47p. lipase-like protein.
 - AAK31273.1 AC079890 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative lipase. OSJNBb0089A17.13.

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	BAA21923.1 AB006601 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: ZPT2-14. C2H2 zinc finger protein, 2 finger.
5	BAA21922.1 AB006600 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: ZPT2-13. C2H2 zinc finger protein, 2finger.
10	BAA21921.1 AB006599 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: ZPT2-12. C2H2 zinc finger protein, 2 finger.
15	BAA19110.1 AB000451 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: PEThy; ZPT2-5. Cys(2) His(2) zinc finger protein, 2 fingers.
20	BAA21926.1 AB006604 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: ZPT2-9. C2H2 zinc finger protein, 2 finger.
	BAA21925.1 AB006603 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: ZPT2-8. C2H2 zinc finger protein, 2 finger.
25	BAA21924.1 AB006602 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: ZPT2-7. C2H2 zinc finger protein, 2finger.
30	BAA21920.1 AB006598 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: ZPT2-11. C2H2 zinc finger protein, 2finger.
35	CAA60828.1 X87374 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: putative zinc finger protein.
40	BAA19111.1 AB000452 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: PEThy;ZPT2-6. Cys(2) His(2) zinc finger protein, 2 fingers.
	CAB77055.1 Y18788 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: putative TFIIIA (or kruppel)-like zinc finger protein.
45	BAA96071.1 AB035133 Petunia x hybrida

DESCRIPTION:	C2H2	zinc-finger	protein	ZPT3-3	. ZPT3-3
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BAA21927.1 AB006605 Petunia x hybrida
5 DESCRIPTION: ZPT3-3. C2H2 zinc finger protein, 3 finger.

BAA96070.1 AB035132 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: C2H2 zinc-finger protein ZPT2-10. PEThy;ZPT2-10.

10

BAA21919.1 AB006597 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: ZPT2-10. C2H2 zinc finger protein, 2 finger.

15

- AAK01713.1 AF332876 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: zinc finger transcription factor ZF1.
- 20 AAC06243.1 AF053077 Nicotiana tabacum

 DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. osmotic stress-induced zinc-finger protein. zfp.
- 25 BAA05079.1 D26086 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: zinc-finger protein.
- BAA05078.1 D26085 Petunia x hybrida
 30 DESCRIPTION: zinc-finger DNA binding protein.
- AAB39638.1 U68763 Glycine max
 DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor. SCOF-1. scof-1. zinc-finger
 protein.
 - BAA05076.1 D26083 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: zinc-finger DNA binding protein.

40

BAA05077.1 D26084 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: zinc-finger DNA binding protein.

45

BAA21928.1 AB006606 Petunia x hybrida

DESCRIPTION: ZPT4-4. C2H2 zinc f	finger	protein,	4	finger.
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	BAA19114.1	AB000455	Petunia x hybrida	
5	DESCRIPT	TION: PEThy	y;ZPT4-1. Cys(2) His(2) zinc finger protein, 4 fin	ngers

AAD26942.1 AF119050 Datisca glomerata DESCRIPTION: zinc-finger protein 1. zfp1. DgZFP1.

10

BAA19112.1 AB000453 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: PEThy; ZPT3-1. Cys(2) His(2) zinc finger protein, 3 fingers.

15

AAB53260.1 U76554 Brassica rapa

DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. zinc-finger protein-1. BR42.

20 AAB53261.1 U76555 Brassica rapa
DESCRIPTION: zinc-finger protein BcZFP1. BcZFP1(3-2z).

BAA19926.1 AB000456 Petunia x hybrida
25 DESCRIPTION: PEThy; ZPT4-2. C2H2 zinc finger protein, 4 finger.

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CAA10134.1 AJ012693 Cicer arietinum
30 DESCRIPTION: basic blue copper protein.

CAB65280.1 AJ248323 Medicago sativa subsp. x varia DESCRIPTION: basic blue protein. babl.

35

40

AAC32448.1 U76296 Spinacia oleracea

DESCRIPTION: plantacyanin. member of a strictly plant-specific family of mononuclear blue copper proteins known as phytocyanins, which are further classified into three distinct subfamilies: Uclacyanins, Stellacyanins, and Plantacyanins; member of the subfamily of Plantacyanins; non-glycosylated.

45 AAF66243.1 AF243181 Lycopersicon esculentum

DESCRIPTION: plantacyanin. naturally occurring cupredoxin with a Val

residue in the position of the axial ligand Met; member of the plantacyanin subfamily of a strictly plant-specific family of mononuclear blue copper proteins known as phytocyanins.

5

- AAD10251.1 AF031195 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: blue copper-binding protein homolog. S85.
- 10 AAF66242.1 AF243180 Lycopersicon esculentum

 DESCRIPTION: dicyanin. binuclear blue copper protein; contains two stellacyanins linked together.
- 15 CAA80963.1 Z25471 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: blue copper protein.
 - AAC64163.1 AF093537 Zea mays
- DESCRIPTION: blue copper protein. similar to pea blue copper protein in GenBank Accession Number Z25471.

AAC32421.1 U65511 Cucumis sativus

- DESCRIPTION: putative oxygen activation and/or lignin formation. stellacyanin. member of a strictly plant-specific family of mononuclear blue copper proteins known as phytocyanins, which are further classified into three distinct subfamilies: Uclacyanins, Stellacyanins, and Plantacyanins; member of the subfamily of Stellacyanins; similar to Rhus
- vernicifera stellacyanin: SwissProt Accession Number P00302; similar to umecyanin: SwissProt Accession Number P42849; similar to mavicyanin; SwissProt Accession Number P80728; similar to BCB encoded by GenBank Accession Number Z15058; similar to F18A8.9, encoded by GenBank Accession Number AC003105; similar to F7F1.27 encoded by GenBank Accession Number
- AC004669; similar to F9D12.16 encoded by GenBank Accession Number AF077407; glycoprotein.

127

40 A A A 17000 1 I 08632 Glycine may

- 40 AAA17000.1 L08632 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: pyruvate kinase.
 - CAA37727.1 X53688 Solanum tuberosum

45 DESCRIPTION: pyruvate kinase.

CAA82628.1 Z29492

	DESCRIPTION: glycolytic enzyme. pyruvate kinase.
5	AAF44707.1 AF242871 Lilium longiflorum DESCRIPTION: cytosolic pyruvate kinase.
10	BAA88185.1 AP000836 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU081247(C50004),AU068940(C51113) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to pyruvate kinase (Q42954).
15	BAA76433.1 AB025005 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: pyruvate kinase.
20	CAA49996.1 X70653 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: pyruvate kinase. PKTL7. monomer.
25	CAA82223.1 Z28374 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: glycolytic enzyme. Pyruvate kinase; plastid isozyme.
30	CAA82222.1 Z28373 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Glycolytic enzyme. pyruvate kinase; plastid isozyme.
	AAA33871.1 M64737 Ricinus communis DESCRIPTION: ATP:pyruvate phosphotransferase.
35	AAA33870.1 M64736 Ricinus communis DESCRIPTION: ATP:pyruvate phosphotransferase.
40	129
. •	BAB12433.1 AB025030 Coptis japonica DESCRIPTION: p450.
45	AAF05621.1 AF191772 Papaver somniferum

Nicotiana tabacum

DESCRIPTION: hydroxylase involved in benzylisoquinoline alkaloid

biosynthesis. (S)-N-methylcoclaurine 3'-hydroxylase. CYP80B1. cytochrome P450-dependent monooxygenase.

5	AAC39452.1 AF014800 Eschscholzia californica
	DESCRIPTION: hydroxylase involved in the biosynthesis of
	tetrahydrobenzylisoquinoline alkaloids in plants. (S)-N-methylcoclaurine
	3'-hydroxylase. CYP80B1. cytochrome P-450-dependent monooxygenase
	CYP80B1v1.

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15

AAC39453.1 AF014801 Eschscholzia californica
DESCRIPTION: hydroxylase involved in the biosynthesis of
tetrahydrobenzylisoquinoline alkaloids in plants. (S)-N-methylcoclaurine
3'-hydroxylase. CYP80B1. cytochrome P-450-dependent monooxygenase;
CYP80B1v2.

AAA32913.1 M32885 Persea americana
DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450LXXIA1 (cyp71A1).

AAA19701.1 L24438 Thlaspi arvense DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.

25

CAA50648.1 X71657 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: P450 hydroxylase.

30

AAG34695.1 AF313492 Matthiola incana DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.

35 AAG44132.1 AF218296 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. P450 isolog.

BAA12159.1 D83968 Glycine max
40 DESCRIPTION: Cytochrome P-450 (CYP93A1).

AAC48987.1 U09610 Berberis stolonifera DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450 CYP80.

45

AAD56282.1 AF155332 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3'-hydroxylase. Ht1. cytochrome P450; CYP75B2.

- 5 AAC32274.1 AF081575 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase. Hfl. P450 enzyme.
- AAB17562.1 U72654 Eustoma grandiflorum

 DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3'5'-hydroxylase. F3'5'H. cytochrome P450; CYP75.
 - BAA84916.1 AB032833 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP76D1.

AAB94588.1 AF022459 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: CYP71D10p. CYP71D10. cytochrome P450 monooxygenase.

- 20
 BAB40324.1 AB037245 Asparagus officinalis
 DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. ASPI-2.
- 25 BAB40323.1 AB037244 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. ASPI-1.
- CAA50155.1 X70824 Solanum melongena
 30 DESCRIPTION: flavonoid hydroxylase (P450). CYP75.
- AAC39318.1 AF029858 Sorghum bicolor
 DESCRIPTION: second multifunctional cytochrome P450 in the biosynthetic pathway of the cyanogenic glucoside dhurrin. Catalyzes the conversion of p-hydroxyphenylacetaldoxime to p-hydroxymandelonitrile. cytochrome P450 CYP71E1. CYP71E1. No EST#s identified.
- 40 CAB56503.1 AJ238612 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.
- CAA71514.1 Y10490 Glycine max
 45 DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.

	BAA84071.1 AB028151 Antirrhinum majus DESCRIPTION: flavone synthase II. cytochrome P450. AFNS2.
5	CAA70575.1 Y09423 Nepeta racemosa DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP71A5.
10	CAA70576.1 Y09424 Nepeta racemosa DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP71A6.
15	CAA71513.1 Y10489 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
20	BAA84072.1 AB028152 Torenia hybrida DESCRIPTION: flavone synthase II. cytochrome P450. TFNS5.
	CAA71516.1 Y10492 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
25	BAA13076.1 D86351 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450 (CYP93A2).
30	CAA71517.1 Y10493 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
	132
35	CAB55396.1 AL117264 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: zwh12.1. similar to Arabidopsis putative UDP-galactase-4-epimerase (AC007060); Method: conceptual translation with partial peptide sequencing.
40	133
1 5	AAG43835.1 AF213455 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: protein phosphatase type-2C. pp2c-1. PP2C-1.
	A A G 13500 1 A C 051633 Oraza cativa

AAG4	16118.1	AC073166	Oryza sativa
DE	SCRIP	ΓΙΟΝ: putativ	re protein phosphatase-2C. OSJNBb0064P21.12. tRNA-
Lys.			

DESCRIPTION: putative protein phosphatase-2C. OSJNBb0015I11.26.

BAB12036.1 AP002820 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: putative protein phosphatase. P0702D12.18.

AAC36698.1 AF075580 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: protein phosphatase-2C. PP2C.

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5

CAC10359.1 AJ277087 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: protein phosphatase 2C. PP2C2.

20

- CAB90633.1 AJ277743 Fagus sylvatica
 DESCRIPTION: protein phpsphatase 2C (PP2C). pp2C1. ABA-induced protein.
- 25 CAC10358.1 AJ277086 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: protein phosphatase 2C. PP2C1.
- CAA72341.1 Y11607 Medicago sativa
 30 DESCRIPTION: protein phosphatase 2C. MP2C.
 - AAC36697.1 AF075579 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: protein phosphatase-2C. PP2C.

35

CAB61839.1 AJ242803 Sporobolus stapfianus DESCRIPTION: putative serine/threonine phosphatase type 2c.

40

- AAC36700.1 AF075582 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: protein phosphatase-2C. PP2C.
- 45 AAD17804.1 AF092431 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: nodule-enhanced protein phosphatase type 2C. NPP2C1.

5	AAD17805.1 AF092432 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: protein phosphatase type 2C. PP2C2.
	CAC09575.1 AJ298987 Fagus sylvatica DESCRIPTION: protein phosphatase 2C (PP2C). pp2Cf1.
10	AAC36699.1 AF075581 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: protein phosphatase-2C. PP2C.
15	AAD11430.1 AF097667 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: protein phosphatase 2C homolog. PP2C.
20	CAB90634.1 AJ277744 Fagus sylvatica DESCRIPTION: protein phosphatase 2C (PP2C). pp2C2. ABA and calcium induced protein.
25	AAC26828.1 AF075603 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: kinase interaction domain mediates phosphorylation-dependent binding to a subset of active receptor-like protein kinases. kinase associated protein phosphatase. kapp. type 2C protein phosphatase.
30	AAC35951.1 AF079355 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: protein phosphatase-2c. PP2C.
35	AAK20060.1 AC025783 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein phosphatase 2C. OSJNBa0001O14.1.
40	AAB93832.1 U81960 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: kinase interaction domain mediates phosphorylation-dependent binding to a subset of active receptor-like protein kinases; type 2C protein phosphatase. kinase associated protein phosphatase. KAPP.

CAC09576.1 AJ298988 Fagus sylvatica DESCRIPTION: protein phosphatase 2C (PP2C). pp2Cf2.

	134
5	AAD26116.1 AF106954 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: galactinol synthase. GS. UDP-D-galactose:myo-inositol-D galactosyltransferase.
10	CAB51130.1 AJ243815 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: role in alpha galactoside synthesis. putative galactinol synthase.
15	CAB51533.1 AJ237693 Ajuga reptans DESCRIPTION: galactosyl transfer from UDP-galactose to myo-inositol to form galactinol. galactinol synthase, isoform GolS-1. GolS.
20	CAB51534.1 AJ237694 Ajuga reptans DESCRIPTION: galactosyl transfer from UDP-galactose to myo-inositol. galactinol synthase, isoform GolS-2. GolS.
25	AAD55726.1 AF178569 Vitis riparia DESCRIPTION: galactinol synthase. WSI76. water stress induced protein. 135
30	AAB57734.1 U64818 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: fructokinase. Frk2.
	AAB51108.1 U62329 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: fructokinase. FK.
35	AAA80675.1 U37838 Beta vulgaris DESCRIPTION: fructokinase.
40	CAA78283.1 Z12823 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: fructokinase.
45	AAB57733.1 U64817 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: fructokinase. Frk1.

138
BAA94601.1 AB033504 Populus euramericana DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase. peaco-1.
AAA33697.1 L21978 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase. ACO3.
AAC48977.1 U07953 Pelargonium x hortorum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase.
CAA54449.1 X77232 Prunus persica DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase. PAO1.
AAF36483.1 AF129073 Prunus persica DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase. ACO1.
AAC33524.1 AF026793 Prunus armeniaca DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase. ACC oxidase.
AAB70884.1 U67861 Pelargonium x hortorum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase. GACO3.
AAG49361.1 AF321533 Citrus sinensis DESCRIPTION: ACC oxidase.
BAA90550.1 AB031027 Prunus mume DESCRIPTION: ACC oxidase. PM-ACO1. 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid oxidase.
AAA99792.1 U54565 Nicotiana glutinosa DESCRIPTION: oxidation of 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid. 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid oxidase. NGACO1. ACC oxidase.
AAB05171.1 U62764 Nicotiana glutinosa

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DESCRIPTION:	oxidation of 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid. A	ACC
oxidase, NGACO	3.	

- 5 AAC37381.1 L21976 Petunia x hybrida
 DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase. ACO1.
- CAA71738.1 Y10749 Betula pendula
 DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase. ACO.
 - CAA86468.1 Z46349 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate deaminase.

BAA83466.1 AB012857 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: ACC oxidase.

- 20
 AAC98808.1 U68215 Carica papaya
 DESCRIPTION: ACC oxidase. fruit specific; ripening related.
- 25 BAA06526.1 D31727 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase.
- CAA64797.1 X95551 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: ACC oxidase.
- CAA58232.1 X83229 Nicotiana tabacum
 DESCRIPTION: ethylene forming enzyme. 1-amniocyclopropane-1-carboxylate
 oxidase.
- BAA34924.1 AB013101 Lycopersicon esculentum
 DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase. LE-ACO4. ACC
 oxidase.
 - AAF64528.1 AF254125 Carica papaya DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase. ACC oxidase.

AAA33698.1	L2197	9 Petunia x hybrida
DESCRIPT	TION:	1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase. ACO4

- 5 CAA41212.1 X58273 Lycopersicon esculentum
 DESCRIPTION: conversion of ACC to ethylene.
 1-Aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid oxidase. LEACO1.
- 10 BAA21541.1 AB003514 Actinidia deliciosa

 DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid oxidase.
- AAB71421.1 L29405 Helianthus annuus

 DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropapne-1-carboxylic acid oxidase. ACC oxidase.
- AAA99793.1 U54566 Nicotiana glutinosa

 DESCRIPTION: oxidation of 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid.
 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid oxidase. NGACO2. ACC oxidase.
- AAF36484.1 AF129074 Prunus persica
 25 DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase. ACO2.
 - CAA64799.1 X95553 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: ACC oxidase.

CAA90904.1 Z54199 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: catalyses the final step in ethylene biosynthesis. 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid oxidase. ACO3.

CAA68538.1 Y00478 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: conversion of ACC to ethylene. 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase. LEACO2.

CAB97173.1 AJ297435 Mangifera indica
DESCRIPTION: ethene biosynthesis. putative
1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid oxidase. aco1.

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CAA82646.1 Z29529

	DESCRIPTION: oxidation of 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid. ethylene forming enzyme (EFE).
5	AAC12934.1 AF053354 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid oxidase. ACO1. ACC oxidase.
10	AAB70883.1 U19856 Pelargonium x hortorum DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase.
15	AAC67233.1 AF033582 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: ACC oxidase 2. Cs-ACO2.
20	AAB02051.1 L76283 Carica papaya DESCRIPTION: formation of ethylene. 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase. putative.
25	BAA33377.1 AB006806 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: ACC oxidase. CS-ACO1.
30	BAA33378.1 AB006807 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: ACC oxidase. CS-ACO2.
	CAA71140.1 Y10034 Rumex palustris DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid oxidase.
35	AAA33644.1 M98357 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: convert ACC to ethylene. 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase.
40	AAC48921.1 U06046 Vigna radiata DESCRIPTION: 1-aminocylopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase homolog.
45	AAK07883.1 AF315316 Vigna radiata DESCRIPTION: ACC oxidase. ACO.

Nicotiana tabacum

5	AAA33273.1 L35152 Dianthus caryophyllus DESCRIPTION: amino-cyclopropane carboxylic acid oxidase.
	CAA74328.1 Y14005 Malus x domestica DESCRIPTION: Converts ACC into ethylene in apple fruit. ACC oxidase.
10	139
	AAB65777.1 U97522 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: class IV endochitinase. VvChi4B.
15	AAB65776.1 U97521 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: class IV endochitinase. VvChi4A.
20	CAC17793.1 AJ301671 Nicotiana sylvestris DESCRIPTION: hydrolysis of chitin. endochitinase. chnb. class I chitinase.
25	AAA34070.1 M15173 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: endochitinase precursor (EC 3.2.1.14).
30	CAA30142.1 X07130 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: endochitinase.
35	CAA53626.1 X76041 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: endochitinase. CHI.
33	140
40	AAB94587.1 AF022458 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: CYP98A2p. CYP98A2. cytochrome P450 monooxygenase.
	BAA92894.1 AB006790 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. IMT-2.
45	AAD56282.1 AF155332 Petunia x hybrida

5	AAG44132.1 AF218296 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. P450 isolog.
10	CAA65580.1 X96784 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. hsr515.
	AAA32913.1 M32885 Persea americana DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450LXXIA1 (cyp71A1).
15	CAA64635.1 X95342 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. hsr515. hypersensitivity-related gene.
20	CAA70575.1 Y09423 Nepeta racemosa DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP71A5.
25	BAB40323.1 AB037244 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. ASPI-1.
30	BAB40324.1 AB037245 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. ASPI-2.
	CAA50312.1 X70981 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: P450 hydroxylase. CYPEG2.
35	CAA50155.1 X70824 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: flavonoid hydroxylase (P450). CYP75.
40	AAB17562.1 U72654 Eustoma grandiflorum

DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3'-hydroxylase. Ht1. cytochrome P450; CYP75B2.

Antirrhinum majus DESCRIPTION: flavone synthase II. cytochrome P450. AFNS2.

BAA84071.1 AB028151

45

DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3'5'-hydroxylase. F3'5'H. cytochrome P450; CYP75.

5	AAG34695.1 AF313492 Matthiola incana DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
10	AAB94588.1 AF022459 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: CYP71D10p. CYP71D10. cytochrome P450 monooxygenase.
15	AAD37433.1 AF150881 Lycopersicon esculentum x Lycopersicon peruvianum DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the hydroxylation of ferulic acid to 5-hydroxyferulic acid. ferulate-5-hydroxylase. CYP84. cytochrome P450-dependent monooxygenase; F5H; FAH1.
20	CAA71517.1 Y10493 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
25	BAA13414.1 D87520 Glycyrrhiza echinata DESCRIPTION: putative trans-cinnamic acid 4-hydroxylase. cytochrome P450 (CYP73A14). CYP Ge-1.
30	AAA19701.1 L24438 Thlaspi arvense DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.
35	CAA50645.1 X71654 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: P450 hydroxylase.
	BAA03635.1 D14990 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: Cytochrome P-450EG4.
40	BAA93634.1 AB025016 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.
45	AAC05148.1 AF049067 Pinus radiata DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. PRE74.

AAC32274.1 AF081575 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase. Hfl. P450 enzyme.

_	CAA70576.1 Y09424 Nepeta racemosa DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP71A6.
5	
	AAG10196.1 AF286647 Gossypium arboreum DESCRIPTION: cinnamate-4-hydroxylase. LP89. P450.
10	AAB94584.1 AF022157 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: capable of catalyzing the metabolism of phenylurea herbicides. CYP71A10. CYP71A10. cytochrome P450 monooxygenase.
15	CAA50648.1 X71657 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: P450 hydroxylase.
20	CAB43505.1 AJ239051 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. cyp81E2.
	141
25	AAB97167.1 AF030882 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: SU1 isoamylase. sugary1. starch debranching enzyme.
30	AAA91298.1 U18908 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: Su1p. Sugary1. similar to Pseudomonas sp. isoamylase, Swiss-Prot Accession Number P26501.
35	AAD33889.1 AF142589 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: isoamylase 1.
40	BAA29041.1 AB015615 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: isoamylase.
	AAD33891.1 AF142591 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: isoamylase 1.
45	AAD33890.1 AF142590 Triticum aestivum

5	AAD53260.1 AF142588 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: isoamylase 1.
	145
10	AAG35777.1 AF273844 Brassica oleracea var. alboglabra DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin-h-like protein 1. THL1.
15	AAB53694.1 U59379 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin-h-like-1. THL-1. thioredoxin-h homolog.
	CAA61908.1 X89759 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: pollen coat protein. bopc17.
20	BAA25681.1 AB010434 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: Thioredoxin. PEC-2.
25	BAB20886.1 AB053294 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin h. RTRXH2.
30	AAB53695.1 U59380 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin-h-like-2. THL-2. Description: thioredoxin-homolog.
35	AAF88067.1 AF286593 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin H. similar to wheat thioredoxin H.
	CAA94534.1 Z70677 Ricinus communis

DESCRIPTION: isoamylase 1.

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CAA05081.1 AJ001903 Triticum turgidum subsp. durum DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin H.

45

CAA49540.1 X69915 Triticum aestivum

DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin.

5	BAA13524.1 D87984 Fagopyrum esculentum DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin.
10	CAA41415.1 X58527 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin.
	CAA77847.1 Z11803 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: THIOREDOXIN.
15	AAC32111.1 AF051206 Picea mariana DESCRIPTION: probable thioredoxin H. Sb09. similar to Nicotiana tabacum thioredoxin H1 encoded by GenBank Accession Number X58527.
20	BAA05546.1 D26547 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: rice thioredoxin h.
25	BAA04864.1 D21836 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin h. encoding rice phloem sap 13kD protein-1.
30	AAB51522.1 U92541 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin h.
35	AAD49232.1 AF159387 Lolium perenne DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin-like protein. Trx.
	AAD56954.1 AF186240 Secale cereale DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin-like protein. Trx.

DESCRIPTION: unnamed protein product.

40
AAD49231.1 AF159386 Secale cereale
DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin-like protein. Trx.

45 AAD49230.1 AF159385 Hordeum bulbosum DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin-like protein. Trx.

5	AAD49234.1 AF159389 Phalaris coerulescens DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin-like protein. Trx.
	AAD49233.1 AF159388 Phalaris coerulescens DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin-like protein. Trx.
10	BAB39913.1 AP002912 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin-like protein. P0028E10.17. contains EST C72705(E2091).
15	CAA55399.1 X78822 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin h. Trx.
20	CAA56850.1 X80887 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin h. Trx h.
25	AAD33596.1 AF133127 Hevea brasiliensis DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin h.
30	CAA35826.1 X51462 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin M precursor (AA67 to 114).
	CAA35827.1 X51463 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin M precursor (AA -67 to 114).
35	CAA45098.1 X63537 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin F. isoform.
40	AAC49357.1 U35830 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin f.
45	AAC19392.1 AF069314 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin F precursor.

	AAC04671.1 AF018174 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin-f. TRXF.
5	AAB47556.1 U87141 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin h.
10	CAA53900.1 X76269 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin m.
15	AAC49358.1 U35831 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin m. chloroplastic.
20	CAA33082.1 X14959 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: pre-thioredoxin f (AA -77 to 113).
	CAA06736.1 AJ005841 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin M.
25	CAA55398.1 X78821 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin m. Trx.
30	CAA56851.1 X80888 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin m. Trx m.
35	CAA44209.1 X62335 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin Ch2. Trx.
40	AAA92464.1 L40957 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: regulation of activities of photosynthetic enzymes. thioredoxin M. putative.
45	CAA06735.1 AJ005840 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin M.

	DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin-m.
5	AAD45358.1 AF160870 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: thioredoxin-m precursor.
10	CAA71103.1 Y09987 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: CDSP32 protein (Chloroplast Drought-induced Stress Protein of 32kDa).
15	AAA32662.1 M82973 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: putative endomembrane protein; putative.
20	CAA77575.1 Z11499 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: protein disulfide isomerase.
25	AAA33376.1 L36129 Helianthus annuus DESCRIPTION: NADPH thioredoxin reductase.
	150
30	AAA92013.1 U49454 Prunus persica DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucanase. Gns1.

AAF33405.1 AF230109 Populus x canescens DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3 glucanase. BGLUC.

DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucanase. bgl.

CAA54952.1 X77990

40 AAA33946.1 M37753 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.39).

CAA03908.1 AJ000081 Citrus sinensis
45 DESCRIPTION: glucan hydrolase. beta-1,3-glucanase. gns1.

Brassica rapa

5	AAB03501.1 U41323 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucanase. SGN1.
10	AAA34078.1 M63634 Nicotiana plumbaginifolia DESCRIPTION: regulator of beta(1,3)-glucanase. beta(1,3)-glucanase regulator.
15	CAA30261.1 X07280 Nicotiana plumbaginifolia DESCRIPTION: beta-glucanase.
20	AAA51643.1 M23120 Nicotiana plumbaginifolia DESCRIPTION: beta-glucanase precursor.
25	AAA87456.1 U22147 Hevea brasiliensis DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucanase. HGN1. hydrolytic enzyme.
	CAB38443.1 AJ133470 Hevea brasiliensis DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucanase. hgn1.
30	AAA03618.1 M80608 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucanase.
35	AAA18928.1 U01901 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the hydrolysis of 1,3-beta-D-glucoside linkages in 1,3,-beta-D-glucans (such as laminarin). 1,3-beta-D-glucan glucanohydrolase; endo-1,3-beta-D-glucanase; 1,3-beta-glucanase (basic, class I). glub2. plant defense gene; induced expression in response to
40	infection, elicitor, ethylene, wounding.
	AAC19114.1 AF067863 Solanum tuberosum

CAB91554.1 AJ277900 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: beta 1-3 glucanase. gl.

DESCRIPTION: 1,3-beta-glucan glucanohydrolase. glucanase.

35

CAA92278.1	Z68154	Gossypium hirsutum
DESCRIPT	TION: 1,	3-beta-glucanase.

- 5 AAG24921.1 AF311749 Hevea brasiliensis DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucanase.
- AAA63539.1 M60402 Nicotiana tabacum

 DESCRIPTION: glucan beta-1,3-glucanase. glucanase GLA.
 - AAA63540.1 M60403 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: glucan-1,3-beta-glucosidase. glucanase GLB.

AAA88794.1 U01900 Solanum tuberosum
DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the hydrolysis of 1,3-beta-D-glucoside linkages in
1,3,-beta-D-glucans (such as laminarin). 1,3-beta-D-glucan
glucanohydrolase; endo-1,3-beta-D-glucanase; 1,3-beta-glucanase (basic,
class I). gluB1. plant defense gene; induced expression in response to
infection, elicitor, ethylene, wounding.

- 25 AAA63541.1 M59442 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: basic beta-1,3-glucanase. glucanase.
- AAB82772.2 AF001523 Musa acuminata
 30 DESCRIPTION: beta-1, 3-glucanase. similar to beta-1, 3-glucanase.
 - CAA37289.1 X53129 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: 1,3,-beta-D-glucanase.

AAF08679.1 AF004838 Musa acuminata DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucanase.

- 40
 AAD33881.1 AF141654 Nicotiana tabacum
 DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucanase. GGL4.
- 45 AAD33880.1 AF141653 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucanase. GGL1.

5	DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucan hydrolysis. beta-1,3-glucanase. putative.
	AAA34082.1 M20620 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: prepro-beta-1,3-glucanase precursor.
10 15	AAA19111.1 U01902 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the hydrolysis of 1,3-beta-D-glucoside linkages in 1,3,-beta-D-glucans (such as laminarin). 1,3-beta-D-glucan glucanohydrolase; endo-1,3-beta-D-glucanase; 1,3-beta-glucanase (basic, class I). gluB3. plant defense gene; induced expression in response to infection, elicitor, ethylene, wounding.
20	CAA57255.1 X81560 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: (1-)-beta-glucanase. Sp41a.
25	AAA34053.1 M60464 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucanase.
	AAA63542.1 M59443 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: acidic beta-1,3-glucanase. glucanase.
30	AAB24398.1 S51479 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucanase. beta-1,3-glucanase. This sequence comes from Fig. 1B.
35	AAB41551.1 U27179 Medicago sativa subsp. sativa DESCRIPTION: acidic glucanase.
40	AAD10384.1 U72253 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucanase precursor. Gns7.
45	AAA03617.1 M80604 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: beta-1,3-glucanase.

	151
5	BAA19102.1 AB000408 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: o-methyltransferase. caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase
10	AAC28973.1 U20736 Medicago sativa subsp. sativa DESCRIPTION: synthesis of feruloyl-CoA from caffeoyl-CoA and S-adenosyl-L-methionine. S-adenosyl-L-methionine:trans-caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase. CCOMT.
15	CAA12198.1 AJ224894 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: methylates lignin precursors. caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase.
20	CAA11496.1 AJ223621 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: caffeoyl CoA 3-O-methyltransferase. CCoAOMT1.
25	AAB80931.1 AF022775 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase 5. CCoAOMT-5. implicated in lignification and defense reaction against pathogens.
30	CAA83943.1 Z33878 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase.
	AAA33851.1 M69184 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase. CCoAMT.
35	CAA90894.1 Z54183 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: trans-caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase. CCoAOMT.
40	CAA90969.1 Z54233 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: plant defense and lignification. caffeoyl-CoA O-methyltransferase.
45	AAA59389.1 U13151 Zinnia elegans DESCRIPTION: S-adenosyl-L-methionine:trans-caffeoyl-CoA

45

3-O-methyltransferase. CCoAOMT.

	CAB05369.1	Z82982	Nicotiana tabacum
5	DESCRIP?	ΓΙΟΝ: meth	ylation of caffeoyl-CoA in lignin biosynthesis
	caffeoyl-Co	oA O-methy	ltransferase 5. CCoAOMT-5.

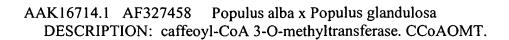
- AAA80651.1 U27116 Populus tremuloides

 DESCRIPTION: caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase. S-adenyosyl-methionine caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase; similar to Swiss-Prot Accession Number P28034; similar to proteins encoded by GenBank accession Numbers U20736, U13151, and L22203; Mr = 27.9 kDa and pI = 5.16.
- 15
 AAC08395.1 AF053553 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: caffeoyl-CoA O-methyltransferase.
- 20 CAA12200.1 AJ224896 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: methylates lignin precursors. caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase.
- 25 CAA12199.1 AJ224895 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: methylates lignin precursors. caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase.
- 30 CAA11495.1 AJ223620 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: caffeoyl CoA 3-O-methyltransferase. CCoAOMT2.
- AAD50443.1 AF168780 Eucalyptus globulus
 35 DESCRIPTION: caffeoyl-CoA O-methyltransferase. CCoAOMT2.
 - AAF44689.1 AF240466 Populus tomentosa DESCRIPTION: caffeoyl-CoA O-methyltransferase. CCoAOMT.
 - AAC49913.1 U38612 Nicotiana tabacum
 DESCRIPTION: methylation of caffeoyl-CoA in feruloyl-coA in
 phenylpropanoid pathway. caffeoyl-coenzymeA O-methyltransferase.
 CCoAOMT-1.

5	
10	AAC49916.1 U62736 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: methylation of caffeoyl-CoA in feruloyl-CoA in phenylpropanoid pathway (lignin biosynthesis). caffeoyl-CoA O-methyltransferase 4. CCoAOMT-4.
•	BAA78733.1 AB023482 Oryza sativa
	DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU058067(E20733), AAU058070(E20873) correspond
15	to a region of the predicted gene.; Similar to Populus tremuloides caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase mRNA, complete cds.(U27116).
20	CAA91228.1 Z56282 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: plant defense and lignification. caffeoyl-CoA
20	O-methyltransferase. NTCCOAOMT.
	AAC49914.1 U62734 Nicotiana tabacum
25	DESCRIPTION: methylation of caffeoyl-CoA in feruloyl-CoA in phenylpropanoid pathway (lignin biosynthesis). caffeoyl-CoA
	O-methyltransferase 2. CCoAOMT-2.
30	AAC26191.1 AF046122 Eucalyptus globulus
	DESCRIPTION: catalyses the methylation of caffeoyl CoA in lignin biosynthesis. caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase. CCOMT. S-adenosyl-L-methionine:caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase.
35	
	AAC49915.1 U62735 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: methylation of caffeoyl-CoA in feruloyl-CoA in
	phenylpropanoid pathway (lignin biosynthesis). caffeoyl-CoA O-methyltransferase 3. CCoAOMT-3.
40	
	AAD02050.1 AF036095 Pinus taeda DESCRIPTION: caffeoyl-CoA O-methyltransferase. CCoAOMT. lignin
45	pathway O-methyltransferase

CAA72911.1 Y12228 Eucalyptus gunnii DESCRIPTION: caffeoyl-CoA O-methyltransferase. COOAMT.

25



5 CAB45150.1 AJ242981 Zea mays
DESCRIPTION: lignin synthesis. Caffeoyl CoA O-methyltransferase. ccoAOMT.

CAB45149.1 AJ242980 Zea mays
DESCRIPTION: lignin synthesis. Caffeoyl CoA O-methyltransferase.
ccoAOMT.

AAB61680.1 L22203 Stellaria longipes
DESCRIPTION: S-adenosyl-L-methionine:trans-caffeoyl-CoA
3-O-methyltransferase. 26.7-kDa; pI=5.3.

BAA88234.1 AB035144 Citrus natsudaidai

DESCRIPTION: Methylation of caffeoyl-coA in feruloyl-coA in phenylpropanoid pathway. caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase. CCoAMT.

BAA81776.1 AP000364 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: ESTs C98431(E0144),C71728(E0144) correspond to a region of
the predicted gene.; Similar to Medicago sativa S-adenosyl-L-methionine.
(U20736).

BAA81774.1 AP000364 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU030740(E60171),AU030739(E60171) correspond to
a region of the predicted gene.; Similar to Populus tremuloides caffeoyl-CoA
3-O-methyltransferase. (U27116).

- 40 BAA81777.1 AP000364 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: Similar to Petroselinum crispum caffeoyl-CoA
 3-O-methyltransferase. (S49342).
- 45 CAA10217.1 AJ130841 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: methylates lignin precursors. caffeoyl-CoA

3-0	O-m	ethyl	trans	ferase
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	CAA04769.1	AJ001447	Fragaria vesca	
5	DESCRIPT	TION: caffeo	oyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase. p	outative.

AAD50441.1 AF168778 Eucalyptus globulus DESCRIPTION: caffeoyl-CoA O-methyltransferase. CCoAOMT1.

10

AAD50442.1 AF168779 Eucalyptus globulus DESCRIPTION: caffeoyl-CoA O-methyltransferase. CCoAOMT2.

15

AAC15067.1 AF060180 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: plant lignification and defense. caffeoyl-coenzyme A trunc2. truncated caffeoyl-coenzyme A.

20 152

AAK11255.1 AF329729 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: regulator of gene silencing. rgs-CaM; calmodulin-related protein.

25

AAD10245.1 AF030033 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: calmodulin. CaM. EF-hand protein; calcium-dependent protein;

functions in calcium signal transduction pathways.

CAA62150.1 X90560 Physcomitrella patens DESCRIPTION: Calmodulin. CaM.

35

BAA94696.1 AB041711 Chara corallina DESCRIPTION: calmodulin. cccam1.

40

BAA96536.1 AB044286 Chara corallina DESCRIPTION: calmodulin. ccam.

45 BAA94697.1 AB041712 Chara corallina DESCRIPTION: calmodulin. cccam2.

	BAA87825.1 AP000815 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU030013(E50493),AU081341(E50493) correspond to
5	a region of the predicted gene. Similar to O.sativa gene encoding calmodulin. (Z12828).
10	CAA61980.1 X89890 Bidens pilosa DESCRIPTION: Calmodulin.
15	AAA19571.1 U10150 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: calcium binding. calmodulin. bcm1.
20	AAA87347.1 M88307 Brassica juncea DESCRIPTION: calmodulin.
	CAA74111.1 Y13784 Mougeotia scalaris DESCRIPTION: Calmodulin.
25	AAA92677.1 U13736 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: binds calcium. calmodulin-like protein.
30	AAA34015.1 L01433 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding regulatory protein. calmodulin. SCaM-4. putative.
35	AAA33083.1 M20729 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: calmodulin.
40	AAK25753.1 AF334833 Castanea sativa DESCRIPTION: calmodulin. CAM2.
	AAF73157.1 AF150059 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: calmodulin. CaM1. involved in seed germination.

20

35

CAA74307.1	Y13974	Zea mays
DESCRIPT	ION: ca	lmodulin.

- 5 AAA34238.1 L20507 Vigna radiata DESCRIPTION: calmodulin.
- AAA34237.1 L20691 Vigna radiata DESCRIPTION: calmodulin.
 - AAC49587.1 U49105 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: calmodulin TaCaM4-1. calcium-binding protein.

AAC49586.1 U49104 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: calmodulin TaCaM3-3. calcium-binding protein.

- AAC49585.1 U49103 Triticum aestivum
 DESCRIPTION: calmodulin TaCaM3-2. calcium-binding protein.
- 25 AAC49584.1 U48693 Triticum aestivum
 DESCRIPTION: calmodulin TaCaM3-1. calcium-binding protein.
- AAC49580.1 U48689 Triticum aestivum
 30 DESCRIPTION: calmodulin TaCaM1-3. calcium-binding protein.
 - AAC49579.1 U48688 Triticum aestivum
 DESCRIPTION: calmodulin TaCaM1-2. calcium binding protein.
 - AAC49578.1 U48242 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: calmodulin TaCaM1-1. calcium-binding.
- AAA34014.1 L01432 Glycine max

 DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding regulatory protein. calmodulin. SCaM-3. putative.
- 45 AAA03580.1 L01431 Glycine max

DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding regulatory protein. calmodulin. SCaM-2. putative.

- 5 AAA34013.1 L01430 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding regulatory protein. calmodulin. SCaM-1. putative.
- 10 AAB36130.1 S81594 Vigna radiata

 DESCRIPTION: auxin-regulated calmodulin. auxin-regulated calmodulin, arCaM. This sequence comes from Fig. 1; arCaM.
- 15 AAA33901.1 L18913 Oryza sativa

 DESCRIPTION: calcium binding protein, signal transduction. calmodulin. putative.
- 20 AAA92681.1 U13882 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding protein. calmodulin.
- AAA33706.1 M80836 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: calmodulin. CAM81.
 - AAA33705.1 M80831 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: calmodulin-related protein. CAM53.
 - CAA78287.1 Z12827 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: calcium binding protein, signal transduction. calmodulin.
- 35
 CAA46150.1 X65016 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: calmodulin. cam.
- 40 CAA36644.1 X52398 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: calmodulin (AA 1-149).
- CAA43143.1 X60738 Malus x domestica DESCRIPTION: Calmodulin. CaM.

	CAA78301.1 Z12839 Lilium longiflorum DESCRIPTION: calcium binding protein, signal transduction. calmodulin.
5	AAA33397.1 L18912 Lilium longiflorum DESCRIPTION: calcium binding protein, signal transduction. calmodulin. putative.
10	AAB68399.1 U79736 Helianthus annuus DESCRIPTION: calmodulin. HaCaM.
15	CAA42423.1 X59751 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: calmodulin. Ccam-1.
20	AAA32938.1 M27303 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: calmodulin.
25	BAA88540.1 AP000969 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU081349(E61253), D41425(S3918) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to calmodulin. (AF042840).
30	AAG27432.1 AF295637 Elaeis guineensis DESCRIPTION: calmodulin.
35	AAG11418.1 AF292108 Prunus avium DESCRIPTION: calmodulin.
	AAC36059.1 AF042840 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: calmodulin. CaM1.
40	153
	CAA40474.1 X57187 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: chitinase. Chi4.
15	AAB65776.1 U97521 Vitis vinifera

		DESCRIPTION: class IV endochitinase. VvChi4A.
	5	CAA61281.1 X88803 Vigna unguiculata DESCRIPTION: chitinase class 4. CHI4.
	10	AAB65777.1 U97522 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: class IV endochitinase. VvChi4B.
		BAA22966.1 D45182 Chenopodium amaranticolor DESCRIPTION: chitinase.
	15	BAA22968.1 D45184 Chenopodium amaranticolor DESCRIPTION: chitinase.
Age Handle Topic Breath	20	BAA22965.1 D45181 Chenopodium amaranticolor DESCRIPTION: chitinase.
	25	CAA43708.1 X61488 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: chitinase.
	30	BAA22967.1 D45183 Chenopodium amaranticolor DESCRIPTION: chitinase.
		CAA53544.1 X75945 Beta vulgaris DESCRIPTION: chitinase. Ch4.
	35	AAC49435.1 U52845 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: class IV chitinase EP3-1/H5. EP3.

AAB08468.1 U52846 Daucus carota 40 DESCRIPTION: class IV chitinase EP3-2/H1. EP3.

AAB08470.1 U52848 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: class IV chitinase EP3B/E6. EP3. 45

AAD28730.1 AF112963

	AAB08469.1 U52847 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: class IV chitinase EP3-3/E7. EP3.
5	AAA33445.1 M84165 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: chitinase B. seed chitinase.
10	AAA33444.1 M84164 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: chitinase A. seed chitinase.
15	AAA32916.1 L25826 Beta vulgaris DESCRIPTION: chitinase. SP2.
20	AAD28733.1 AF112966 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: chitinase IV precursor. Cht4.
	BAB21377.1 AB054811 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: PR-3 class IV chitinase. Cht4. Catalytic domain.
25	BAB21374.1 AB054687 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: PR-3 class IV chitinase. Cht4. catalytic domain.
30	BAA19793.1 AB003194 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: chitinase IIb.
35	AAA85364.1 L42467 Picea glauca DESCRIPTION: chitinase. chi.
40	AAB01665.1 U21848 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: chitinase class IV. LSC222.
	AAC35981.1 AF090336 Citrus sinensis DESCRIPTION: chitin hydrolase. chitinase CHI1. chi1.

Triticum aestivum

DESCRIPTION:	chitinase II precursor.	Cht2

AAF04454.1 AF000966 Poa pratensis DESCRIPTION: chitinase. Chi2.

CAC17793.1 AJ301671 Nicotiana sylvestris
DESCRIPTION: hydrolysis of chitin. endochitinase. chnb. class I
chitinase.

AAF04453.1 AF000964 Poa pratensis DESCRIPTION: chitinase. Chi1.

15

CAA34812.1 X16938 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: chitinase precursor.

20

CAA34813.1 X16939 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: chitinase precursor (AA -23 to 306).

25 CAA45822.1 X64519 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: chitinase B class I. CHN200.

CAA35945.1 X51599 Nicotiana tabacum 30 DESCRIPTION: chitinase, CHN50.

AAB23374.1 S44869 Nicotiana tabacum
DESCRIPTION: basic chitinase. basic chitinase. This sequence comes from

35 Fig. 1.

AAA34070.1 M15173 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: endochitinase precursor (EC 3.2.1.14).

40

CAA30142.1 X07130 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: endochitinase.

45

CAA33517.1 X15494 Solanum tuberosum

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DEDCIGITION. pro-cindinase (1111-20 to 302	DESCRIPTION	pre-chitinase	(AA -26 to	o 302)
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	AAG53609.1	AF280437	Secale cereale
5	DESCRIPT	TON: 31.7 k	Da class I endochitinase-antifreeze protein precursor
	cht9		

CAB01591.1 Z78202 Persea americana
DESCRIPTION: hydrolysis of the 1,4-beta-linkages of chitin. endochitinase. chi1.

CAA53626.1 X76041 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: endochitinase. CHI.

CAA78845.1 Z15140 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: chitinase. Encodes 30 kD basic intracellular chitinase.

AAC16010.1 AF061805 Elaeagnus umbellata DESCRIPTION: acidic chitinase.

AAA32640.1 M94106 Allium sativum DESCRIPTION: chitinase. chitinase.

30 AAA32641.1 M94105 Allium sativum DESCRIPTION: chitinase, chitinase.

AAA56787.1 L34211 Hordeum vulgare

DESCRIPTION: hydrolysis of chitin. chitinase. CHI33.

AAA17409.1 U02607 Solanum tuberosum
DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the random hydrolysis of
1,4-beta-(2-acetamido-2-deoxy-D-glucoside) linkages in chitin; plant
defense gene. chitinase. chtB3. induced expression in response to
infection, elicitor, ethylene, wounding; preproprotein; gene product
subunit is monomer.

AAA18332.1 U02605 Solanum tuberosum

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1,4-beta-(2-acetamido-2-deoxy-D-glucoside) linkages in chitin; plant defense gene. chitinase. chtB1. induced expression in response to infection, elicitor, ethylene, wounding; preproprotein; gene product subunit is a monomer.
CAA45821.1 X64518 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: chitinase C class I. CHN14.
154
AAB35812.1 S80554 Arabidopsis DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chalcone synthase, CHS. This sequence comes from Fig. 5; CHS.
AAF23570.1 AF112095 Arabidopsis halleri DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
AAF23568.1 AF112093 Arabidopsis griffithiana DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
AAG43351.1 AF144533 Arabidopsis korshinskyi DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chs.
AAF23581.1 AF112106 Capsella rubella DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
AAF23569.1 AF112094 Halimolobos perplexa var. perplexa

AAF23569.1 AF112094 Halimolobos perplexa var. perplexa 35 DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.

AAG43349.1 AF144531 Arabidopsis himalaica DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chs.

40

AAF23575.1 AF112100 Arabidopsis lyrata subsp. lyrata DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.

45

AAF23567.1 AF112092 Arabidopsis griffithiana

	ZZO OZGI ZZOZW GIGOOG OJIMAGO OZGO
5	AAF23578.1 AF112103 Arabidopsis lyrata subsp. petraea DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
10	AAF23576.1 AF112101 Arabis parishii DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
	AAF23574.1 AF112099 Arabis lyallii DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
15	AAF23566.1 AF112091 Arabis glabra DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.

DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase CHS

- 20 AAF23565.1 AF112090 Arabis fendleri DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
- AAF23563.1 AF112088 Arabis drummondii DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
 - AAF23564.1 AF112089 Arabis drummondii DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.

AAF23579.1 AF112104 Arabidopsis lyrata subsp. petraea DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.

- AAF23573.1 AF112098 Arabis lignifera
 DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
- 40 AAF23560.1 AF112085 Cardamine amara DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
- AAG43348.1 AF144530 Rorippa amphibia DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chs.

	AAG43356.1 AF144538 Cardamine penzesii DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chs.
5	AAG43359.1 AF144541 Sisymbrium irio DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chs.
10	AAG43352.1 AF144534 Lepidium campestre DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chs.
15	CAA32495.1 X14314 Sinapis alba DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase (AA 1-395).
20	AAG43357.1 AF144539 Cardamine rivularis DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chs.
	AAF23583.1 AF112108 Barbarea vulgaris DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
25	AAC31914.1 AF076336 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase B2. CHSB2.
30	AAC31912.1 AF076334 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase A2. CHSA2
35	AAF23577.1 AF112102 Arabis pauciflora DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
40	AAG43350.1 AF144532 Cochlearia danica DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chs.
	CAA34460.1 X16437 Sinapis alba DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase.
45	CAA35600.1 X17577 Matthiola incana

5	AAG43358.1 AF144540 Cardamine pratensis DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chs.
10	AAG43353.1 AF144535 Thlaspi arvense DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chs.
	AAC31913.1 AF076335 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase B1. CHSB1.
15	AAF23571.1 AF112096 Arabis hirsuta DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
20	AAF23582.1 AF112107 Arabis turrita DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
25	AAG43406.1 AF174529 Aubrieta deltoidea DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chs.
30	AAG43355.1 AF144537 Alliaria petiolata DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chs.
	AAF23580.1 AF112105 Arabis procurrens DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
35	AAF23572.1 AF112097 Arabis jacquinii DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
40	AAF23562.1 AF112087 Arabis blepharophylla DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
45	AAF23584.1 AF112109 Aubrieta deltoidea DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.

DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase (AA 1-394).

,	AAG43354.1 AF144536 Microthlaspi perfoliatum DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chs.
5	AAF23557.1 AF112082 Aethionema grandiflora DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
10	AAF23558.1 AF112083 Arabis alpina DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
15	AAF23559.1 AF112084 Arabis alpina DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
20	AAB87072.1 AF031922 Raphanus sativus DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. CHS.
	AAG43360.1 AF144542 Ionopsidium abulense DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase. chs.
25	AAC31911.1 AF076333 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: chalcone synthase A1. CHSA1.
20	156
30	AAD10327.1 U63534 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the reduction of cinnamylaldehydes leading to monolignols. cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD. involved with lignin biosynthesis.
35	biosynthesis.
	AAK28509.1 AF320110 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase.
40	AAB38503.1 U79770 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase Eli3.
45	CAA48028.1 X67817 Petroselinum crispum

DESCRIPTION: Eli3.

5 .	AAC15467.1 U24561 Apium graveolens DESCRIPTION: converts mannitol to mannose. mannitol dehydrogenase. Mtd. 1-oxidoreductase; induced with sodium salicylate; similar to the plant defense gene ELI3 in Arabidopsis thaliana, PIR Accession Number S28044; EC number unassigned; MTD.
10	AAC35846.1 AF083333 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. MsaCad1.
15	AAC61854.1 AF067082 Apium graveolens DESCRIPTION: oxidizes mannitol to mannose. mannitol dehydrogenase. Mtd. mannitol 1-oxidoreductase.
20	AAA74882.1 L36823 Stylosanthes humilis DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD1.
25	AAA74883.1 L36456 Stylosanthes humilis DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD3.
	AAF72100.1 AF146691 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: ELI3. Eli3. similar] to cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase.
30	CAA86072.1 Z37991 Pinus taeda DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase.
35	CAA05095.1 AJ001924 Picea abies DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cad2.
40	AAB38774.1 U62394 Pinus radiata DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
	CAA51226.1 X72675 Picea abies DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase.

5	CAA05096.1 AJ001925 Picea abies
	DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cad7.
10	AAC31166.1 AF060491 Pinus radiata DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
15	CAA86073.1 Z37992 Pinus taeda DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase.
	CAA44216.1 X62343 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD14.
20	CAA44217.1 X62344 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD19.
25	BAA03099.1 D13991 Aralia cordata DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cadac1.
30	CAA79625.1 Z19573 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: lignin biosynthesis. cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase.
35	AAF43140.1 AF217957 Populus tremuloides DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
	AAC35845.1 AF083332 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. MsaCad2.
40	CAC07423.1 AJ295837 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: lignin monomer biosynthesis. cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase cad.

CAA05097.1 AJ001926 Picea abies

DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cad8.

CAA79622.1 Z19568 Populus deltoides

DESCRIPTION: lignin biosynthesis. cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase.

- AAC07987.1 AF038561 Eucalyptus globulus

 DESCRIPTION: catalyses the reduction of cinnamaldehydes to the corresponding cinnamyl alcohols as the last step in the production of lignin monomers. cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
- 10 AAG15553.1 AF294793 Eucalyptus saligna DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cad. CAD.
- AAK00679.1 AF229407 Brassica napus

 DESCRIPTION: Eli3 product. ELI3-BN-2. protein identity based on similarity to Arabidopsis sequence; intron/exon junctions deduced from alignments to DNA or mRNA sequences already present in the GenBank database.
- 20
 CAA46585.1 X65631 Eucalyptus gunnii
 DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. cad.
- 25 CAA53211.1 X75480 Eucalyptus gunnii DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
- AAK00681.1 AF229409 Brassica napus

 DESCRIPTION: Eli3 product. ELI3-BN-4. protein identity based on similarity to Arabidopsis sequence; intron/exon junctions deduced from alignments to DNA or mRNA sequences already present in the GenBank database.
 - AAB70908.1 AF010290 Lolium perenne DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
- 40 AAK00682.1 AF229410 Brassica oleracea

 DESCRIPTION: Eli3 product. ELI3-BO-1. protein identity based on similarity to Arabidopsis sequence; intron/exon junctions deduced from alignments to DNA or mRNA sequences already present in the GenBank database.

45

CAA74070.1 Y13733 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cad.

5 CAA06687.1 AJ005702 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cad.

AAK00678.1 AF229406 Brassica napus

DESCRIPTION: Eli3 product. ELI3-BN-1. protein identity based on similarity to Arabidopsis sequence; intron/exon junctions deduced from alignments to DNA or mRNA sequences already present in the GenBank database.

15

CAA13177.1 AJ231135 Saccharum officinarum DESCRIPTION: lignin biosynthesis. cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cad.

20 AAK00684.1 AF229412 Brassica rapa

DESCRIPTION: Eli3 product. ELI3-BR-2. protein identity based on similarity to Arabidopsis sequence; intron/exon junctions deduced from alignments to DNA or mRNA sequences already present in the GenBank database.

25

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AAK00680.1 AF229408 Brassica napus

DESCRIPTION: Eli3 product. ELI3-BN-3. protein identity based on similarity to Arabidopsis sequence; intron/exon junctions deduced from alignments to DNA or mRNA sequences already present in the GenBank database.

database.

AAK00683.1 AF229411 Brassica rapa

DESCRIPTION: Eli3 product. ELI3-BR-1. protein identity based on similarity to Arabidopsis sequence; intron/exon junctions deduced from alignments to DNA or mRNA sequences already present in the GenBank database.

40

BAA19487.1 D86590 Zinnia elegans DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. ZCAD1.

45 BAA04046.1 D16624 Eucalyptus botryoides DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. Cad1:Eb:1.

5	AAD18000.1 AF109157 Eucalyptus globulus DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
	AAF23409.1 AF207552 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CADa-1.
10	AAF23412.1 AF207555 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CADa.
15	AAF23411.1 AF207554 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CADa.
20	AAF23410.1 AF207553 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CADa-2.
25	AAF23416.1 AF207559 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CADb.
	AAF23415.1 AF207558 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CADb.
30	158
	BAA87853.1 AP000816 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EST AU030604(E51294) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to putative NAK-like Ser/Thr protein kinase.
35	(AF001308).
40	BAA78764.1 AB023482 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C98382(C2985),D22444(C11129) correspond to a region of the predicted gene.; Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana APK1 gene for protein tyrosine-serine-threonine kinase.(D12522).
45	AAF43496.1 AF131222 Lophopyrum elongatum DESCRIPTION: protein serine/threonine kinase. ESI47. induced in roots by

salt stress, osmotic stress, and ABA treatment.

AAK11674.1 AF339747 Lophopyrum elongatum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. ESI47.

BAB16871.1 AP002537 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase APK1AArabidopsis thaliana.

10 P0001B06.24. contains ESTs C22608(R3192),D25110(R3192).

AAG16628.1 AY007545 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: protein serine/threonine kinase BNK1.

15

AAC27894.1 AF023164 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein kinase 1. ltk1.

20

BAA94509.1 AB041503 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: protein kinase 1. PnPK1.

25 BAA94510.1 AB041504 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: protein kinase 2. PnPK2.

BAB03429.1 AP002817 Oryza sativa

- DESCRIPTION: EST C22619(S11214) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 2, BAC clone T17D12; putative protein kinase (AC006587).
- 35 BAB07999.1 AP002525 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0462H08.22. contains EST C22619(S11214).
- 40 BAB39409.1 AP002901 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0456F08.9. contains EST C23560(R0290).
- 45 AAC27895.1 AF023165 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein kinase 2. ltk2.

5	DESCRIPTION: Putative Pto kinase interactor 1. P0426D06.21. contains ESTs AU108280(E0721),D48017(S13927).
10	AAG59657.1 AC084319 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0004B24.20.
	AAF91337.1 AF249318 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: Ptil kinase-like protein. Ptilb. protein kinase.
15	AAF91336.1 AF249317 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: Ptil kinase-like protein. Ptila. protein kinase.
20	CAB51834.1 00069 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 11332.5. contains eukaryotic protein kinase domain PF.
25	BAA87852.1 AP000816 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to putative Ser/Thr protein kinase. (AC004218).
30	BAA92221.1 AP001278 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II BAC F12L6 genomic sequence, putative protein kinase. (AC004218).
35	AAK00425.1 AC069324 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0071K19.11.
	AAB09771.1 U67422 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: CRINKLY4 precursor. cr4. receptor kinase homolog.
40	BAB18321.1 AP002865 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor protein kinase. P0034C11.11.
45	BAB40081.1 AP003074 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor protein kinase. OSJNBa0004G10.30.

5	AAC61805.1 U28007 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine protein kinase. Pto kinase interactor 1. Ptil. Ptil kinase.
10	BAB39873.1 AP002882 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0439B06.8. contains ESTs AU056701(S20808),AU056702(S20808).
15	AAD38286.1 AC007789 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0049B20.13.
20	BAB21240.1 AP002953 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. P0426D06.20. contains ESTs C22359(C11461),C22360(C11461).
	AAK21965.1 AY028699 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase PERK1.
25	AAG03090.1 AC073405 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to an Arabidopsis somatic embryogenesis receptor-like kinase (AC007504).
30	BAB18292.1 AP002860 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor-like protein kinase. P0409B08.19.
35	AAF34428.1 AF172282 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. DUPR11.18.
40	AAG25966.1 AF302082 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytokinin-regulated kinase 1. CRK1. protein kinase; transcript abundance decreases rapidly after cytokinin treatment.
45	AAF66615.1 AF142596 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: LRR receptor-like protein kinase.

	CAB51836.1 AJ243961 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putitive Ser/Thr protein kinase. 11332.7.
5	BAA90808.1 AP001168 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to putative receptor-like protein kinase (AL035679).
10	CAA97692.1 Z73295 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. CRPK1. Autophosphorylation predominantly on Thr, less on Ser. Mechanism: autophosphorylation in cis.
15	BAA84787.1 AP000559 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C22657(S0014),C22656(S0014) correspond to a region of the predicted gene.; Similar to receptor protein kinase, ERECTA (AC004484).
20	
	BAA83373.1 AP000391 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C22657(S0014),C22656(S0014) correspond to a region of
25	the predicted gene.; Similar to receptor protein kinase, ERECTA (AC004484).
30	AAF76313.1 AF220603 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: Pto kinase. LescPth5.
35	AAB47421.1 U59316 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine protein kinase Pto. pto. allele of Pto bacterial speck disease resistance gene in tomato.
40	CAA79355.1 Z18921 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase-like protein.
	AAA33915.1 L27821 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor type serine/threonine kinase. protein kinase.
45	

BAA95893.1 AP002071 Oryza sativa

40

45

DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana wak4 gene; wall-associated kinase 4. (AJ009695).

5	AAC36318.1	AF053127	Malus x domestica
	DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: leucin	e-rich receptor-like protein kinase. LRPKm1.

159

- 10 AAA86687.1 U15777 Lupinus albus DESCRIPTION: farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase. fps1.
- AAA87729.1 U20771 Lupinus albus

 DESCRIPTION: farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase. fps1.
 - CAA72793.1 Y12072 Gossypium arboreum DESCRIPTION: farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase. fps1.

BAB40665.1 AB053486 Humulus lupulus DESCRIPTION: farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase. fpps.

- 25
 BAB40666.1 AB053487 Humulus lupulus
 DESCRIPTION: farnesyl pyrophophate synthase. fpps.
- 30 CAA57893.1 X82543 Parthenium argentatum DESCRIPTION: farnesyl diphosphate synthase. fps2.
- AAC78557.1 AF019892 Helianthus annuus
 35 DESCRIPTION: farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase. FPS.
 - CAA57892.1 X82542 Parthenium argentatum DESCRIPTION: farnesyl diphosphate synthase. fps1.

AAC49452.1 U36376 Artemisia annua DESCRIPTION: farnesyl diphosphate synthase. fps1.

CAA59170.1 X84695 Capsicum annuum

30

35

DESCRIPTION: dimethylallyltransferase. Fps, farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase gene.

- 5 AAC73051.1 AF048747 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: synthesis of farnesyl pyrophosphate. farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase. FPS1. prenyl transferase; farnesyl diphosphate synthetase.
- 10 AAD17204.1 AF112881 Artemisia annua DESCRIPTION: farnesyl diphosphate synthase.
- BAA19856.1 D85317 Oryza sativa

 DESCRIPTION: farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase. dimethylallyltransferase; geranyltransferase.
- BAA36276.1 AB021747 Oryza sativa
 20 DESCRIPTION: farnesyl diphosphate synthase. FPPS1.
 - AAD32648.1 AF136602 Artemisia annua DESCRIPTION: farnesyl diphosphate synthase. fps2.

AAB39276.1 L39789 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: farnesyl pyrophosphate synthetase. fps. putative.

- AAD27558.1 AF111710 Oryza sativa subsp. indica DESCRIPTION: putative farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase. similar to Oryza sativa EST clones E10230_1A, C52647_1A, 232.
- BAA36347.1 AB021979 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: farnesyl diphosphate synthase. FPPS2.
- 40 AAD37789.1 AF149257 Artemisia annua DESCRIPTION: farnesyl diphosphate synthase. FPP synthase.
- BAB20822.1 AB045713 Taraxacum japonicum
 45 DESCRIPTION: putative FPP synthase. TJFPPS.

DESCRIPTION: putative FPP synthase. SoFPPS.
AAD45122.1 AF164026 Xanthoceras sorbifolium DESCRIPTION: synthesis of farnesyl pyrophosphate. farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase. FPS. prenyl transferase; farnesyl diphosphate synthetase.
AAB93951.1 U97330 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: farnesylpyrophosphate synthase. FPPS.
BAB16687.1 AB041626 Eucommia ulmoides DESCRIPTION: FPP synthase 1. EUFPPS1. putative.
BAB39479.1 AB049086 Youngia japonica DESCRIPTION: putative FPP synthase 1. YjFPPS1.
AAB93984.1 AF005201 Parthenium argentatum DESCRIPTION: farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase. FPS3.
160
BAB03615.1 AP002522 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative gamma-glutamyltransferase. P0009G03.15. contains ESTs AU056150(S20332),AU056151(S20332).
BAB03616.1 AP002522 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative gamma-glutamyltransferase. P0009G03.16. contains EST AU056150(S20332).
162
CAB96145.1 AJ250951 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: phospholipid hydroperoxide glutathione peroxidase-like protein. gpxmc1.

BAB16688.1 AB041627 Eucommia ulmoides

BAB21061.1 AB046212 Sonchus oleraceus

DESCRIPTION: FPP synthase 2. EUFPPS2. putative.

	DESCRIPTION: homologous to animal glutathione peroxidases.
5	BAB16430.1 AB041518 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: glutathione peroxidase Nt-SubC08. Nt-SubC08.
10	CAA75054.1 Y14762 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: glutathione peroxidase. GPXle-1.
15	AAB94892.1 AF037051 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: glutathione peroxidase.
20	CAB59893.1 AJ238697 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: GPX12Hv, glutathione peroxidase-like protein.
25	BAA22194.1 D63425 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: phopholipid hydroperoxide glutathione peroxidase-like protein. similar to mammalian phospholipid hydroperoxide glutathione peroxidases.
30	CAB59895.1 AJ238745 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: glutathione peroxidase-like protein GPX54Hv.
	AAC78466.1 AF053311 Zantedeschia aethiopica DESCRIPTION: glutathione peroxidase. gpx.
35	CAA04142.1 AJ000508 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: phospholipid glutathione peroxidase. plastid-localised.
40	CAA75009.1 Y14707 Helianthus annuus DESCRIPTION: glutathione peroxidase. GPxha-2.
4 5	CAB59894.1 AJ238744 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: glutathione peroxidase-like protein GPX15Hv.

Nicotiana sylvestris

CAA42780.1 X60219

	DESCRIPTION: glutathione peroxidase. GPxha-1.
5	CAC17628.1 AJ270955 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative role in antioxidative systems. putative phospholipid hydroperoxide glutathione peroxidase. riPHGPX.
10	BAA83594.1 AB009083 Chlamydomonas sp. W80 DESCRIPTION: glutathione peroxidase.
15	AAB66330.1 AF014927 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: glutathione peroxidase homolog. gpxh.
20	CAA75055.1 Y14763 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: glutathione peroxidase. GPXle-2.
25	CAA09194.1 AJ010455 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: glutathione peroxidase. PHGPX6.
	CAB66331.1 AJ279689 Betula pendula DESCRIPTION: glutahione peroxidase. gpx.
30	163
35	AAF67753.1 AF255651 Brassica rapa subsp. pekinensis DESCRIPTION: conversion of oxidized glutathione to reduced glutathione cytosolic glutathione reductase. GR1.
	AAC49980.2 AF008441 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: glutathione reductase. BcGR1. cytosolic.
40	BAA11214.1 D78136 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Glutathione Reductase. putative.
45	CAA66924.1 X98274 Pisum sativum

Helianthus annuus

CAA74775.1 Y14429

DESCRIPTION: glutathione reductase. cytosolic.

5	BAA36283.1 D85751 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: glutathione reductase.
10	BAA37092.1 AB009592 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: conversion of oxidized glutathione to reduced glutathione. cytosolic glutathione reductase. RGRC2. Amino Acids 1-496.
15	BAA07108.1 D37870 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: Glutathione Reductase precursor. Chloroplastic glutathione reductase.
	CAC13956.1 AJ400816 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: reduction of glutathione. glutathione reductase. grl.
20	CAB66332.1 AJ279690 Betula pendula DESCRIPTION: glutathione reductase. gr.
25	CAA53925.1 X76293 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: glutathione reductase (NADPH). gor.
30	CAA42921.1 X60373 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: glutathione reductase (NADPH). Protein sequence is in conflict with the conceptual translation.
35	AAK27157.1 AF349449 Brassica juncea DESCRIPTION: glutathione reductase. GR2.
40	AAD28177.1 AF109694 Brassica juncea DESCRIPTION: glutathione reductase. GR1.
	CAA62482.1 X90996 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: glutathione reductase (NADPH). gr. alpha II subunit.
45	AAF26175.1 AF105199 Glycine max

DESCRIPTION:	glutathione	reductase.	GR-5
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	AAB70837.1	AF019907	Vitis vinifera			
5	DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: glutath	nione reductase	(NADPH)	. GOR.	VvGR1

AAA33962.1 L11632 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione reductase. GR.

10

CAA54043.1 X76533 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: glutathione reductase (NADPH), gor.

15

CAA06835.1 AJ006055 Zea mays
DESCRIPTION: NADPH-dependent reduction of glutathione disulphide.
glutathione reductase. gor1.

20

CAA53993.1 X76455 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: glutathione reductase. gor.

25 AAB30526.1 S70187 Glycine max

DESCRIPTION: ferric leghemoglobin reductase. ferric leghemoglobin reductase, FLbR. Method: conceptual translation with partial peptide sequencing; This sequence comes from Fig. 3; FLbR.

30

AAC26053.1 AF074940 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: ferric leghemoglobin reductase-2 precursor. FLbR homolog;FLbR-2.

35

AAD53185.1 AF181096 Vigna unguiculata DESCRIPTION: ferric leghemoglobin reductase. flbr.

40 AAA60979.1 U06461 Pisum sativum

DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the conversion of monodehydroascorbate to ascorbate, oxidizing NADH in the process, binds to flavin as a single subunit. monodehydroascorbate reductase.

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BAA05408.1 D26392 Cucumis sativus

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5	AAC41654.1 L41345 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: ascorbate free radical reductase. AFRR.
10	AAD53522.1 AF158602 Zantedeschia aethiopica DESCRIPTION: monodehydroascorbate reductase. MDAR. putative.
	AAD28178.1 AF109695 Brassica juncea DESCRIPTION: monodehydroascorbate reductase. MDAR1.
15	BAA77214.1 D85764 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: cytosolic monodehydroascorbate reductase.

DESCRIPTION: monodehydroascorbate reductase.

164

35

20 -----

CAA04391.1 AJ000923 Carica papaya DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. PGST1.

- 25 AAC18566.1 AF048978 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: 2,4-D inducible glutathione S-transferase. GSTa.
- AAG34800.1 AF243365 Glycine max
 30 DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 10.
 - AAF22647.1 AF193439 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase/peroxidase. BI-GST/GPX.

CAA71784.1 Y10820 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase.

40
AAG34799.1 AF243364 Glycine max
DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 9.

45 AAG16760.1 AY007562 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase T5.

5	DESCRIPTION: lactoylglutathione lyase. glyoxalase I.
	CAC24549.1 AJ296343 Cichorium intybus x Cichorium endivia DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. chi-GST1. auxin-induced GST.
10	AAC28101.1 AF079511 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase.
15	AAG34806.1 AF243371 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 16.
20	AAF23357.1 AF109194 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: glutathione-S-transferase.
25	CAA73369.1 Y12862 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. GST5.
	AAG32470.1 AF309377 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase OsGSTU5.
30	CAA74197.1 Y13898 Brassica juncea DESCRIPTION: glutathione-S-transferase. gst.
35	AAG34827.1 AF244684 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 19.
40	AAC05216.1 AF050102 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: glutathione s-transferase. GST1.
45	AAC32118.1 AF051214 Picea mariana DESCRIPTION: probable glutathione S-transferase. Sb18. similar to Nicotiana tabacum probable glutathione S-transferase encoded by GenBank Accession Number X56266.

5	AAG16758.1 AY007560 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase T3.
	AAG34798.1 AF243363 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 8.
10	AAG34842.1 AF244699 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 34.
15	AAG34807.1 AF243372 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 17.
20	AAG34809.1 AF243374 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 19.
25	AAG34839.1 AF244696 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 31.
	AAG34804.1 AF243369 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 14.
30	AAG34844.1 AF244701 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 36.
35	AAG34831.1 AF244688 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 23.
40	AAG34797.1 AF243362 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 7.
45	AAG34832.1 AF244689 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 24.

AAG32471.1	AF309378	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica
DESCRIPT	TION: putativ	e glutathione S-transferase OsGSTU4.

5	AAG34796.1	AF243361	Glycine max
	DESCRIPT	TION: glutatl	hione S-transferase GST 6

AAG34810.1 AF243375 Glycine max
10 DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 20.

AAG34835.1 AF244692 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 27.

15

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AAC32139.1 AF051238 Picea mariana
DESCRIPTION: probable glutathione S-transferase. Sb52. similar to
Nicotiana tabacum probable glutathione S-transferase encoded by GenBank
Accession Number X56266.

165

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CAA71878.1 Y10984 Brassica juncea

25 DESCRIPTION: ATP-dependent addition of glycine to gamma-glutamylcysteine.
glutathione synthetase. gshII.

30 AAB71231.1 AF017984 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: glutathione synthetase. GSH2.

AAF98157.1 AF258320 Phaseolus vulgaris
DESCRIPTION: homoglutathione synthetase. hgshs.

AAF98156.1 AF258319 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: putative homoglutathione synthetase. hgshs.

40

CAB91078.1 AJ272035 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: homoglutathione synthetase. hGS. putatively predicted to be targetted to the chloroplast.

AAF98121.1 AF231137 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: glutathione synthetase precursor. gshs. putative mitochondrial protein.
AAD29848.1 AF075699 Medicago truncatula DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione synthetase. GSHS1.
AAD29849.1 AF075700 Medicago truncatula DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione synthetase. GSHS2.
166
BAA83711.1 AB014484 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: heat shock factor. NtHSF2.
AAF37579.1 AF235958 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor. HSFA4-6. MsHSFA4-6.
CAA58117.1 X82943 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: heat shock factor. hsfb.
CAA47868.1 X67599 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: heat stress transcription factor 8. hsf8.
CAA47869.1 X67600 Lycopersicon peruvianum DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor 8. hsf8.
CAA47870.1 X67601 Lycopersicon peruvianum DESCRIPTION: heat stress transcription factor HSF30. hsf30.
AAF74563.1 AF208544 Lycopersicon peruvianum DESCRIPTION: heat stress transcription factor A3. HSFA3.

CAA87080.1 Z46956

AA87080.1 Z46956 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor 5. HSF.

CAA87076.1	Z46952	Glycine max		
DESCRIPT	TION: heat:	shock transcription	factor 2	1. HSF.

- 5 CAA39034.1 X55347 Lycopersicon peruvianum DESCRIPTION: heat stress transcription factor. Lp-HSF24.
- BAA83710.1 AB014483 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: heat shock factor. NtHSF1.
- CAA87077.1 Z46953 Glycine max
 DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor 34. HSF. corresponds to
 longest open reading frame; preceded by four short open reading frames in
 the 5' leader sequence.
- BAB19067.1 AP002744 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative heat shock factor protein 1 (HSF 1). P0006C01.9.
 - CAA09301.1 AJ010644 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor (HSFA). hsfA.

CAA87079.1 Z46955 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor 31. HSF.

30
CAA87075.1 Z46951 Glycine max
DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor 29. HSF.

35 CAA09300.1 AJ010643 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor (HSFA). hsfA.

- 40 BAA83710.1 AB014483 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: heat shock factor. NtHSF1.
- CAA39034.1 X55347 Lycopersicon peruvianum
 45 DESCRIPTION: heat stress transcription factor. Lp-HSF24.

5	CAA87077.1 Z46953 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor 34. HSF. corresponds to longest open reading frame; preceded by four short open reading frames in the 5' leader sequence.
10	CAA87080.1 Z46956 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor 5. HSF.
	CAA47869.1 X67600 Lycopersicon peruvianum DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor 8. hsf8.
15	CAA47868.1 X67599 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: heat stress transcription factor 8. hsf8.
20	BAA83711.1 AB014484 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: heat shock factor. NtHSF2.
25	CAA58117.1 X82943 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: heat shock factor. hsfb.
30	CAA87075.1 Z46951 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor 29. HSF.
	CAA87076.1 Z46952 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor 21. HSF.
35	CAA47870.1 X67601 Lycopersicon peruvianum DESCRIPTION: heat stress transcription factor HSF30. hsf30.
40	AAF74563.1 AF208544 Lycopersicon peruvianum DESCRIPTION: heat stress transcription factor A3. HSFA3.

AAF37579.1 AF235958 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor. HSFA4-6. MsHSFA4-6.

	CAA87079.1 Z46955 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor 31. HSF.
5	BAB19067.1 AP002744 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative heat shock factor protein 1 (HSF 1). P0006C01.9.
10	CAA09301.1 AJ010644 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor (HSFA). hsfA.
15	CAA09300.1 AJ010643 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: heat shock transcription factor (HSFA). hsfA.
	169
20	AAB72109.1 AF022217 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: low molecular weight heat-shock protein. BcHSP17.6. 17.6 kDa; cytosolic class I.
25	CAB93512.1 AJ243565 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: putative class I small heat shock protein. HSP17.7-a protein. hsp17.7-a.
30	CAA37847.1 X53851 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein.
35	AAD49336.1 AF166277 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: low molecular weight heat-shock protein. LHS-1. TLHS-1.
	BAA33062.1 AB017273 Cuscuta japonica DESCRIPTION: low-molecular-weight heat shock protein. CJHSP17.
40	CAB36910.1 AJ000691 Quercus suber DESCRIPTION: stress protein chaperone. heat shock protein 17.4. hsp17.

DESCRIPTION: molecular chaperone. cytosolic class I small heat-shock

CAA08908.1 AJ009880 Castanea sativa

protein HSF17.5. hsp17.5.

	AAA33975.1	M113	95	Gly	cine m	ax
5	DESCRIPT	ION:	small	heat	shock	protein.

CAA25578.1 X01104 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 6871 (aa 1-153).

10

AAB03893.1 M11318 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: 17.5 kd heat shock protein Gmhsp17.6L.

15

CAA41547.1 X58711 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein.

- 20 AAB63310.1 U46544 Helianthus annuus

 DESCRIPTION: 18.6 kDa heat-shock protein. Class I low-molecular-weight heat-shock protein.
- 25 CAB08441.1 Z95153 Helianthus annuus DESCRIPTION: 17.6 kD class I small heat-shock protein HSP17.6. Ha hsp17.6.
- 30 CAA42222.1 X59701 Helianthus annuus DESCRIPTION: 17.6 kDa heat shock protein.
- CAA37848.1 X53852 Daucus carota
 35 DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein.
 - AAC39360.1 U63631 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: LMW heat shock protein.

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AAA33672.1 M33899 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: 18.1 kDa heat shock protein (hsp18.1).

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AAB63311.1 U46545 Helianthus annuus

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	17.7 kDa heat shock protein. Class I low-molecular-weight
heat-shock protein	•

- 5 AAA33974.1 M11317 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: 17.6 kd heat shock protein Gmhsp17.6L.
- CAA63903.1 X94193 Pennisetum glaucum
 DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 17.9. hsp17.9.
 - AAA61632.1 U08601 Papaver somniferum DESCRIPTION: iow molecular weight heat-shock protein.

CAB55634.2 AJ237596 Helianthus annuus DESCRIPTION: 17.9 kDa heat-shock protein. hsp17.9.

AAC78392.1 U83669 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: low molecular mass heat shock protein Oshsp17.3.

OSHSP17.3.

class I LMMHSP.

AAA33910.1 M80939 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 16.9 kDa heat shock protein.

BAA02160.1 D12635 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 'low molecular weight heat shock protein'.

- 35 CAA43210.1 X60820 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 16.9 KD low molecular weight heat shock protein.
- CAA37864.1 X53870 Chenopodium rubrum 40 DESCRIPTION: heat-shock protein.
 - AAA33909.1 M80938 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 16.9 kDa heat shock protein.

AAC78393.1 U83670 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: low molecular mass heat shock protein Oshsp18.0. OSHSP18.0. class I LMMHSP.
AAB39856.1 U81385 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein. Oshsp16.9C. class I, low molecular mass.
AAD30454.1 AF123257 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 17.6 kD class I small heat shock protein. HSP17.6.
AAA33671.1 M33900 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: 17.9 kDa heat shock protein (hsp17.9).
AAC78394.1 U83671 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: low molecular mass heat shock protein Oshsp17.7. OSHSP17.7. class I LMMHSP.
CAB93514.1 AJ243567 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: Putative class I small heat shock protein. HSP17.x protein. hsp17.x.
CAA63901.1 X94191 Pennisetum glaucum DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 17.0. hsp17.0.
CAA63902.1 X94192 Pennisetum glaucum DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 16.9. hsp16.9.
AAD30452.1 AF123255 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 17.7 kD class I small heat shock protein. HSP17.7.
CAA46641.1 X65725 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 17.2. Zmhsp 17.2. Class I low molecular weight heat shock protein.

	DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein (class I).
5	CAA63570.1 X92983 Pseudotsuga menziesii DESCRIPTION: low molecular weight heat-shock protein.
0	AAD30453.1 AF123256 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 17.8 kD class I small heat shock protein. HSP17.8.
5	CAA63571.1 X92984 Pseudotsuga menziesii DESCRIPTION: low molecular weight heat-shock protein.
	CAA31785.1 X13431 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: put. heat shock protein (AA 1 -151).
0	CAA53286.1 X75616 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 17.8.
5	170
.	AAC14577.1 U72396 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: class II small heat shock protein Le-HSP17.6. heat treatment/chilling tolerance related protein from tomato fruit.
0	AAA33670.1 M33901 Pisum sativum

DESCRIPTION: 17.7 kDa heat shock protein (hsp17.7).

- 35 CAA82653.1 Z29554 Helianthus annuus DESCRIPTION: 17.9 kDa heat-shock protein.
- AAD41409.1 AF159562 Prunus dulcis DESCRIPTION: cytosolic class II low molecular weight heat shock protein. 40 hsp17.5.
- Petroselinum crispum CAA65020.1 X95716 DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein. cytoplasmic class II HSP. 45

	AAC36312.1 AF090115 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: cytosolic class II small heat shock protein HCT2. HSP17.4.
5	AAB01561.1 L47717 Picea glauca DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 17.0. EMB27.
10	AAB39336.1 M99430 Ipomoea nil DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein.
15	AAB01562.1 L47740 Picea glauca DESCRIPTION: class II cytoplasmic small molecular weight heat shock protein 17.1. EMB29, SMW HSP17.1.
20	CAA67206.1 X98617 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: 17kD heat shock protein.
25	BAA99529.1 AP002484 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative heat shock protein, 18K - maize. P0489A01.20. contains ESTs C99035(E4351),AU093460(E3974).
30	CAA41218.1 X58279 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 17.3. Tahsp17.3.
	CAA67726.1 X99346 Picea abies DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein.
35	CAA38012.1 X54075 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: 18kDa heat shock protein.
40	CAA38013.1 X54076 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: 18kDa heat shock protein.
45	AAB26481.1 S59777 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: HSP18. HSP18. 18 kda heat shock protein; This sequence comes

AAB39335.1	M99429	Ipomoea nil
DESCRIPT	TION: small	heat shock protein.

from Fig. 2B.

AAD09184.1 AF089845 Funaria hygrometrica DESCRIPTION: cytosolic II small heat shock protein HSP16.4II. HSP16.4II.

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BAA04841.1 D21817 Lilium longiflorum DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein. LIM11.

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- AAD09185.1 AF089846 Funaria hygrometrica DESCRIPTION: cytosolic II small heat shock protein HSP18.3II. HSP18.3II.
- 20 BAA04842.1 D21818 Lilium longiflorum DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein. LIM12.
- CAA63570.1 X92983 Pseudotsuga menziesii
 DESCRIPTION: low molecular weight heat-shock protein.
 - CAA63571.1 X92984 Pseudotsuga menziesii DESCRIPTION: low molecular weight heat-shock protein.

30

AAC39360.1 U63631 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: LMW heat shock protein.

- AAD09178.1 AF087640 Funaria hygrometrica DESCRIPTION: cytosolic I small heat shock protein HSP17.2IA. HSP17.2IA.
- 40 AAD09182.1 AF089843 Funaria hygrometrica DESCRIPTION: cytosolic I small heat shock protein HSP17.2IC. HSP17.2IC.
- BAA04840.1 D21816 Lilium longiflorum
 45 DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein. LIM10.

5	CAB93514.1 AJ243567 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: Putative class I small heat shock protein. HSP17.x protein. hsp17.x.
	AAD30452.1 AF123255 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 17.7 kD class I small heat shock protein. HSP17.7.
10	AAB63311.1 U46545 Helianthus annuus DESCRIPTION: 17.7 kDa heat shock protein. Class I low-molecular-weight heat-shock protein.
15	CAA31785.1 X13431 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: put. heat shock protein (AA 1 -151).
20	CAA63901.1 X94191 Pennisetum glaucum DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 17.0. hsp17.0.
25	AAA33672.1 M33899 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: 18.1 kDa heat shock protein (hsp18.1).
30	CAA41547.1 X58711 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein.
35	CAA46641.1 X65725 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 17.2. Zmhsp 17.2. Class I low molecular weight heat shock protein.
	AAB39856.1 U81385 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein. Oshsp16.9C. class I, low molecular mass.
40	AAC78394.1 U83671 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: low molecular mass heat shock protein Oshsp17.7. OSHSP17.7. class I LMMHSP.
45	

	AAC78392.1 U83669 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: low molecular mass heat shock protein Oshsp17.3.
	OSHSP17.3. class I LMMHSP.
5	Class I Livilvii 151 .
	CAA39603.1 X56138 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein (class I).
10	AAA33910.1 M80939 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 16.9 kDa heat shock protein.
15	AAA33909.1 M80938 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 16.9 kDa heat shock protein.
20	CAA43210.1 X60820 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 16.9 KD low molecular weight heat shock protein.
25	AAD30453.1 AF123256 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 17.8 kD class I small heat shock protein. HSP17.8.
	AAA34294.1 L14444 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 16.9C. hsp16.9C.
30	CAA69172.1 Y07844 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: 17 kDa class I small heat shock protein. hsp17. putative
35	AAD30454.1 AF123257 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 17.6 kD class I small heat shock protein. HSP17.6.
	171
40	CAA82653.1 Z29554 Helianthus annuus DESCRIPTION: 17.9 kDa heat-shock protein.
45	AAC14577.1 U72396 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: class II small heat shock protein Le-HSP17.6. heat treatment/chilling tolerance related protein from tomato fruit.

5	DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein. cytoplasmic class II HSP.
	AAB39336.1 M99430 Ipomoea nil DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein.
10	AAA33670.1 M33901 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: 17.7 kDa heat shock protein (hsp17.7).
15	AAD41409.1 AF159562 Prunus dulcis DESCRIPTION: cytosolic class II low molecular weight heat shock protein. hsp17.5.
20	CAA67206.1 X98617 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: 17kD heat shock protein.
25	BAA99529.1 AP002484 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative heat shock protein, 18K - maize. P0489A01.20. contains ESTs C99035(E4351),AU093460(E3974).
30	AAC36312.1 AF090115 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: cytosolic class II small heat shock protein HCT2. HSP17.4.
35	CAA38012.1 X54075 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: 18kDa heat shock protein.
	CAA38013.1 X54076 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: 18kDa heat shock protein.
40	CAA41218.1 X58279 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 17.3. Tahsp17.3.
45	AAB26481.1 S59777 Zea mays

DESCRIPTION: HSP18. HSP18. 18 kda heat shock protein; This sequence comes from Fig. 2B.
AAB01561.1 L47717 Picea glauca DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 17.0. EMB27.
AAB39335.1 M99429 Ipomoea nil DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein.
AAB01562.1 L47740 Picea glauca DESCRIPTION: class II cytoplasmic small molecular weight heat shock protein 17.1. EMB29, SMW HSP17.1.
CAA67726.1 X99346 Picea abies DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein.
AAD09184.1 AF089845 Funaria hygrometrica DESCRIPTION: cytosolic II small heat shock protein HSP16.4II. HSP16.4II.
BAA04841.1 D21817 Lilium longiflorum DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein. LIM11.
BAA04842.1 D21818 Lilium longiflorum DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein. LIM12.
AAD09185.1 AF089846 Funaria hygrometrica DESCRIPTION: cytosolic II small heat shock protein HSP18.3II. HSP18.3II.
BAA04840.1 D21816 Lilium longiflorum DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein. LIM10.

CAA63570.1 X92983 Pseudotsuga menziesii DESCRIPTION: low molecular weight heat-shock protein.

40

45

CAA63571.1	X92984	Pseudotsuga menziesii
DESCRIPT	ION: low m	nolecular weight heat-shock protein

- 5 AAD30452.1 AF123255 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 17.7 kD class I small heat shock protein. HSP17.7.
- AAD09178.1 AF087640 Funaria hygrometrica

 DESCRIPTION: cytosolic I small heat shock protein HSP17.2IA. HSP17.2IA.
- AAB63311.1 U46545 Helianthus annuus
 DESCRIPTION: 17.7 kDa heat shock protein. Class I low-molecular-weight heat-shock protein.
 - CAA39603.1 X56138 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: small heat shock protein (class I).

AAC39360.1 U63631 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: LMW heat shock protein.

AAA33672.1 M33899 Pisum sativum
DESCRIPTION: 18.1 kDa heat shock protein (hsp18.1).

- 30 AAD30453.1 AF123256 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: 17.8 kD class I small heat shock protein. HSP17.8.
- AAD30454.1 AF123257 Lycopersicon esculentum

 DESCRIPTION: 17.6 kD class I small heat shock protein. HSP17.6.
 - CAA41547.1 X58711 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein.

CAA31785.1 X13431 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: put. heat shock protein (AA 1 -151).

AAB39856.1 U81385 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION:	heat shock	protein. Oshs	sp16.9C. class I	, low mo	olecular mass
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CAA41546.1 X58710 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein.

CAB93514.1 AJ243567 Brassica oleracea
DESCRIPTION: Putative class I small heat shock protein. HSP17.x protein.
hsp17.x.

CAA63901.1 X94191 Pennisetum glaucum DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 17.0. hsp17.0.

15

AAA33910.1 M80939 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 16.9 kDa heat shock protein.

20

AAA33909.1 M80938 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 16.9 kDa heat shock protein.

25 CAA43210.1 X60820 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: 16.9 KD low molecular weight heat shock protein.

AAB03097.1 U21723 Glycine max

DESCRIPTION: Hsp22.3. Gmhsp22.3. low molecular weight heat shock protein.

AAC78394.1 U83671 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: low molecular mass heat shock protein Oshsp17.7.
OSHSP17.7.
class I LMMHSP.

40 AAC78392.1 U83669 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: low molecular mass heat shock protein Oshsp17.3.
OSHSP17.3.
class I LMMHSP.

45

AAD09182.1 AF089843 Funaria hygrometrica

DESCRIPTION: cytosolic I small heat shock protein HSP17.2IC. HSP17.2IC.

	173
5	AAD30456.1 AF123259 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 90. HSP90.
10	AAF31705.1 AF221856 Euphorbia esula DESCRIPTION: heat-shock protein 80.
15	AAC32131.1 AF051230 Picea mariana DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein. Sb40. similar to Oryza sativa heat shock protein 82 encoded by GenBank Accession Number Z11920.
20	AAF64453.1 AF239931 Euphorbia esula DESCRIPTION: putative heat-shock protein 90. GRP94; similar to endoplasmin homolog precursor; contains the endoplasmic reticulum targeting sequence KDEL at the 3'-tail.
25	CAA78738.1 Z15018 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein. heat shock protein hsp82. hsp82.
	174
30	AAG43546.1 AF211528 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 4. ACRE4. similar to Nicotiana glutinosa Ntr truncated N resistance protein encoded by GenBank Accession Number U15605.
35	AAA50763.1 U15605 Nicotiana glutinosa DESCRIPTION: virus resistance. N.
40	CAA08797.1 AJ009719 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: disease resistance. NL25. nl25.
45	CAA08798.1 AJ009720 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: disease resistance. NL27. nl27.

AAG09951.1	AF17538	8 Glycine max
DESCRIPT	ION: resi	istance protein LM6

- 5 AAG09954.1 AF175399 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: resistance protein MG13.
- AAD25974.1 AF093647 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: flax rust resistance protein. L.
 - AAD25966.1 AF093639 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: flax rust resistance protein. L.

AAD25969.1 AF093642 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: flax rust resistance protein. L.

- AAD25965.1 AF093638 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: flax rust resistance protein. L.
- 25 AAD25968.1 AF093641 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: flax rust resistance protein. L.
- AAA91021.1 U27081 Linum usitatissimum

 DESCRIPTION: rust resistance. L6tr. L6. The shorter of two alternate protein products of The L6 gene that results from retention of intron 3 in the mRNA; truncated L6 gene product.
- 35 AAA91022.1 U27081 Linum usitatissimum

 DESCRIPTION: rust resistance. L6. L6. The longer of two alternate proteins encoded by the L6 gene.
- 40 AAD25967.1 AF093640 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: flax rust resistance protein. L.
- AAK28803.1 AF310958 Linum usitatissimum
 45 DESCRIPTION: resistance-like protein P1-A. p1-A.

	DESCRIPTION: resistance-like protein P3-A. p3-A.
5	AAK28805.1 AF310960 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: resistance-like protein P2-A. p2-A.
10	AAD25976.1 AF093649 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: flax rust resistance protein. L.
15	AAD25973.1 AF093646 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: flax rust resistance protein. L.
20	AAD25972.1 AF093645 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: flax rust resistance protein. L.
	AAD25971.1 AF093644 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: flax rust resistance protein. L.
25	AAD25970.1 AF093643 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: flax rust resistance protein. L.
30	AAD25975.1 AF093648 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: flax rust resistance protein. L.
35	AAG48132.1 AF322632 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative resistance protein. L20a.
40	AAG01052.1 AF175395 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: resistance protein MG23.
45	CAC35330.1 AJ310155 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: N1-D protein. N1-D. N locus resistance gene homolog: TIR-NBS-LRR protein.

AAK28808.1 AF310961 Linum usitatissimum

CAC35333.1	AJ310158	Linum usitatissimum	
DESCRIPT	TION: N2-C	protein. N2-C. N locus ru	ist resistance gene homolog:
TIR-NBS-I	LRR protein.		

AAG48133.1 AF322633 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative resistance protein. L33.

- 10 AAF61452.1 AF139523 Tagetes erecta DESCRIPTION: disease-resistance protein NRSA1.
- CAC35334.1 AJ310159 Linum usitatissimum

 DESCRIPTION: N2-D protein. N2-D. N locus rust resistance gene homolog: TIR-NBS-LRR protein.
- CAC35337.1 AJ310162 Linum usitatissimum

 DESCRIPTION: Nbi-C protein. Nbi-C. N locus rust resistance gene homolog:
 TIR-NBS-LRR protein.
- CAC35339.1 AJ310164 Linum usitatissimum

 DESCRIPTION: Nho-C protein. Nho-C. N locus rust resistance gene homolog:
 TIR-NBS-LRR protein.
- CAC35326.1 AJ310151 Linum usitatissimum

 DESCRIPTION: Ngc-C protein. Ngc-C. N rust resistance gene homolog:
 TIR-NBS-LRR protein.
- AAG01051.1 AF175394 Glycine max
 DESCRIPTION: resistance protein LM12.
 - CAC35338.1 AJ310163 Linum usitatissimum
 DESCRIPTION: Nbi-D protein. Nbi-D. N locus rust resistance gene homolog:
 TIR-NBS-LRR protein.
 - CAC35329.1 AJ310154 Linum usitatissimum
 DESCRIPTION: N1-C protein. N1-C. N locus resistance gene homolog:
 TIR-NBS-LRR protein.

AAK28804.1 AF310959 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: resistance-like protein P1-B. p1-B.

- AAK28809.1 AF310962 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: resistance-like protein P3-B. p3-B.
- 10 CAC35332.1 AJ310157 Linum usitatissimum

 DESCRIPTION: N2-B protein. N2-B. N locus rust resistance gene homolog:

 TIR-NBS-LRR protein.
- 15 CAC35328.1 AJ310153 Linum usitatissimum

 DESCRIPTION: N1-B protein. N1-B. N locus resistance gene homolog:

 TIR-NBS-LRR protein.
- 20 CAC35325.1 AJ310150 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: Ngc-B protein. Ngc-B. N rust resistance gene homolog: TIR-NBS-LRR protein.
- 25 CAC35336.1 AJ310161 Linum usitatissimum

 DESCRIPTION: Nbi-B protein. Nbi-B. N locus rust resistance gene homolog:

 TIR-NBS-LRR protein.
- 30 CAC35321.1 AJ310150 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: Ngc-D protein. Ngc-D. N rust resistance gene: TIR-NBS-LRR protein.
- 35 CAC35331.1 AJ310156 Linum usitatissimum

 DESCRIPTION: N2-A protein. N2-A. N locus rust resistance gene homolog:

 TIR-NBS-LRR protein.
- 40 CAC35323.1 AJ310150 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: Ngc-A protein. Ngc-A. N rust resistance gene homolog: TIR-NBS-LRR protein.
- 45 AAB47618.1 U73916 Linum usitatissimum

 DESCRIPTION: rust resistance protein M. nucleotide-binding site,

CAB54520.1 AJ238845

leucine-rich	repeat	class of	of r	olant	disease	resistance	protein
10001110 11011	· op our	Olwoo .	~ r	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	aisouso		P. 0

5	AAG01053.1 AF175396 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: resistance protein MG55.
10	CAC35327.1 AJ310152 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: N1-A protein. N1-A. N locus resistance gene homolog: TIR-NBS-LRR protein.
15	AAK28811.1 AF310966 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: resistance-like protein P-B. p-B. 175
20	CAB52796.1 AJ245861 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: respiratory chain. putative internal rotenone-insensitive NADH dehydrogenase. nda1.
25	CAB52797.1 AJ245862 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: respiratory chain. putative external rotenone-insensitive NADH dehydrogenase. ndb1.
	·································
30	BAA05648.1 D26601 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase.
35	CAA08997.1 AJ010093 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: MAP3K beta 1 protein kinase. MAP3K beta 1.
	CAA08995.1 AJ010091 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: MAP3K alpha 1 protein kinase. MAP3K alpha 1.
40	AAF34436.1 AF172282 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: similar to mitogen-activated protein kinases. DUPR11.32.

DESCRIPTION: putative role in cell cycle control. MAP3K epsilon 1 protein

Brassica napus

5	CAA08758.1 AJ009609 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: BnMAP4K alpha2.
10	CAA08757.1 AJ009608 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: BnMAP4K alpha1.
15	AAC83393.1 U83625 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: protein kinase ZmMEK1. mitogen-activated; ERK-activating protein kinase (MEK) homolog.
	AAG53979.1 AF325168 Nicotiana tabacum

kinase, MAP3Ke1.

20

AAG40578.1 AF216314 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: MAP kinase kinase 1. protein kinase; MEK1.

DESCRIPTION: mitogen-activated protein kinase 2. MEK2. upstream kinase

25

CAA04261.2 AJ000728 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: MAP kinase kinase. mek1.

for SIPK and WIPK, two tobacco MAP kinases.

30 AAF67262.1 AF165186 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: MAP kinase kinase.

AAG45491.1 AY013245 Oryza sativa
35 DESCRIPTION: 3615.3. putative serine/threonine kinase.

BAB32405.1 AB055514 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: NQK1 MAPKK. nqk1.

40

AAG49001.1 AY013246 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: putative serine/threonine kinase. 635P2.3.

45

AAF19403.1 AF203481 Lycopersicon esculentum

	hands.
5	AAF19402.1 AF203480 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase kinase. protein kinase; member of Ca2+/CaM kinase family; lacks the autoinhibitory region and EF hands.
	CAC24705.1 AJ302651 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. MAP kinase. mek1.
15	BAA06731.1 D31964 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: NPK2. protein kinase.
20	AAG31141.1 AF305911 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EDR1. EDR1. MAP kinase kinase kinase; similar to Arabidopsis thaliana EDR1.
25	AAF19401.1 AF203479 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase kinase. protein kinase; member of Ca2+/CaM kinase family; lacks the autoinhibitory region and EF hands.
35	AAD46406.1 AF096250 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: ethylene-responsive protein kinase TCTR1. ER50. serine/threonine kinase; similar to Arabidopsis thaliana negative regulator of the ethylene response pathway encoded by GenBank Accession Number L08789.
40	CAA73722.1 Y13273 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase.

DESCRIPTION: phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase kinase. protein kinase; member of Ca2+/CaM kinase family; lacks the autoinhibitory region and EF

Nicotiana tabacum

BAA05649.1 D26602

45

DESCRIPTION: protein kinase.

5	regulates gene expression. SNF-1-like serine/threonine protein kinase. expressed in nodules, roots and leaves.
	CAA06334.1 AJ005077 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. TCTR2 protein. TCTR2.
10	AAD10057.1 AF110519 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: ethylene-inducible CTR1-like protein kinase. protein kinase homolog; ethylene and fruit ripening inducible CTR1-like protein kinase; TCTR1v.
	CAB89082.1 AJ277534 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: S6 ribosomal protein kinase. pk1. putative.
20	AAC78558.1 AF030879 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase CPK1.
25	AAD10056.1 AF110518 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: ethylene-inducible CTR1-like protein kinase. protein kinase homolog; ethylene and fruit ripening inducible CTR1-like protein kinase; TCTR1.
30	AAK18832.1 AC082645 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. OSJNBb0033N16.9.
35	AAG31142.1 AF305912 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: EDR1. EDR1. MAP kinase kinase kinase; similar to Arabidopsis thaliana EDR1.
40	AAC24961.1 AF009337 Tradescantia virginiana DESCRIPTION: CDPK-related protein kinase. CRK1.

Glycine max DESCRIPTION: probably involved in plant stress responses possibly

AAD23582.1 AF128443

AB21278.1 AP002844 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative MAP kinase. P0410E03.9.

BAB21278.1 AP002844

5	AAA61682.1 L27484 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CDPK.
	CAA56313.1 X79992 Avena sativa DESCRIPTION: putative pp70 ribosomal protein S6 kinase. Aspk11.
10	AAD31900.1 AF145482 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: putative serine/threonine protein kinase.
15	AAC25423.1 AF072908 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CDPK1.
20	CAA71142.1 Y10036 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: SNF1-related protein kinase.
25	BAA83689.1 AB011968 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: OsPK7. OsPK7. protein kinase.
	CAA46554.1 X65604 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. BKIN12.
30	CAA46556.1 X65606 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. BKIN12.
35	CAA65500.1 X96723 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. CDPK.
40	AAF05112.1 AF158091 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: day/night regulation of carbon fixation by crassulacean acid metabolism pathway. phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase-kinase. SNIK. protein kinase; salt/night induced kinase; phosphorylase; member of Ca2+/Cam protein kinase family; lacks both CAM domain and autoinhibitory domain;

Ser/Thr kinase.

5	CAA07813.1 AJ007990 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: SnRK1-type protein kinase. kin12a.
10	177
10	BAB16335.1 AP002818 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative NAM protein. P0436E04.18. contains ESTs E10793(C19698),E10793(C99379).
15	BAA84803.1 AP000559 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to NAM like protein (AC005310).
20	BAB19365.1 AP002542 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative NAM (no apical meristem) protein. P0679C08.4.
25	BAB16328.1 AP002818 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative NAM protein. P0436E04.11. contains ESTs R4069(AU032425),R4069(AU082730).
30	CAA63102.2 X92205 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: apical meristem formation. NAM.
35	CAA63101.1 X92204 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: apical meristem formation. NAM.
40	AAK13151.1 AC078829 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative NAM (no apical meristem) protein. OSJNBa0026O12.6.
45	BAB03447.1 AP002817 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C96615(C10106),C26336(C12127),D21959(C10106) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana DNA chromosome 4, BAC clone T6K21; NAM (no apical meristem) - like protein

AD17800.1 AF090835 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: Ca2+-dependent protein kinase. CPK1. serine/threonine

AAD17800.1 AF090835

protein kinase.

(A	L	02	21	8	89)).

5	BAA92400.1 AP001366 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C96615(C10106),C26336(C12127),D21959(C10106) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to NAM (AL021889).
10	178
10	BAA25434.1 AB000708 Raphanus sativus DESCRIPTION: SAUR.
15	AAG14454.1 AF283706 Tulipa gesneriana DESCRIPTION: auxin-induced protein TGSAUR12. SAUR12. small auxin upregulated RNA.
20	AAG14455.1 AF283707 Tulipa gesneriana DESCRIPTION: auxin-induced protein TGSAUR21. SAUR21. small auxin upregulated RNA.
25	AAG14456.1 AF283708 Tulipa gesneriana DESCRIPTION: auxin-induced protein TGSAUR22. SAUR22. small auxin upregulated RNA.
20	179
30 35	BAA78738.1 AB023482 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EST AU055776(S20048) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene.; Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana AP2 domain containing protein RAP2.10 mRNA, partial cds.(AF003103).
	CAB96899.1 AJ251249 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca3.
40	CAB96900.1 AJ251250 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca3.

45 AAF76898.1 AF274033 Atriplex hortensis DESCRIPTION: apetala2 domain-containing protein.

5	CAC12822.1 AJ299252 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: AP2 domain-containing transcription factor. ap2.
10	AAC14323.1 AF058827 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: TSI1. Tsi1. contains putative AP2 DNA-binding domain; similar to Pti6.
15	BAA97123.1 AB016265 Nicotiana sylvestris DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf3.
20	CAB93940.1 AJ238740 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca2.
25	AAC24587.1 AF071893 Prunus armeniaca DESCRIPTION: AP2 domain containing protein. AP2DCP.
30	BAB03248.1 AB037183 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ERF protein transcriptional repressor. ethylene responsive element binding factor3. osERF3.
35	BAB16083.1 AB036883 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: transcriptional repressor. osERF3. osERF3. ERF protein family ERF3 associated repression domain.
	BAA76734.1 AB024575 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: ethylene responsive element binding factor.
40	CAB93939.1 AJ238739 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca1.
45	AAG43545.1 AF211527 Nicotiana tabacum

DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 1. ACRE1. similar to EREBP transcription factors.

- 5 AAG43548.1 AF211530 Nicotiana tabacum
 DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 111A. ACRE111A. similar to EREBP transcription factors.
- 10 AAG43549.1 AF211531 Nicotiana tabacum

 DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 111B. ACRE111B. similar to EREBP transcription factors.
- 15 AAF23899.1 AF193803 Oryza sativa

 DESCRIPTION: transcription factor EREBP1. EREBP/AP2-like transcription factor.
- 20 AAK31271.1 AC079890 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative transcriptional factor. OSJNBb0089A17.22.
- AAF63205.1 AF245119 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum
 DESCRIPTION: AP2-related transcription factor. CDBP. stress induced transcription factor.
- BAA07321.1 D38123 Nicotiana tabacum
 30 DESCRIPTION: ERF1. ethylene-responsive transcription factor.
- BAA97122.1 AB016264 Nicotiana sylvestris

 DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf2.
- BAA97124.1 AB016266 Nicotiana sylvestris

 DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf4.
- 45 BAA94514.2 AP001800 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 4, BAC clone

F9D16; putative Ap2 domain protein (AL035394)

5	AAC62619.1 AF057373 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. ethylene response element binding protein 1. EREBP1.
10	AAK01088.1 AF298230 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: CBF1-like protein BCBF1. BCBF1. AP2 domain protein; putative DRE binding factor.
15 20	BAA99376.1 AP002526 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU093391(E60370),AU091593(C60458), AU093392(E60370) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana BAC F21J9; AP2 domain protein. (AC000103).
25	AAK01089.1 AF298231 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: CBF3-like protein BCBF3. BCBF3. AP2 domain protein; DRE binding factor.
	AAG59618.1 AF239616 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: CRT/DRE-binding factor. CBF.
30	181
	CAB71134.1 AJ271667 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: putative proteasome regulatory subunit.
35	185
40	BAA85440.1 AP000616 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU055729(S20023),AU055730(S20023) correspond to a region of the predicted gene.; similar to Medicago nodulin N21-like protein (AC004218).
	CAB53493.1 AJ245900 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: CAA303720 1 protein g3037 20 Similar to Medicago podulin

N21 (MtN21).

DESCRIPTION: putative nodulin. P0698G03.34. contains ESTs D39891(S1543),D41717(S4395),AU033037(S1543).
186
BAA02724.1 D13506 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: early nodulin.
BAA33816.1 AB018378 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: early nodulin. GmENOD93.
BAA83560.1 AP000399 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EST AU077941(C12908) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to OsENOD93a gene for early nodulin (AB018375).
BAA33815.1 AB018377 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: early nodulin. OsENOD93b.
BAA83566.1 AP000399 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C98280(C1391),D15843(C1391) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to OsENOD93a gene for early nodulin (AB018375).
BAA83568.1 AP000399 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EST AU077972(C53511) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to OsENOD93a gene for early nodulin (AB018375).
BAA83565.1 AP000399 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C98096(C0688),C98097(C0688) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to OsENOD93a gene for early nodulin (AB018375).
AAD30134.1 AF140229 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: early nodulin.

BAA33814.1	AB01	8376	Oryza	sativa
DESCRIPT	'ION:	early	nodulin.	OsENOD93a

5
BAA33813.1 AB018375 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: early nodulin. OsENOD93a.

- 10 BAA83567.1 AP000399 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: EST C97982(C0324) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to OsENOD93a gene for early nodulin (AB018375).
- 15 BAA83559.1 AP000399 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: EST C97982(C0324) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to OsENOD93a gene for early nodulin (AB018375).
- 20 BAA83557.1 AP000399 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to OsENOD93a gene for early nodulin (AB018375).

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25 AAA33811.1 L02830 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding protein.

AAG43547.1 AF211529 Nicotiana tabacum

- 30 DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 31. ACRE31. similar to Solanum tuberosum CAST calcium binding protein encoded by GenBank Accession Number L02830.
- 35 CAB63264.1 AJ251808 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding protein. cbp1.
- AAA34015.1 L01433 Glycine max

 40 DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding regulatory protein. calmodulin. SCaM-4. putative.
- AAA92677.1 U13736 Pisum sativum
 45 DESCRIPTION: binds calcium. calmodulin-like protein.

	AAF31152.1 AF078680 Olea europaea DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding protein. PCA23. Pca23.
5	AAA33948.1 L19359 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding regulatory protein. calmodulin. SCaM-5. putative.
10 15	AAD10245.1 AF030033 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: calmodulin. CaM. EF-hand protein; calcium-dependent protein; functions in calcium signal transduction pathways.
,	AAF31151.1 AF078679 Olea europaea DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding protein. PCA18. Pca18.
20	AAA19571.1 U10150 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: calcium binding. calmodulin. bcm1.
25	AAC49587.1 U49105 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: calmodulin TaCaM4-1. calcium-binding protein.
30	AAC49586.1 U49104 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: calmodulin TaCaM3-3. calcium-binding protein.
35	AAC49585.1 U49103 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: calmodulin TaCaM3-2. calcium-binding protein.
	AAC49584.1 U48693 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: calmodulin TaCaM3-1. calcium-binding protein.
40	AAC49580.1 U48689 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: calmodulin TaCaM1-3. calcium-binding protein.
45	AAC49579.1 U48688 Triticum aestivum

Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: calmodulin TaCaM1-2. calcium binding protein.

5	AAC49578.1 U48242 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: calmodulin TaCaM1-1. calcium-binding.
	AAA85157.1 U20297 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding protein. calmodulin.
10	AAA85156.1 U20296 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding protein. calmodulin.
15	AAA62351.1 U20295 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding protein. calmodulin.
20	AAA85155.1 U20294 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding protein. calmodulin.
25	AAA34014.1 L01432 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding regulatory protein. calmodulin. SCaM-3 putative.
30	AAA03580.1 L01431 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding regulatory protein. calmodulin. SCaM-2 putative.
35	AAA34013.1 L01430 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: calcium-binding regulatory protein. calmodulin. SCaM-1 putative.
40	AAA33901.1 L18913 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: calcium binding protein, signal transduction. calmodulin. putative.
45	AAA33900.1 L18914 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: calcium binding protein, signal transduction. calmodulin.

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40

AAA92681.1	U13882	Pisum sativum	
DESCRIPT	ION: calciu	m-binding protein.	calmodulin.

5	CAA78288.1	Z12828	Oryza sativa
	DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: calci	ium binding protein, signal transduction. calmodulis

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- 10 AAF72197.1 AF263737 Euphorbia esula DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. theta class GST.
- AAG34815.1 AF243380 Glycine max
 DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 25.
 - AAG34825.1 AF244682 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 17.

AAG32474.1 AF309381 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase OsGSTZ1.

- AAG34826.1 AF244683 Zea mays
 DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 18.
- 30 AAA33277.1 M64268 Dianthus caryophyllus DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. CARSR8.
- CAA41279.1 X58390 Dianthus caryophyllus
 35 DESCRIPTION: glutathione s-transferase. CARSR8.
 - AAD09190.1 AF109714 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. GST.
 - AAB60886.1 AF002211 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: glutathione-S-transferase.
- 45
 AAA51450.1 L05916 Dianthus caryophyllus

	DESCR	IPTION:	glutathi	one s-transfer	rase. GST2.
4 .				occomyxa spone S-transfe	

AAG34801.1 AF243366 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 11.

10

5

AAG32469.1 AF309376 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase OsGSTU6.

15

AAG34850.1 AF244707 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 42.

20 AAG34807.1 AF243372 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 17.

CAB38119.1 AJ010296 Zea mays
DESCRIPTION: Glutathione transferase III(b). gst3b.

AAF23357.1 AF109194 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: glutathione-S-transferase.

30

AAG34849.1 AF244706 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 41.

35

CAB38118.1 AJ010295 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: Glutathione transferase III(a). gst3a.

40 AAG32475.1 AF309382 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase OsGSTF5.

AAB65163.1 AF002692 Solanum commersonii

DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase, class-phi. GST1. low temperature induced.

5	AAF29773.1 AF159229 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. GST.
10	BAB39927.1 AP002914 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase. P0493G01.1. contains ESTs AU031696(R0596),C97559(C60386),C28218(C60386), D28287(R0596).
	AAG32473.1 AF309380 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase OsGSTU2.
15	CAA09188.1 AJ010449 Alopecurus myosuroides DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. GST1b.
20	AAG34846.1 AF244703 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 38.
25	AAG34812.1 AF243377 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 22.
30	CAA55039.1 X78203 Hyoscyamus muticus DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase.
	AAG34803.1 AF243368 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 13.
35	CAA09189.1 AJ010450 Alopecurus myosuroides DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. GST1c.
40	AAG34808.1 AF243373 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 18.
45	AAG34813.1 AF243378 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 23.

	AAD10129.1 AF004358 Aegilops tauschii DESCRIPTION: chloroacetamide herbicide metabolism. glutathione S-transferase TSI-1. GST isozyme.
5	5-transferase 151-1. GS1 isozyme.
• •	AAG41204.1 AF321437 Suaeda maritima DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase.
10	AAG34810.1 AF243375 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 20.
15	AAG34804.1 AF243369 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 14.
20	AAG34814.1 AF243379 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 24.
25	AAG32472.1 AF309379 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase OsGSTU3.
30	AAG32471.1 AF309378 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase OsGSTU4.
	CAA09187.1 AJ010448 Alopecurus myosuroides DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. GST1a.
35	AAG34835.1 AF244692 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 27.
10	AAF64449.1 AF239927 Euphorbia esula DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. theta class GST.
	AAG16758.1 AY007560 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase T3.

DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 40.
191
AAD32141.1 AF123503 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Nt-gh3 deduced protein.
CAA42636.1 X60033 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: auxin-responsive GH3 product. GH3.
BAA96221.1 AP002094 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C19814(E10971),AU090481(E10971) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 2, sequence from clones T3F17, F11C10, F13A10; auxin-responsive GH3-like protein (AC006526).
192
AAG13589.1 AC051633 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative ubiquitin protein. OSJNBb0015I11.23.
193
CAC09348.1 AL442007 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase. H0212B02.4.
CAA79702.2 Z21493 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: mitochondrial formate dehydrogenase precursor.
BAA77337.1 AB019533 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Nad-dependent formate dehydrogenase.
BAA36181.1 D88272 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: formate dehydrogenase.
194
AAD46412.1 AF096262 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: ER6 protein. ethylene-inducible; similar to sequence F21M12

Zea mays

AAG34848.1 AF244705

	195
	AAK13154.1 AC078829 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative casein kinase. OSJNBa0026O12.5.
•	BAA92986.1 AP001550 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs D41826(S4655),C22685(S4655) correspond to a region of the predicted gene.; Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 4, BAC clone F16A16; protein kinase-like protein (AL035353).
	AAF19807.1 AF180356 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: casein kinase I-like protein. CK1b. strong similarity to Arabidopsis thaliana casein kinase 1.
•	AAD20819.1 AF107592 Dendrobium grex Madame Thong-In DESCRIPTION: putative casein kinase I. otg16.
	AAF19403.1 AF203481 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase kinase. protein kinase; member of Ca2+/CaM kinase family; lacks the autoinhibitory region and EF hands.
•	AAF19402.1 AF203480 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase kinase. protein kinase; member of Ca2+/CaM kinase family; lacks the autoinhibitory region and EF hands.

BAA05648.1 D26601 Nicotian DESCRIPTION: protein kinase.

Nicotiana tabacum

40

AAF23901.2 AF194414 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CDPK5. OsCDPK5.

45 AAC04324.1 U73937 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: ethylene signal transduction. PK12 protein kinase. PK12.

component of the LAMMER family of protein kinases; dual-specificity protein kinase.

5	AAF23900.1	AF194413	Oryza sativa	,		
	DESCRIP	TION: calcius	n-dependent j	protein kinase.	CDPK1.	OsCDPK1.

BAA34675.1 AB011670 Triticum aestivum
10 DESCRIPTION: wpk4 protein kinase. wpk4.

BAA13440.1 D87707 Ipomoea batatas DESCRIPTION: calcium dependent protein kinase. CDPK.

15

AAD17800.1 AF090835 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: Ca2+-dependent protein kinase. CPK1. serine/threonine protein kinase.

20

CAA57157.1 X81394 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. OSCPK2.

25

AAD23582.1 AF128443 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: probably involved in plant stress responses possibly regulates gene expression. SNF-1-like serine/threonine protein kinase. expressed in nodules, roots and leaves.

30

CAA39936.1 X56599 Daucus carota
DESCRIPTION: calcium- dependent protein kinase. DcPK431.

35

BAA12715.1 D85039 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase.

40 CAA58750.1 X83869 Daucus carota
DESCRIPTION: CDPK-related protein kinase. CRK (or PK421).

AAB80693.1 U69174 Glycine max

DESCRIPTION: calmodulin-like domain protein kinase isoenzyme gamma. CDPK

gamma	•

	AAF21062.1	AF216527	Dunaliella tertiolecta
5	DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: calciun	n-dependent protein kinase. CPK1; CDPK

CAA74646.1 Y14274 Sorghum bicolor DESCRIPTION: putative serine/threonine protein kinase. SNFL3.

10

AAD28192.2 AF115406 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. CDPK; catalytic domain.

15

BAA05649.1 D26602 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase.

20 AAA69507.1 U28376 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase. MZECDPK2.

AAB05457.1 U55768 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: SNF1-related protein kinase. RSk1. Ser/Thr protein kinase homolog.

AAG36872.1 AF239819 Zea mays

30 DESCRIPTION: protein kinase CK2 catalytic subunit CK2 alpha-3.

CAA89202.1 Z49233 Chlamydomonas eugametos DESCRIPTION: calcium-stimulated protein kinase.

35

CAA72362.1 Y11649 Zea mays
DESCRIPTION: protein kinase CK2, alpha subunit.

40

CAA72290.1 Y11526 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: casein kinase II alpha subunit. CK2.

45 CAA43659.1 X61387 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: casein kinase II alpha subunit. ZMACK2.

5	CAA65244.1 X95997 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: SNF1-related protein kinase. PKIN1.
	AAF76187.1 AF271237 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: casein kinase II alpha subunit.
10	BAB21591.1 AB036788 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: casein kinase II alpha subunit. OSCKA2.
15	BAB21589.1 AB036786 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: casein kinase II alpha subunit. OSCKA2.
20	CAB89082.1 AJ277534 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: S6 ribosomal protein kinase. pk1. putative.
25	AAF06970.1 AF162662 Kalanchoe fedtschenkoi DESCRIPTION: phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase kinase. calcium-independent protein kinase.
30	AAF06969.1 AF162661 Kalanchoe fedtschenkoi DESCRIPTION: phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase kinase. calcium-independent protein kinase.
35	CAA41172.1 X58194 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: cdc2+/CDC28-related protein kinase.
	CAA65500.1 X96723 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. CDPK.
40	BAA12691.1 D84507 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: CDPK-related protein kinase. Does not require calcium for its activity (by similarity).
45	AAB47181.1 S82324 Zea mays

45

	DESCRIPTION: /gene="calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase. This sequence comes from Fig. 1.
5	CAA07481.1 AJ007366 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: calcium-dependent protein kinase.
10	BAA99439.1 AP002743 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0710E05.26. contains ESTs C22394(C30013),C22393(C30013).
15	BAB12687.1 AP002746 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0671B11.2. contains ESTs C22394(C30013),C22393(C30013).
20	AAF40430.1 AF234652 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase MK5.
25	BAB21081.1 AP002819 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative calcium-dependent protein kinase. P0501G01.10.
20	AAF37267.1 AF220406 Vitis riparia DESCRIPTION: 26S proteasome regulatory ATPase subunit S10b. Rev136-3
30	197
35	BAA08104.1 D45074 Panicum miliaceum DESCRIPTION: 2-oxoglutarate/malate translocator. mitochondrial 2-oxoglutarate/malate translocator.

Panicum miliaceum BAA08103.1 D45073 DESCRIPTION: 2-oxoglutarate/malate translocator. mitochondrial 2-oxoglutarate/malate translocator.

BAA08105.1 D45075 Panicum miliaceum DESCRIPTION: 2-oxoglutarate/malate translocator. mitochondrial 2-oxoglutarate/malate translocator.

CAC27140.1 AJ132535

	CAA72107.1 Y11220 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: mitochondrial uncoupling protein.
5	CAC12820.1 AJ299250 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: mitochondrial 2-oxoglutarate/malate carrier protein. momc1.
10	AAB71744.1 U75346 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: envelope protein. LIP-36G2. low CO2 inducible carrier protein LIP-36 with a molecular weight of 36 kDa.
15	AAB71743.1 U75345 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: envelope protein. LIP-36G1. low CO2 inducible carrier protein LIP-36 with a molecular weight of 36 kDa.
20	CAA07568.1 AJ007580 Ribes nigrum DESCRIPTION: Mitochondrial carrier protein. prib7.
25	BAB40117.1 AP003311 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative peroxisomal Ca-dependent solute carrier protein. P0024G09.9.
30	BAB16462.1 AP002483 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative peroxisomal Ca-dependent solute carrier protein. P0019D06.21.
35	CAA56325.1 X80023 Triticum turgidum DESCRIPTION: ATP/ADP carrier protein.
40	CAA46311.1 X65194 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: mitochondrial ADP/ATP translocator protein. CRANT.
	CAA67107.1 X98474 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: mitochondrial energy transfer protein. brittle1.

Picea abies

DESCRIPTION:	ADP,	ATP	carrier	protein	precursor.

CAA69726.1 Y08499 Betula pendula
5 DESCRIPTION: mitochondrial phosphate translocator.

BAA31583.1 AB016064 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: mitochondrial phosphate transporter.

10

CAB61741.1 AJ275306 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: mitochondrial phosphate transporter.

15

AAG45489.1 AY013245 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 3615.1. putative mitochondrial carrier protein.

20 BAA31584.1 AB016065 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: mitochondrial phosphate transporter.

BAA92520.1 AP001383 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU068633(C30614),AU068634(C30614) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Bos taurus mitochondrial solute carrier protein. (AF049236).

30 199

BAA03455.1 D14605 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: AX110P. AX110.

35 204

AAD21872.1 AF078082 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase homolog RK20-1.

40

AAC23542.1 U20948 Ipomoea trifida DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase. IRK1.

45 CAA73133.1 Y12530 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: serine /threonine kinase. ARLK.

5	DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase. SFR2.
	CAB41879.1 Y18260 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: SRK15 protein. SRK15. receptor-like kinase.
10	BAA92836.1 AB032473 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: S18 S-locus receptor kinase. SRK18.
15	CAA74662.1 Y14286 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: SFR3. extracellular S domain: 123-1346; transmembrane domain: 1347-1412; intracellular kinase domain: from 1413.
20	AAB93834.1 U82481 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: KI domain interacting kinase 1. KIK1. receptor-like protein kinase; serine/threonine protein kinase.
25	CAB41878.1 Y18259 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: SRK5 protein. SRK5. receptor-like kinase.
30	CAA73134.1 Y12531 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine kinase. BRLK.
35	CAA74661.1 Y14285 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: SFR1. extracellular S domain: 8-1342; transmembrane domain: 1343-1411; intracellular kinase domain: 1412-2554.
40	BAA23676.1 AB000970 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: receptor kinase 1. BcRK1.
	AAA33000.1 M76647 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase. SKR6.
45	AAA62232.1 U00443 Brassica napus

DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase. protein contains an immunoglobulin-like domain.

- 5 CAB89179.1 AJ245479 Brassica napus subsp. napus DESCRIPTION: ser /thr kinase. S-locus receptor kinase. srk.
- AAA33008.1 M97667 Brassica napus
 10 DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine kinase receptor.

BAA21132.1 D88193 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase. SRK9 (B.c).

15

BAA06285.1 D30049 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase SRK9.

20

- AAK02023.1 AC074283 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase-like. OSJNBa0087H07.5.
- 25 CAA79355.1 Z18921 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase-like protein.
- BAA92837.1 AB032474 Brassica oleracea
 30 DESCRIPTION: S60 S-locus receptor kinase. SRK60.
 - BAB21001.1 AB054061 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: S locus receptor kinase. SRK22.

35

BAA07577.2 D38564 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase SRK12.

- BAA07576.1 D38563 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase SRK8.
- 45 AAD52097.1 AF088885 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase CHRK1. Chrk1.

5	DESCRIPTION: putative receptor-like protein kinase. P0409B08.19.
10	BAB21240.1 AP002953 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. P0426D06.20. contains ESTs C22359(C11461),C22360(C11461).
15	BAA87853.1 AP000816 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EST AU030604(E51294) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to putative NAK-like Ser/Thr protein kinase. (AF001308).
20	BAB16871.1 AP002537 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase APK1AArabidopsis thaliana. P0001B06.24. contains ESTs C22608(R3192),D25110(R3192).
25	BAB39873.1 AP002882 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0439B06.8. contains ESTs AU056701(S20808),AU056702(S20808).
30	AAA33915.1 L27821 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor type serine/threonine kinase. protein kinase.
	CAB51836.1 AJ243961 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putitive Ser/Thr protein kinase. 11332.7.
35	CAA97692.1 Z73295 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. CRPK1. Autophosphorylation predominantly on Thr, less on Ser. Mechanism: autophosphorylation in cis.
40	AAK21965.1 AY028699 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase PERK1.
45	BAA94529.2 AP001800 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Zea mays S-domain receptor-like protein kinase

5	BAA94510.1 AB041504 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: protein kinase 2. PnPK2.
10	BAA92954.1 AP001551 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Oryza sativa protein kinase (OSPK10) mRNA. (L27821).
15	BAA94509.1 AB041503 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: protein kinase 1. PnPK1.
20	AAG13478.1 AC026758 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative trehalose-6-phosphate phosphatase. OSJNBa0015J15.3.
	212
25	AAC27894.1 AF023164 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein kinase 1. ltk1.
30	AAC27895.1 AF023165 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein kinase 2. ltk2.
	AAK21965.1 AY028699 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase PERK1.
35	AAC61805.1 U28007 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine protein kinase. Pto kinase interactor 1. Ptil. Ptil kinase.
40	

45 AAF91336.1 AF249317 Glycine max

AU108280(E0721),D48017(S13927).

BAB21241.1 AP002953

(AJ010166).

DESCRIPTION: Putative Pto kinase interactor 1. P0426D06.21. contains ESTs

Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: Ptil kinase-like protein. Ptila. protein kinase.

AAF91337.1 AF249318 Glycine max

DESCRIPTION: Ptil kinase-like protein. Ptilb. protein kinase.

BAA82394.1 AP000367 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: ESTs D23521(C2939),C22481(C2939) correspond to a region

10 of

5

the predicted gene.; Similar to serine/threonine protein kinase like protein. (AL022140).

15 BAA87853.1 AP000816 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: EST AU030604(E51294) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to putative NAK-like Ser/Thr protein kinase. (AF001308).

20

AAG16628.1 AY007545 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: protein serine/threonine kinase BNK1.

25 BAB07999.1 AP002525 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0462H08.22. contains EST C22619(S11214).

30 BAB03429.1 AP002817 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: EST C22619(S11214) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 2, BAC clone T17D12; putative protein kinase (AC006587).

35

BAB16871.1 AP002537 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase APK1AArabidopsis thaliana. P0001B06.24. contains ESTs C22608(R3192),D25110(R3192).

40

BAA94510.1 AB041504 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: protein kinase 2. PnPK2.

45 BAB39409.1 AP002901 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0456F08.9. contains EST

C23560(R02	290)

	BAA94509.1	AB041	503	Populu	ıs nigra
5	DESCRIPT	TION: p	rotein	kinase	1. PnPK1

BAB39873.1 AP002882 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0439B06.8. contains ESTs
AU056701(S20808),AU056702(S20808).

AAK11674.1 AF339747 Lophopyrum elongatum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. ESI47.

15

AAF43496.1 AF131222 Lophopyrum elongatum DESCRIPTION: protein serine/threonine kinase. ESI47. induced in roots by salt stress, osmotic stress, and ABA treatment.

20

BAB21240.1 AP002953 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. P0426D06.20. contains ESTs C22359(C11461),C22360(C11461).

25

BAA78764.1 AB023482 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C98382(C2985),D22444(C11129) correspond to a region of

the predicted gene.; Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana APK1 gene for protein tyrosine-serine-threonine kinase.(D12522).

AAB09771.1 U67422 Zea mays

35 DESCRIPTION: CRINKLY4 precursor. cr4. receptor kinase homolog.

AAK00425.1 AC069324 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0071K19.11.

40

AAG59657.1 AC084319 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0004B24.20.

45

AAF66615.1 AF142596 Nicotiana tabacum

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30

DESCRIPTION: LRR receptor-like protein kinase

	AAG03090.1 AC073405 Oryza sativa
5	DESCRIPTION: Similar to an Arabidopsis somatic embryogenesis
	receptor-like kinase (AC007504).

CAB51834.1 00069 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: 11332.5. contains eukaryotic protein kinase domain PF.

AAG25966.1 AF302082 Nicotiana tabacum
DESCRIPTION: cytokinin-regulated kinase 1. CRK1. protein kinase; transcript abundance decreases rapidly after cytokinin treatment.

CAA97692.1 Z73295 Catharanthus roseus
DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. CRPK1. Autophosphorylation predominantly on Thr, less on Ser. Mechanism: autophosphorylation in cis.

BAA90808.1 AP001168 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to putative receptor-like protein kinase (AL035679).

BAB40081.1 AP003074 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor protein kinase. OSJNBa0004G10.30.

BAB18321.1 AP002865 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: putative receptor protein kinase. P0034C11.11.

35 AAD38286.1 AC007789 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0049B20.13.

CAB51480.1 Y14600 Sorghum bicolor

DESCRIPTION: putative protein serine /threonine kinase. RLK1. accumulates in mesophyll cells.

BAB19337.1 AP003044 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0038C05.10. contains ESTs AU056335(S20481),AU056336(S20481).

5	AAF91324.1 AF244890 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase 3. RLK3. GmRLK3.
	AAF91323.1 AF244889 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase 2. RLK2. GmRLK2.
10	BAB16326.1 AP002818 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor ser/thr protein kinase. P0436E04.9. contains ESTs S10111(AU070304),S10111(AU083519).
15	BAA82556.1 AB030083 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: lectin-like protein kinase. PnLPK.
20	BAA94516.1 AP001800 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Zea mays S-domain receptor-like protein kinase (AJ010166).
25	BAB07906.1 AP002835 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative S-receptor kinase. P0417G05.14.
30	AAF59906.1 AF197947 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase-like protein. CLV1B.
35	AAF59905.1 AF197946 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase-like protein. CLV1A.
	BAB07904.1 AP002835 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative S-receptor kinase. P0417G05.12.
40	214
	AAB51442.1 U63012 Sophora japonica DESCRIPTION: lectin precursor.
45	CAA93829.1 Z69999 Phaseolus lunatus

5	BAA36415.1 AB012634 Robinia pseudoacacia DESCRIPTION: lectin.
10	CAA93828.1 Z69998 Phaseolus lunatus DESCRIPTION: lectin 2.
	AAC49137.1 U21959 Cladrastis kentukea DESCRIPTION: lectin precursor.
15	AAC49150.1 U21940 Cladrastis kentukea DESCRIPTION: storage protein precursor. lectin.
20	CAB96391.1 AJ271873 Phaseolus lunatus DESCRIPTION: carbohydrate-binding. lectin. lb15.
25	CAB96392.1 AJ271874 Phaseolus lunatus DESCRIPTION: carbohydrate-binding. lectin. lbl6.
30	CAA76366.1 Y16754 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: lectin. lec2.
	BAA82556.1 AB030083 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: lectin-like protein kinase. PnLPK
35	CAA93830.1 Z70000 Phaseolus lunatus DESCRIPTION: lectin 4.
40	AAG16779.1 AF190633 Ulex europaeus DESCRIPTION: lectin II.

AAC49136.1 U21958 Cladrastis kentukea DESCRIPTION: lectin precursor.

DESCRIPTION: lectin 3.

	DESCRIPTION: lectin precursor.
5	AAB39934.1 U65010 Maackia amurensis DESCRIPTION: lectin precursor.
10	AAA33766.1 L26237 Phaseolus lunatus DESCRIPTION: lectin II.
15	AAA33143.1 M34270 Dolichos biflorus DESCRIPTION: seed lectin.
20	CAA57697.1 X82216 Medicago truncatula DESCRIPTION: lectin. lec3.
	BAA36413.1 AB012632 Robinia pseudoacacia DESCRIPTION: lectin.
25	AAA80182.1 U12783 Robinia pseudoacacia DESCRIPTION: lectin.
30	BAA04604.1 D17757 Robinia pseudoacacia DESCRIPTION: lectin precursor.
35	CAA68497.1 Y00440 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: lectin-precursor (AA -30 to 245)
40	AAC49271.1 U24249 Robinia pseudoacacia DESCRIPTION: lectin precursor.
	AAA80181.1 U12782 Robinia pseudoacacia DESCRIPTION: lectin.
45	BAA36416.1 AB012635 Robinia pseudoacacia

AAB39933.1 U65009 Maackia amurensis

5	AAA33676.1 M18160 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: lectin.
10	CAA47011.1 X66368 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: Psl lectin. psl.
	AAA33141.1 J02721 Dolichos biflorus DESCRIPTION: lectin subunit I precursor.
15	BAA36414.1 AB012633 Robinia pseudoacacia DESCRIPTION: lectin.
20	BAA02049.1 D12481 Bauhinia purpurea DESCRIPTION: lectin.
25	AAA80183.1 U12784 Robinia pseudoacacia DESCRIPTION: lectin.
30	AAC49272.1 U24250 Robinia pseudoacacia DESCRIPTION: lectin precursor.
	AAA82737.1 U18296 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: lectin. Mslec1.
35	AAA74571.1 U22468 Arachis hypogaea DESCRIPTION: agglutinin. galactose-binding lectin precursor. lec. lectin.
40	AAB51441.1 U63011 Sophora japonica DESCRIPTION: lectin precursor.

DESCRIPTION: lectin-related polypeptide.

AA74574.1 U22471 Arachis hypogaea

DESCRIPTION: agglutinin. galactose-binding lectin precursor. lec. lectin.

AAA74574.1 U22471

	AAG00508.1 AF285121 Sophora flavescens DESCRIPTION: lectin.
5	AAB39932.1 U65008 Maackia amurensis DESCRIPTION: lectin precursor.
10	215
10	CAA64327.1 X94624 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: acyl-CoA synthetase.
15	CAA96523.1 Z72153 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: acyl CoA synthetase.
20	CAC19877.1 AJ401089 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: activation of free fatty acids. long chain acyl-CoA synthetase. acs6. activity confirmed by expression in E. coli.
25	CAA06820.1 AJ006025 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: acyl-coA synthetase.
30	AAC39365.1 AF008183 Populus x generosa DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase 2. 4CL2.
	CAA31697.1 X13325 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase Pc4Cl-2 (AA 1-544).
35	CAA31696.1 X13324 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase Pc4Cl-1 (AA 1-544).
40	AAC39366.1 AF008184 Populus x generosa DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase 1. 4CL1.
45	AAF37734.1 AF052223 Lolium perenne DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarateCoA ligase 4CL3.

	DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:coA ligase 2. adenylate-forming enzyme; 4CL2.
5	AAF37733.1 AF052222 Lolium perenne DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarateCoA ligase 4CL2.
10	CAA36850.1 X52623 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate-CoA ligase.
15	BAA07828.1 D43773 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:coenzyme A ligase.
20	BAA08365.1 D49366 Lithospermum erythrorhizon DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase.
	AAB18637.1 U50845 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:coenzyme A ligase. 4CL1. Nt4CL-1.
25	AAD40664.1 AF150686 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:coenzyme A ligase. 4CL-2a.
30	AAA33842.1 M62755 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarateCoA ligase. St4C1-1.
35	AAB18638.1 U50846 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:coenzyme A ligase. 4CL2. Nt4CL-19.
40	AAF91310.1 AF239687 Rubus idaeus DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:coA ligase 1. adenylate-forming enzyme; 4CL1.
	AAC24503.1 AF041049 Populus tremuloides DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase.
45	AAF37732.1 AF052221 Lolium perenne

AAF91309.1 AF239686 Rubus idaeus

5	AAA92669.1 U12013 Pinus taeda DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate-CoA ligase enzyme.
10	AAB42382.1 U39404 Pinus taeda DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. lp4CL-2.
	AAB42383.1 U39405 Pinus taeda DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. lp4CL-1.
15	AAF91308.1 AF239685 Rubus idaeus DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:coA ligase 3. adenylate-forming enzyme; 4CL3
20	AAC24504.1 AF041050 Populus tremuloides DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase.
25	AAA92668.1 U12012 Pinus taeda DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate-CoA ligase enzyme.
30	CAC36095.1 X69955 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:Coenzyme A ligase isoenzyme 4. 4CL4.
	AAG43823.1 AF212317 Capsicum annuum DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:coenzyme A ligase. 4CL.
35	AAA69580.1 L43362 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase isoform 2. 4cl.2. putative.
40	BAA08366.2 D49367 Lithospermum erythrorhizon DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase.

DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate--CoA ligase 4CL1.

Glycine max

DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate--CoA ligase.

CAA49575.1 X69954

	CAB97359.1 AJ278455 Juglans nigra DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate-CoA ligase. 4CL.
5	AAF73995.2 AF144502 Pinus armandii DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.
10	AAF73994.2 AF144501 Pinus armandii DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.
15	AAF74018.2 AF144525 Tsuga canadensis DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.
20	AAF74010.2 AF144517 Abies holophylla DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.
	AAF74020.2 AF144527 Pseudolarix amabilis DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.
25	AAF74016.2 AF144523 Nothotsuga longibracteata DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.
30	AAF73997.2 AF144504 Picea smithiana DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.
35	AAF74013.2 AF144520 Abies beshanzuensis DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.
40	AAF74008.2 AF144515 Abies firma DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.
	AAF74022.2 AF144529 Cedrus atlantica DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.
45	AAF74005.2 AF144512 Larix gmelini

	AAF74021.2	AF144528	Pseudolarix amabilis
5	DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: 4-cou	marate:CoA ligase. 4CL

DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.

AAF74003.2 AF144510 Pseudotsuga sinensis DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.

10

AAF74019.2 AF144526 Tsuga canadensis DESCRIPTION: 4-coumarate:CoA ligase. 4CL.

15 221

AAB37246.1 U58971 Nicotiana tabacum

AAB37246.1 U58971 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: calmodulin-binding protein. TCB60.

20 224

BAB19413.1 AP002870 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative acetone-cyanohydrin lyase. P0458A05.22.

25

AAC49184.1 U40402 Hevea brasiliensis DESCRIPTION: hydroxynitrile lyase. hnl.

- 30 CAA11219.1 AJ223281 Manihot esculenta DESCRIPTION: alpha-hydroxynitrile lyase. HNL4.
- CAA82334.1 Z29091 Manihot esculenta
 35 DESCRIPTION: alpha-hydroxynitrile lyase.

225

BAB16335.1 AP002818 Oryza sativa

- DESCRIPTION: putative NAM protein. P0436E04.18. contains ESTs E10793(C19698),E10793(C99379).
- AAK13151.1 AC078829 Oryza sativa
 45 DESCRIPTION: putative NAM (no apical meristem) protein.
 OSJNBa0026O12.6.

5	CAA63102.2 X92205 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: apical meristem formation. NAM.
	CAA63101.1 X92204 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: apical meristem formation. NAM.
10	BAB16328.1 AP002818 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative NAM protein. P0436E04.11. contains ESTs R4069(AU032425),R4069(AU082730).
15	BAB19365.1 AP002542 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative NAM (no apical meristem) protein. P0679C08.4.
20	BAA84803.1 AP000559 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to NAM like protein (AC005310).
25	BAB03447.1 AP002817 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C96615(C10106),C26336(C12127),D21959(C10106) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana DNA chromosome 4, BAC clone T6K21; NAM (no apical meristem) - like protein (AL021889).
35	BAA92400.1 AP001366 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C96615(C10106),C26336(C12127),D21959(C10106) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to NAM (AL021889).
33	226
40	BAA96221.1 AP002094 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C19814(E10971),AU090481(E10971) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 2, sequence from clones T3F17, F11C10, F13A10; auxin-responsive GH3-like protein (AC006526).
45	

AAD32141.1 AF123503 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Nt-gh3 deduced protein.

5 CAA42636.1 X60033 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: auxin-responsive GH3 product. GH3.

227

10 CAA70403.1 Y09204 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: histidinol-phosphate aminotransferase. hpa.

CAC20728.1 AJ278767 Nicotiana plumbaginifolia

DESCRIPTION: essential for histidine biosynthesis. histidinol phosphate aminotransferase. hpa.

- 20 AAF33670.1 AF079872 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cyclic nucleotide-gated calmodulin-binding ion channel. CBP4.
- 25 AAF33669.1 AF079871 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cyclic nucleotide-gated calmodulin-binding ion channel. CBP7.
- 30 AAK16188.1 AC079887 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative cyclic nucleotide and calmodulin-regulated ion channel protein. OSJNBa0040E01.13.
- 35 AAB53255.1 U65390 Nicotiana tabacum

 DESCRIPTION: cyclic nucleotide gated channel protein. CaMB-channel protein. channel protein homolog.
- 40 CAB54856.1 AJ132686 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: potassium channel protein ZMK2. ZMK2.
 - AAD16278.1 AF099095 Samanea saman
- DESCRIPTION: pulvinus inward-rectifying channel for potassium SPICK1. similar to Arabidopsis potassium channel AKT3.

5	CAA71598.1 Y10579 Vicia faba DESCRIPTION: potassium channel.
	CAA56175.1 X79779 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: K+ channel inward rectifying. KST1.
10	CAC05489.1 AJ271447 Populus tremula x Populus tremuloides DESCRIPTION: potassium channel. potassium channel 2. ptk2.
15	AAD39492.1 AF145272 Samanea saman DESCRIPTION: pulvinus inward-rectifying channel SPICK2. potassium channel; similar to AKT2/3.
20	CAA70870.1 Y09699 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: putative inward rectifying potassium channel. SKT2.
25	CAB62555.1 AJ249962 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: potassium channel. kdc1.
30	BAA96192.1 AP002093 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana potassium channel protein (M86990).
35	BAA96150.1 AP002092 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana potassium channel protein (M86990).
40	BAA84085.1 AB032074 Nicotiana paniculata DESCRIPTION: potassium channel. NpKT1.
	AAF81251.1 AF267755 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: potassium channel protein Mkt2p.
45	CAA68912.1 Y07632 Zea mays

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5	CAA60016.1 X86021 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: potassium channel. SKT1 gene. putative start codon.
10	CAA65254.1 X96390 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: potassium channel. LKT1.
15	CAA12645.1 AJ225805 Egeria densa DESCRIPTION: inward potassium channel alpha subunit. homologous to the sequences of the family of inwardly rectifying potassium channels in plants which is structurally related to the shaker family of outwardly rectifying channels in Drosophila.
20	AAF36832.1 AF207745 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: AKT1-like potassium channel. TaAKT1.
25	CAC10514.1 AJ299019 Samanea saman DESCRIPTION: potassium release. outwardly rectifying potassium channel. spork1.
30	AAF81249.1 AF267753 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: putative potassium channel protein Mkt1p.
	CAC05488.1 AJ271446 Populus tremula x Populus tremuloides DESCRIPTION: potassium channel. outward rectifying potassium channel. ptork.
35	232
40	AAA80575.1 U13148 Pennisetum ciliare DESCRIPTION: possible apospory-associated protein.
	AAF34174.1 AF195243 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: apospory-associated protein C. APOC.

DESCRIPTION: potassium channel. ZMK1.

DESCRIPTION: lysophospholipase homolog. LPL1.
235
AAC61839.1 AF025430 Papaver somniferum DESCRIPTION: berberine bridge enzyme. bbe1. (S)-reticuline:oxygen oxidoreductase (methylene bridge forming).
AAC39358.1 AF005655 Eschscholzia californica DESCRIPTION: oxidizes the N-methyl group of (S)-reticuline to the berberine bridge carbon C-8 of (S)-scoulerine in berberine and benzophenanthridine alkaloid biosynthesis. berberine bridge enzyme. bbe1. covalently-bound FAD-dependent oxidase; elicitor-inducible.
AAB20352.1 S65550 Eschscholzia californica DESCRIPTION: (S)-reticuline:oxygen oxidoreductase (methylene-bridge-forming). /gene="(S)-reticuline:oxygen oxidoreductase. This sequence comes from Fig 2; berberine bridge enzyme.
AAD17487.1 AF049347 Berberis stolonifera DESCRIPTION: Catalyzes the oxidative cyclization of the N-methyl group of (S)-reticuline into the berberine bridge carbon (C-8) of (S)-scoulerine. berberine bridge enzyme. bbe1. Covalently flavinylated oxidase of isoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis in plants.
244
AAD17487.1 AF049347 Berberis stolonifera DESCRIPTION: Catalyzes the oxidative cyclization of the N-methyl group of (S)-reticuline into the berberine bridge carbon (C-8) of (S)-scoulerine. berberine bridge enzyme. bbe1. Covalently flavinylated oxidase of isoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis in plants.
AAB20352.1 S65550 Eschscholzia californica DESCRIPTION: (S)-reticuline:oxygen oxidoreductase (methylene-bridge-forming).

AAB97366.1 AF039531 Oryza sativa

/gene="(S)-reticuline:oxygen oxidoreductase. This sequence comes from Fig

2; berberine bridge enzyme.

AAC39358.1 AF005655 Eschscholzia californica DESCRIPTION: oxidizes the N-methyl group of (S)-reticuline to the berberine bridge carbon C-8 of (S)-scoulerine in berberine and benzophenanthridine alkaloid biosynthesis. berberine bridge enzyme. bbe1.
covalently-bound FAD-dependent oxidase; elicitor-inducible. AAC61839.1 AF025430 Papaver somniferum DESCRIPTION: berberine bridge enzyme. bbe1. (S)-reticuline:oxygen oxidoreductase (methylene bridge forming).

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AAF37267.1 AF220406 Vitis riparia

DESCRIPTION: 26S proteasome regulatory ATPase subunit \$10b. Rev136-3.

248

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BAA78764.1 AB023482 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: ESTs C98382(C2985),D22444(C11129) correspond to a region of

the predicted gene.; Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana APK1 gene for protein tyrosine-serine-threonine kinase.(D12522).

25

BAA94509.1 AB041503 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: protein kinase 1. PnPK1.

- 30 AAG16628.1 AY007545 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: protein serine/threonine kinase BNK1.
- BAB03429.1 AP002817 Oryza sativa

 DESCRIPTION: EST C22619(S11214) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 2, BAC clone T17D12;
 - putative protein kinase (AC006587).
- 40 BAB07999.1 AP002525 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0462H08.22. contains EST C22619(S11214).
- 45 BAA94510.1 AB041504 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: protein kinase 2. PnPK2.

5	AAK11674.1 AF339747 Lophopyrum elongatum DESCRIPTION: protein kinase. ESI47.
10	AAF43496.1 AF131222 Lophopyrum elongatum DESCRIPTION: protein serine/threonine kinase. ESI47. induced in roots by salt stress, osmotic stress, and ABA treatment.
15	BAB16871.1 AP002537 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase APK1AArabidopsis thaliana. P0001B06.24. contains ESTs C22608(R3192),D25110(R3192).
20	BAA87853.1 AP000816 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EST AU030604(E51294) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to putative NAK-like Ser/Thr protein kinase. (AF001308).
25	BAB39409.1 AP002901 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0456F08.9. contains EST C23560(R0290).
30	BAB39873.1 AP002882 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0439B06.8. contains ESTs AU056701(S20808),AU056702(S20808).
35	BAB21240.1 AP002953 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. P0426D06.20. contains ESTs C22359(C11461),C22360(C11461).
40	AAK21965.1 AY028699 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase PERK1.
	AAK00425.1 AC069324 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0071K19.11.
45	A A G03090 1 A C073405 Oruza sativa

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DESCRIPTION:	Similar to an Arabidopsis somatic embryogenesis
receptor-like kina	se (AC007504).

5	AAG59657.1	AC084319	Oryza sativa	
	DESCRIPT	TION: putativ	e protein kinase.	OSJNBa0004B24.20

AAF91336.1 AF249317 Glycine max
10 DESCRIPTION: Ptil kinase-like protein. Ptila. protein kinase.

AAF91337.1 AF249318 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: Pti1 kinase-like protein. Pti1b. protein kinase.

BAB21241.1 AP002953 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: Putative Pto kinase interactor 1. P0426D06.21. contains ESTs AU108280(E0721),D48017(S13927).

CAB51834.1 00069 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: 11332.5. contains eukaryotic protein kinase domain PF.

AAC61805.1 U28007 Lycopersicon esculentum

DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine protein kinase. Pto kinase interactor 1.

Ptil. Ptil kinase.

AAG33377.1 AF290411 Oryza meyeriana DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine protein kinase. R1.

35 AAC27894.1 AF023164 Zea mays
DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein kinase 1. ltk1.

BAA90808.1 AP001168 Oryza sativa
40 DESCRIPTION: Similar to putative receptor-like protein kinase (AL035679).

AAC27895.1 AF023165 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein kinase 2. ltk2.

AAB61708.1 U93048 Daucus carota

DESCRIPTION: somatic embryogenesis receptor-like kinase. SERK.

- 5 CAA97692.1 Z73295 Catharanthus roseus
 DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. CRPK1. Autophosphorylation
 predominantly on Thr, less on Ser. Mechanism: autophosphorylation in cis.
- 10 AAK11566.1 AF318490 Lycopersicon hirsutum DESCRIPTION: Pto-like protein kinase E. LhirPtoE. confers resistance to bacterial speck disease.
- 15 BAB18292.1 AP002860 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor-like protein kinase. P0409B08.19.
- CAB51480.1 Y14600 Sorghum bicolor
 DESCRIPTION: putative protein serine /threonine kinase. RLK1. accumulates in mesophyll cells.
- AAG25966.1 AF302082 Nicotiana tabacum
 DESCRIPTION: cytokinin-regulated kinase 1. CRK1. protein kinase; transcript abundance decreases rapidly after cytokinin treatment.
- AAG00510.1 AF285172 Phaseolus vulgaris

 DESCRIPTION: leaf senescence-associated receptor-like protein kinase.

 SARK.
- AAC48932.1 U13923 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium

 DESCRIPTION: Fen. putative serine/threonine protein kinase; similar to product encoded by Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium Pto gene, GenBank Accession Number U02271; Fen is a member of the Pto gene family.
- 40 AAB47424.1 U59317 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine protein kinase Fen. Fen. fenthion sensitivity gene from tomato.
- 45 AAF76307.1 AF220602 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium DESCRIPTION: Fen kinase.

5	AAF66615.1 AF142596 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: LRR receptor-like protein kinase.
10	BAA92221.1 AP001278 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II BAC F12L6 genomic sequence, putative protein kinase. (AC004218).
	BAA87852.1 AP000816 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to putative Ser/Thr protein kinase. (AC004218).
15	AAK11567.1 AF318491 Lycopersicon hirsutum DESCRIPTION: Pto-like protein kinase F. LhirPtoF.
20	CAA73134.1 Y12531 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine kinase. BRLK.
25	BAB19337.1 AP003044 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0038C05.10. contains ESTs AU056335(S20481),AU056336(S20481).
	249
30	BAA22422.1 AB001379 Glycyrrhiza echinata DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP81E1.
35	BAA74465.1 AB022732 Glycyrrhiza echinata DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP Ge-31.
40	BAA93634.1 AB025016 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.
	CAB43505.1 AJ239051 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. cyp81E2.
45	CAB41490.1 AJ238439 Cicer arietinum

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DESCRIPTION:	cvtochrome P4	150 monooxygenase.	cvp81E3v2
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	CAA10067.1	AJ012	581	Cicer aries	inum
5	DESCRIPT	rion: d	ytoch	rome P450	. cyp81E3

- CAA04117.1 AJ000478 Helianthus tuberosus
 DESCRIPTION: fatty acid in-chain hydroxylase. cytochrome P450. CYP81B11.
 chimeric sequence (from 5'-race).
 - CAA04116.1 AJ000477 Helianthus tuberosus DESCRIPTION: fatty acid in-chain hydroxylase. cytochrome P450. CYP81B1c.

AAK38079.1 AF321855 Lolium rigidum DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.

- 20
 AAK38080.1 AF321856 Lolium rigidum
 DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
- 25 AAK38081.1 AF321857 Lolium rigidum DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
- AAC34853.1 AF082028 Hemerocallis hybrid cultivar

 DESCRIPTION: putative cyt P450-containing fatty acid hydroxylase.

 senescence-associated protein 3. SA3. mRNA accumulates in senescing petals.
- 35 AAB94590.1 AF022461 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: CYP82C1p. CYP82C1. cytochrome P450 monooxygenase.
- CAB56742.1 AJ249800 Cicer arietinum

 DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450 monooxygenase. cyp81E5.
 - AAD56282.1 AF155332 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3'-hydroxylase. Ht1. cytochrome P450; CYP75B2.

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AAG09208.1	AF175278	Pisum sativum
DESCRIPT	TION: wound	l-inducible P450 hydroxylase. CYP82A

- 5 CAA71515.1 Y10491 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
- CAA71516.1 Y10492 Glycine max
 DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
- AAC49188.2 U29333 Pisum sativum
 DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450 monooxygenase. CYP82. new cytochrome
 15 P450
 family.
- CAA71876.1 Y10982 Glycine max
 DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
 - BAA12159.1 D83968 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: Cytochrome P-450 (CYP93A1).

AAC39454.1 AF014802 Eschscholzia californica

DESCRIPTION: (S)-N-methylcoclaurine 3'-hydroxylase. CYP82B1. cytochrome
P-450-dependent monooxygenase; methyl jasmonate-inducible cytochrome
P-450-dependent, homologous to wound-inducible CYP82A1 of Pisum sativum
GenBank Accession Number U29333.

- CAA65580.1 X96784 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. hsr515.
 - BAA13076.1 D86351 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450 (CYP93A2).
 - AAA32913.1 M32885 Persea americana DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450LXXIA1 (cyp71A1).
 - CAA71877.1 Y10983 Glycine max

	DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P430.
5	AAG44132.1 AF218296 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. P450 isolog.
10	CAA64635.1 X95342 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. hsr515. hypersensitivity-related gene.
	AAB94587.1 AF022458 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: CYP98A2p. CYP98A2. cytochrome P450 monooxygenase
15	AAD38930.1 AF135485 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450 monooxygenaseCYP93D1. CYP93E1.
20	BAA84072.1 AB028152 Torenia hybrida DESCRIPTION: flavone synthase II. cytochrome P450. TFNS5.
25	BAA74466.1 AB022733 Glycyrrhiza echinata DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP Ge-51.
30	BAA22423.1 AB001380 Glycyrrhiza echinata DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP93B1.
	BAA35080.1 AB015762 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450. CYP82E1.
25	

BAA92894.1 AB006790 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. IMT-2.

40 AAC32274.1 AF081575 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase. Hfl. P450 enzyme.

CAB56743.1 AJ249801 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450 monooxygenase. cyp81E4. 45

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	Antirrhinum majus synthase II. cytochrome P450. AFNS2.
250	

AAD55566.1 AF110784 Volvox carteri f. nagariensis DESCRIPTION: protein disulfide isomerase precursor. pdi.

AAD02069.1 AF036939 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii

DESCRIPTION: redox-regulator of 5'UTR psbA mRNA binding complex and translation. protein disulfide isomerase. localized to ER and chloroplast.

AAC49896.1 AF027727 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: involved in the redox-regulated binding of chloroplast poly(A)-binding protein to the 5'-UTR of psbA mRNA; regulates chloroplast translational activation. protein disulfide isomerase RB60. PDI.

AAD28260.1 AF131223 Datisca glomerata DESCRIPTION: protein disulfide isomerase homolog. PDI.

AAB08519.1 L39014 Zea mays
DESCRIPTION: protein disulfide isomerase. pdi. putative.

- 30 AAA19660.1 U11496 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: protein disulfide isomerase. PDI.
- CAC21230.1 AJ277379 Triticum turgidum subsp. durum

 DESCRIPTION: catalyzes formation of disulfide bonds. protein disulfide isomerase. Pdi.
- CAC21228.1 AJ277377 Triticum turgidum subsp. durum
 40 DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the formation of disulfide bonds. protein disulfide isomerase. Pdi.
- AAA70345.1 L33251 Hordeum vulgare

 DESCRIPTION: catalyze the formation of disulfide bonds. disulfide isomerase. PDI. putative.

5	AAA70344.1 L33250 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: catalyze the formation of disulfide bonds. disulfide isomerase. PDI. putative.
10	AAB05641.1 U41385 Ricinus communis DESCRIPTION: protein disulphide isomerase PDI. molecular chaperone.
	CAA77575.1 Z11499 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: protein disulfide isomerase.
15	CAC21231.1 AJ277380 Triticum turgidum subsp. durum DESCRIPTION: catalyzes formation of disulfide bonds. protein disulfide isomerase. Pdi.
20	CAC21229.1 AJ277378 Triticum turgidum subsp. durum DESCRIPTION: catalyzes formation of disulfide bonds. protein disulfide isomerase. Pdi.
25	BAB18780.1 AB047268 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: disulfide isomerase.
30	BAA92322.1 AB039278 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: protein disulfide isomerase. Pdi.
35	AAA70346.1 L33252 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: catalyze the formation of disulfide bonds. disulfide isomerase. PDI. putative.
40	CAA72092.1 Y11209 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: protein disulfide-isomerase precursor. PDI.
45	AAG13988.1 AF298829 Prunus avium DESCRIPTION: putative protein disulfide-isomerase. PDI.
	251

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	CAA61275.1 X88797 Eucalyptus gunnii DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD1.
5	AAC06319.1 AF053084 Malus x domestica DESCRIPTION: putative cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
10	253
10	CAB61745.1 AJ275311 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: farnesylated protein.
15	AAD09515.1 U64917 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative metal-binding protein. GMFP7. farnesylated protein
	254
20	BAB19757.1 AB052785 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: nitrate transporter NRT1-2. NRT1-2.
25	BAB19756.1 AB052784 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: nitrate transporter NRT1-1. NRT1-1.
30	BAB19760.1 AB052788 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: nitrate transporter NRT1-5. NRT1-5.
	AAC32034.1 AF023472 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: peptide transporter. ptr1. PTR1; integral membrane protein.
35	AAD01600.1 AF016713 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: LeOPT1. LeOPT1. oligopeptide transporter.
40	BAB40113.1 AP003311 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative peptide transport protein. P0024G09.4. contains ESTs D40448(S2437),C71800(E0368),AU102190(E2393), AU055921(S20154),AU102191(E2393),AU055922(S20154), C98524(E0368),AU097146(S2437).

5	BAB16458.1 AP002483 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative peptide transport protein. P0019D06.16. contains ESTs D40448(S2437),C71800(E0368),AU102190(E2393), AU055921(S20154),AU102191(E2393),AU055922(S20154), C98524(E0368),AU097146(S2437).
10	CAA93316.1 Z69370 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: nitrite transporter. NiTR1.
	AAK15441.1 AC037426 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative nitrate transporter. OSJNBb0014I11.9.
15	AAG21898.1 AC026815 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative peptide transport protein. OSJNBa0079L16.13.
20	CAC00544.1 AJ277084 Nicotiana plumbaginifolia DESCRIPTION: ion transport. putative low-affinity nitrate transporter. nrt1.1.
25	AAG46153.1 AC018727 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative peptide transporter. OSJNBa0056G17.8.
30	CAC00545.1 AJ277085 Nicotiana plumbaginifolia DESCRIPTION: ion transport. putative low-affinity nitrate transporter. nrt1.2.
35	AAG21906.1 AC026815 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative peptide transport protein. OSJNBa0079L16.9.
40	AAF20002.1 AF213936 Prunus dulcis DESCRIPTION: amino acid/peptide transporter. PTR2. similar to transporters of nitrogenous compounds.
	AAF07875.1 AF140606 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: nitrate transporter. NRT1.

35

BAB16322.1	AP002318	Oryza sativa
DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: putativ	ve peptide transporter-like protein. P0436E04.4.

- 5 BAB19758.1 AB052786 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative nitrate transporter NRT1-3. NRT1-3.
- AAA80582.1 U17987 Brassica napus

 DESCRIPTION: putative nitrate transporter. RCH2 protein.
 - CAC07206.1 AJ278966 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: Low-affinity nitrate transporter. nitrate transporter. nrt1.

AAG46154.1 AC018727 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative peptide transporter. OSJNBa0056G17.27.

- 20
 AAB69642.1 AF000392 Lotus japonicus
 DESCRIPTION: peptide transporter. LjNOD65.
- 25 BAB19759.1 AB052787 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative nitrate transporter NRT1-4. NRT1-4.
- AAD16016.1 AF080545 Nepenthes alata DESCRIPTION: peptide transporter. PTR1.
 - AAD42860.1 AF154930 Prunus dulcis DESCRIPTION: transporter-like protein. TLP1.

AAG13513.1 AC068924 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative peptide transporter. OSJNBa0026L12.7.

- 40 255

 AAB01567.1 L47672 Picea glauca
 DESCRIPTION: EMB34. embryo-abundant protein.
- 45 257

AAB71743.1 U75345

	DESCRIPTION: envelope protein. LIP-36G1. low CO2 inducible carrier protein LIP-36 with a molecular weight of 36 kDa.
5	AAB71744.1 U75346 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: envelope protein. LIP-36G2. low CO2 inducible carrier protein LIP-36 with a molecular weight of 36 kDa.
10	BAA92520.1 AP001383 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU068633(C30614),AU068634(C30614) correspond to
15	region of the predicted gene. Similar to Bos taurus mitochondrial solute carrier protein. (AF049236).
20	BAB16462.1 AP002483 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative peroxisomal Ca-dependent solute carrier protein. P0019D06.21.
25	BAB40117.1 AP003311 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative peroxisomal Ca-dependent solute carrier protein. P0024G09.9.
30	CAA07568.1 AJ007580 Ribes nigrum DESCRIPTION: Mitochondrial carrier protein. prib7.
	CAC27140.1 AJ132535 Picea abies DESCRIPTION: ADP, ATP carrier protein precursor.
35	CAA56325.1 X80023 Triticum turgidum DESCRIPTION: ATP/ADP carrier protein.
1 0	CAC12820.1 AJ299250 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: mitochondrial 2-oxoglutarate/malate carrier protein. momc1.

Chlamydomonas reinhardtii

DESCRIPTION: putative mitochondrial carrier protein. 635P2.1.

AAG48999.1 AY013246 Hordeum vulgare

	258
5	CAA05276.1 AJ002236 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium DESCRIPTION: resistance gene. Hcr9-9E. Hcr9-9E.
	AAC78591.1 AF053993 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: disease resistance protein. Cf-5.
10 15	AAC78596.1 AF053998 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: Hcr2-5D. Hcr2-5D. similar to Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium disease resistance protein Cf-2.2 encoded by the sequence presented in GenBank Accession Number U42445.
20	CAA05279.1 AJ002237 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: Hcr9-0. Hcr9-0. homologue of Cladosporium fulvum disease resistance gene Cf-9.
25	AAC78593.1 AF053995 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: Hcr2-0B. Hcr2-0B. similar to Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium disease resistance protein Cf-2.2 encoded by the sequence presented in GenBank Accession Number U42445.
30	AAA65235.1 U15936 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium DESCRIPTION: Cf-9 precursor. Cf-9. this is the ninth resistance gene to disease caused by Cladosporium fulvum to be isolated.
35	CAA05274.1 AJ002236 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium DESCRIPTION: resistance gene. Cf-9. Cf-9.
40	AAC78592.1 AF053994 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: Hcr2-0A. Hcr2-0A. similar to Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium disease resistance protein Cf-2.2 encoded by the sequence presented in GenBank Accession Number U42445.
45	AAC78595.1 AF053997 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: Hcr2-5B. Hcr2-5B. similar to Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium disease resistance protein Cf-2.2 encoded by the sequence presented in GenBank Accession Number U42445.

AAC49123.1 U37133

5	AAC78594.1 AF053996 Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium DESCRIPTION: Hcr2-2A. Hcr2-2A. similar to Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium disease resistance protein Cf-2.2 encoded by the sequence presented in GenBank Accession Number U42445.
10	BAA96776.1 AP002521 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Lycopersicon esculentum disease resistance protein (AF053993).
15	BAB08215.1 AP002539 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Lycopersicon esculentum disease resistance protein (AF053993).
20	CAA05268.1 AJ002235 Lycopersicon hirsutum DESCRIPTION: Resistance gene. Cf-4. Cf-4.
25	AAG21897.1 AC026815 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative disease resistance protein (3' partial). OSJNBa0079L16.21.
30	AAD50430.1 AF166121 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: Cf2/Cf5 disease resistance protein homolog. Big1. leucine rich repeat protein.
35	AAG21917.1 AC026815 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative disease resistance protein. OSJNBa0079L16.5.
	AAG21909.1 AC026815 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative disease resistance protein. OSJNBa0079L16.3.
40	CAB55409.1 AL117265 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: zhb0001.1. Incomplete at 5'end,Similar to disease resistance protein; Method: conceptual translation with partial peptide sequencing.

Oryza sativa

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DESCRIPTION:	receptor kinase-like protein.	Xa21.	Xa21	disease	resistance
gene.					

5	AAC80225.1	U72723	Oryza longistaminata	
	DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: recep	otor kinase-like protein.	Xa21. disease resistance gene.

259

- 10 CAB52689.1 AJ132224 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: hexose transporter. ht2.
- CAA09419.1 AJ010942 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: hexose transporter protein.
 - BAB19864.1 AB052885 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: monosaccharide transporter 3. OsMST3.

AAA18534.1 L21753 Saccharum hybrid cultivar H65-7052 DESCRIPTION: glucose transporter. putative.

- CAA47324.1 X66856 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: monosaccharid transporter. MST1.
- 30 AAB06594.1 U38651 Medicago truncatula DESCRIPTION: sugar transporter.
- AAA79761.1 L08196 Ricinus communis

 DESCRIPTION: hexose transport. sugar carrier protein. RCSTC.
 - CAA04511.1 AJ001061 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: hexose uptake. hexose transporter.
 - CAA70777.1 Y09590 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: hexose transporter.
- 45
 AAC61852.1 AF061106 Petunia x hybrida

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DESCRIPTION: putative monosaccharide transporter 1. pmt1. similar to hexose transporter protein; PMT1.

- 5 AAA79857.1 L08188 Ricinus communis
 DESCRIPTION: hexose transport. hexose carrier protein. HEX6.
- CAB06079.1 Z83829 Picea abies

 DESCRIPTION: monosaccharide transporter. PaMst-1. PaMst-1.
 - BAB19863.1 AB052884 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: monosaccharide transporter 2. OsMST2.

BAA83554.1 AP000399 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to hexose carrier protein HEX6 &RCCHCP_1 (Q07423).

AAK31286.1 AC079890 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative hexose carrier protein. OSJNBb0089A17.11.

- CAA53192.1 X75440 Chlorella kessleri
 DESCRIPTION: hexose transporter like protein. HUP3.
- 30 CAA68813.1 Y07520 Chlorella kessleri DESCRIPTION: H(+)/hexose cotransporter (AA 1-533).
- CAA39036.1 X55349 Chlorella kessleri
 DESCRIPTION: H(+)/hexose-cotransporter. HUP1.
- BAB19862.1 AB052883 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: monosaccharide transporter 1. OsMST1.
 - AAA18533.1 L21752 Saccharum hybrid cultivar H65-7052 DESCRIPTION: glucose transporter. putative.
- 45 CAB52688.1 AJ132223 Lycopersicon esculentum

DESCRIPTION:	hexose	transporter.	htl
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AAD55054.1 AF173655 Beta vulgaris
5 DESCRIPTION: glucose transporter. Gt.

CAB52690.1 AJ132225 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: hexose transporter. ht3.

10

AAA33875.1 L31352 Ricinus communis DESCRIPTION: hexose transport. hexose carrier. Hex9. putative.

15

AAK13147.1 AC083945 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative sugar transporter. OSJNBa0058E19.22.

- 20 AAB68029.1 U64903 Beta vulgaris

 DESCRIPTION: BvcDNA-397. putative sugar transporter; member of major facilitative superfamily; integral membrane protein.
- 25 AAB68028.1 U64902 Beta vulgaris

 DESCRIPTION: BvcDNA-205. putative sugar transporter; member of major facilitative superfamily; integral membrane protein.
- 30 AAG43998.1 AF215837 Apium graveolens var. dulce DESCRIPTION: mannitol transporter. Mat1.
 - AAF74568.1 AF215854 Zea mays
- DESCRIPTION: transport of hexoses across the plastid inner envelope membrane. hexose transporter. pGlcT.
 - AAF74567.1 AF215853 Solanum tuberosum
- DESCRIPTION: transport of hexoses across the plastid inner envelope membrane. hexose transporter. pGlcT.
 - AAF74566.1 AF215852 Nicotiana tabacum
- DESCRIPTION: transport of hexoses across the plastid inner envelope membrane. hexose transporter. pGlcT.

5	AAF74565.1 AF215851 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: transport of hexoses across the plastid inner envelope membrane. hexose transporter. pGlcT.
10	AAG46179.1 AC018727 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative sugar transporter protein. OSJNBa0056G17.3
15	AAG00995.1 AF286906 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: putative glucose translocator. metabolite transporter; targeted to plastid inner envelope membrane.
20	AAB53155.1 U43629 Beta vulgaris DESCRIPTION: putative sugar transporter. integral membrane protein. member of major facilitator superfamily.
	AAB88879.1 AF000952 Prunus armeniaca DESCRIPTION: putative sugar transporter.
25	AAA33874.1 L31353 Ricinus communis DESCRIPTION: hexose transport. hexose carrier. Hex10. putative.
30	AAD37424.1 AF149282 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: hexose carrier protein 1. HCP1.
35	AAD45934.1 AF168773 Betula pendula DESCRIPTION: hexose transport protein. HEX2.
	260
40	AAA33915.1 L27821 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor type serine/threonine kinase. protein kinase.
45	AAF34428.1 AF172282 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. DUPR11.18.

BAA92954.1	AP00155	l Oryza sativa		
DESCRIPT	TION: Sim	ilar to Oryza sativ	va protein kinase (OSF	K10) mRNA
(L27821).				

- BAB07906.1 AP002835 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative S-receptor kinase. P0417G05.14.
- 10 BAA94516.1 AP001800 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: Similar to Zea mays S-domain receptor-like protein kinase
 (AJ010166).
- 15 BAA94528.1 AP001800 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 2 BAC T20K24;
 putative receptor-like protein kinase (AC002392).
- 20 BAA94517.1 AP001800 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: Similar to Zea mays S-domain receptor-like protein kinase
 (AJ010166).
- 25 BAB07905.1 AP002835 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative S-receptor kinase. P0417G05.13.
- BAA94529.2 AP001800 Oryza sativa
 30 DESCRIPTION: Similar to Zea mays S-domain receptor-like protein kinase (AJ010166).
- BAB07904.1 AP002835 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative S-receptor kinase. P0417G05.12.
- BAA94518.1 AP001800 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 2 section 111 of
 255; putative receptor-like protein kinase (AC002392).
 - CAA47962.1 X67733 Zea mays
 DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. PK1.

BAA83573.1	AP000399	Oryza sativa
DESCRIPT	TION: Similar	to serine/threonine-specific protein kinase PK10
precursor (A	AL021811).	

- CAA73134.1 Y12531 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine kinase. BRLK.
- 10 CAA74662.1 Y14286 Brassica oleracea

 DESCRIPTION: SFR3. extracellular S domain: 123-1346; transmembrane domain: 1347-1412; intracellular kinase domain: from 1413.
- 15 BAB17345.1 AP002747 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0698G03.29.
- BAB17348.1 AP002747 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0698G03.32.
 - BAB17342.1 AP002747 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0698G03.26.

25

BAB39451.1 AP003338 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. OJ1212_B09.24.

- BAB17126.1 AP002867 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0463F06.16.
- 35 BAB19337.1 AP003044 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0038C05.10. contains ESTs
 AU056335(S20481),AU056336(S20481).
- 40 CAB51480.1 Y14600 Sorghum bicolor DESCRIPTION: putative protein serine /threonine kinase. RLK1. accumulates in mesophyll cells.
- 45 BAB17339.1 AP002747 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0698G03.23.

5	AAB61708.1 U93048 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: somatic embryogenesis receptor-like kinase. SERK.
	AAF78016.1 AF238472 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase. RLG15. protein kinase.
10	AAD46420.1 AF100771 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase. Hv3ARK. similar to wheat ARK1AS.
15	AAC49629.1 U51330 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: rust resistance kinase Lr10. LRK10.
20	BAB17139.1 AP002867 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0463F06.31.
25	BAB17331.1 AP002747 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0698G03.12.
	AAC01746.1 AF044489 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. drpk1.
30	AAC27489.1 AF077130 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase.
35	AAC02535.1 AF044260 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor serine/threonine kinase. protein kinase.
40	BAB39434.1 AP003338 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase. OJ1212_B09.1.
15 ·	AAF78020.1 AF238476 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase. RLG11. protein kinase.

	BAA92953.1 AP001551 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 4 BAC clone
	F10M6 ; S-receptor kinase -like protein. (AL021811).
5	, a receptor minuse time processis (12021011).
	AAF78018.1 AF238474 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase. RLG16. protein kinase.
10	AAD46917.1 AF164021 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor kinase.
15	BAB39438.1 AP003338 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. OJ1212_B09.7.
20	BAB39435.1 AP003338 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. OJ1212_B09.2.
25	BAB17129.1 AP002867 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0463F06.20.
	BAB17321.1 AP002747 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor kinase. P0698G03.1.
30	AAF68398.1 AF237568 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase. RLG2.
35	BAB39437.1 AP003338 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase. OJ1212_B09.6.
40	AAF78019.1 AF238475 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase. RLG17. protein kinase.
	261
45	AAD09343.1 AF026538 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: ABA-responsive protein.

263	
DESCRI	1 D26015 Nicotiana tabacum PTION: aspartic protease activity. CND41, chloroplast nucleoid DNa protein. cnd41.
DESCRI	1 AP002913 Oryza sativa PTION: nucleoid DNA-binding protein cnd41-like protein. 2.11. contains ESTs AU166073(E31027),AU029516(E31027).
270	
	1 AP002746 Oryza sativa PTION: putative regulatory protein NPR1. P0671B11.35.
	1 AP002537 Oryza sativa PTION: Arabidopsis thaliana regulatory protein NPR1 like protein. 06.13.
271	
	1 AF204925 Petroselinum crispum PTION: transcription factor WRKY4. WRKY4. binds to W box
	1 AB028022 Nicotiana tabacum PTION: WIZZ. wizz. wound-induced transcription factor.
	1 AB026890 Nicotiana tabacum PTION: transcription factor NtWRKY4.
	1 AF096299 Nicotiana tabacum PTION: DNA-binding protein 2. WRKY2. transcription factor.
BAA77383. DESCRI	1 AB020590 Nicotiana tabacum PTION: transcription factor NtWRKY2.
AAF23898.	1 AF193802 Oryza sativa

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DESCRIPTION: zinc finger transcription factor WRKY1.

	AAD55974.1	AF121353	Petroselinum crispum
5	DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: zinc-fi	nger type transcription factor WRKY1. WRKY1

- CAB97004.1 AJ278507 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor. WRKY DNA binding protein. WRKY1.
 - BAA82107.1 AB022693 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. NtWRKY1.

AAD32677.1 AF140554 Avena sativa DESCRIPTION: DNA-binding protein WRKY1. wrky1. putative transcription factor.

BAB16432.1 AB041520 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: WRKY transcription factor Nt-SubD48. Nt-SubD48.

- AAD16138.1 AF096298 Nicotiana tabacum
 DESCRIPTION: DNA-binding protein 1. WRKY1. transcription factor.
- 30 AAD32676.1 AF140553 Avena sativa DESCRIPTION: DNA-binding protein WRKY3. wrky3. putative transcription factor.
- 35 AAD27591.1 AF121354 Petroselinum crispum

 DESCRIPTION: binds sequence specifically to W Boxes (TTGACC).

 transcription factor. WRKY3. sequence specific DNA-binding protein.
- 40 AAF61864.1 AF193771 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: DNA-binding protein 4. WRKY4. transcription factor.
- AAG35659.1 AF204926 Petroselinum crispum
 45 DESCRIPTION: transcription factor WRKY5. WRKY5. binds to W box (TTGACC)

elements.

AF61863.1 AF193770 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: DNA-binding protein 3. WRKY3. transcription facto
72
AA07395.1 D38220 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
AA07394.1 D38219 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
AG30576.1 AF314093 Ricinus communis DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. NIA.
AA32217.1 X14059 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
AAA33713.1 L13691 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. putative.
AA32218.1 X14060 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
AAA33712.1 L11563 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase apoenzyme. nia.
AA32216.1 X14058 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
CAA56696.1 X80670 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NADH). NIA.
AB52786.1 U95317 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: NADH nitrate reductase. StNR3.

5	AAB18985.1 U76701 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: NADH nitrate reductase. StNR2.
	AAA95940.1 U01029 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. PVNR2.
10	AAA34033.1 M32600 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: NADH nitrate reductase.
15	CAA38031.1 X54097 Betula pendula DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NADH). nia1.
20	BAA13047.1 D86226 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
25	AAA33114.1 M33154 Cucurbita maxima DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
	AAD19790.1 AF055369 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. nr2.
30	CAA58909.1 X84103 Cichorium intybus DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NADH). nia.
35	AAA96813.1 U13987 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: inducible nitrate reductase 2. INR2.
40	CAA37672.1 X53603 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
45	AAA96727.1 L23854 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. INR1.

AAA62316.1 DESCRIPT	Zea mays te reductase.	
AAD38068.1 DESCRIPT	S Zea mays te reductase. NR	X1.

CAA40975.1 X57844 Hordeum vulgare
DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. cDNA is 9bp short of atg.

CAA40976.1 X57845 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.

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CAA42739.1 X60173 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NAD(P)H). nar7.

20

AAB93560.1 AF022780 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. BCNR-A.

25 AAF17595.1 AF203033 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. NIT1.

CAA45497.1 X64136 Volvox carteri
30 DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NADH). nitA.

AAC49460.1 U39931 Chlorella vulgaris DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.

35

AAC49459.1 U39930 Chlorella vulgaris DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.

40

CAA29497.1 X06134 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.

45 AAA18377.1 U08029 Spinacia oleracea

DESCRIPTION: reduces nitrate to nitrite with NADH. NADH:nitrate

red	uctas	se
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	AAB39553.1 U64308 Agrostemma githago
5	DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. agnr1. NADH; similar to agnr2 product
	encoded by GenBank Accession Number U64309 and to agnr3 product encoded
	by

GenBank Accession Number U64310.

10

AAA03202.1 M27821 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: NADH:nitrate reductase; (EC 1.6.6.1).

15 AAA33483.1 M77792 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: enzyme. nitrate reductase. NAR1S.

AAB39555.1 U64310 Agrostemma githago
DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. agnr3. NADH; similar to agnr1 product encoded by GenBank Accession Number U64308 and agnr2 product encoded by GenBank Accession Number U64309.

25 AAB39554.1 U64309 Agrostemma githago
DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. agnr2. NADH; similar to agnr1 product
encoded by GenBank Accession Number U64308 and agnr3 product encoded by
GenBank Accession Number U64310.

30

CAA33819.1 X15820 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase apoenzyme (AA 472-916); Protein sequence is in conflict with the conceptual translation.

35

CAA33817.1 X15819 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase apoenzyme.

40 AAA33998.1 L23853 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. mutant.

CAA58908.1 X84102 Cichorium intybus
45 DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NADH). nia.

	CAA40090.1 X56771 Chlorella vulgaris DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NADH).
5	CAA45776.1 X64446 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NAD(P)H). nar.
10	AAD17694.1 AF077372 Zea mays
10	DESCRIPTION: possible reduction of Fe3+-chelates. cytochrome b5 reductase. NFR.
15	AAA96242.1 L40147 Avena strigosa DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
20	AAB20155.1 S61885 Nicotiana plumbaginifolia DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase heme domain. nitrate reductase heme domain, NR. This sequence comes from fig3; NR.
25	AAA96245.1 L40151 Hordeum pusillum DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
30	AAA96247.1 L40153 Hordeum stenostachys DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
30	273
35	BAA07395.1 D38220 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
33	BAA07394.1 D38219 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
40	AAA33713.1 L13691 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. putative.
45	CAA32218.1 X14060 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.

5	AAA33712.1 L11563 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase apoenzyme. nia.
	AAG30576.1 AF314093 Ricinus communis DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. NIA.
10	CAA32217.1 X14059 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
15	CAA32216.1 X14058 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
20	AAA33114.1 M33154 Cucurbita maxima DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
25	AAB52786.1 U95317 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: NADH nitrate reductase. StNR3.
	AAB18985.1 U76701 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: NADH nitrate reductase. StNR2.
30	AAA34033.1 M32600 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: NADH nitrate reductase.
35	BAA13047.1 D86226 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
40	CAA38031.1 X54097 Betula pendula DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NADH). nia1.
	CAA56696.1 X80670 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NADH). NIA.

AAA95940.1	U010	29	Phaseolus	vulgaris
DESCRIPT	ION:	nitrate	reductase.	PVNR2

- 5 CAA58909.1 X84103 Cichorium intybus DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NADH). nia.
- AAD19790.1 AF055369 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. nr2.
 - AAA96813.1 U13987 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: inducible nitrate reductase 2. INR2.

CAA40976.1 X57845 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.

- 20
 AAA96727.1 L23854 Glycine max
 DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. INR1.
- 25 CAA37672.1 X53603 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.
- CAA33819.1 X15820 Oryza sativa

 DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase apoenzyme (AA 472-916); Protein sequence is in conflict with the conceptual translation.
- AAD38068.1 AF153448 Zea mays
 35 DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. NR1.
- CAA40975.1 X57844 Hordeum vulgare
 DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. cDNA is 9bp short of atg.
 40
 - AAB93560.1 AF022780 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. BCNR-A.
- 45 AAA62316.1 U20450 Zea mays

DESCRIPTION:	nitrate	reductase
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	CAA42739.1	X60173	Hordeum v	ulgare		
5	DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: nitrat	e reductase ((NAD(P))H).	nar7.

AAF17595.1 AF203033 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. NIT1.

10

CAA45497.1 X64136 Volvox carteri DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NADH). nitA.

15

AAC49460.1 U39931 Chlorella vulgaris DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.

20 AAC49459.1 U39930 Chlorella vulgaris DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.

CAA29497.1 X06134 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.

AAA18377.1 U08029 Spinacia oleracea

DESCRIPTION: reduces nitrate to nitrite with NADH. NADH:nitrate
reductase.

AAB39553.1 U64308 Agrostemma githago
DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. agnr1. NADH; similar to agnr2 product
encoded by GenBank Accession Number U64309 and to agnr3 product encoded
by
GenBank Accession Number U64310.

40 AAA03202.1 M27821 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: NADH:nitrate reductase; (EC 1.6.6.1).

AAA33483.1 M77792 Zea mays
45 DESCRIPTION: enzyme. nitrate reductase. NAR1S.

5	AAB39555.1 U64310 Agrostemma githago DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. agnr3. NADH; similar to agnr1 product encoded by GenBank Accession Number U64308 and agnr2 product encoded by GenBank Accession Number U64309.
10	AAB39554.1 U64309 Agrostemma githago DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. agnr2. NADH; similar to agnr1 product encoded by GenBank Accession Number U64308 and agnr3 product encoded by GenBank Accession Number U64310.
15	CAA33817.1 X15819 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase apoenzyme.
20	CAA58908.1 X84102 Cichorium intybus DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NADH). nia.
	AAA33998.1 L23853 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase. mutant.
25	CAA40090.1 X56771 Chlorella vulgaris DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NADH).
30	CAA45776.1 X64446 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase (NAD(P)H). nar.
35	AAD17694.1 AF077372 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: possible reduction of Fe3+-chelates. cytochrome b5 reductase. NFR.
	AAA96242.1 L40147 Avena strigosa

40

DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.

DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.

AAA96250.1 L40149

Hordeum chilense

AAA96245.1	L40151	Hordeum pusillum
DESCRIPT	TION: nitra	te reductase.

5 AAA96247.1 L40153 Hordeum stenostachys DESCRIPTION: nitrate reductase.

274

10 AAC39318.1 AF029858 Sorghum bicolor

DESCRIPTION: second multifunctional cytochrome P450 in the biosynthetic pathway of the cyanogenic glucoside dhurrin. Catalyzes the conversion of p-hydroxyphenylacetaldoxime to p-hydroxymandelonitrile. cytochrome P450 CYP71E1. CYP71E1. No EST#s identified.

15

BAB40323.1 AB037244 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. ASPI-1.

20

AAA32913.1 M32885 Persea americana DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450LXXIA1 (cyp71A1).

- 25 BAB40324.1 AB037245 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. ASPI-2.
- AAA19701.1 L24438 Thlaspi arvense DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.
 - CAA71513.1 Y10489 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.

35

AAB94589.1 AF022460 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: CYP83D1p. CYP83D1. cytochrome P450 monooxygenase.

40

AAB94588.1 AF022459 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: CYP71D10p. CYP71D10. cytochrome P450 monooxygenase.

45 AAB61965.1 U48435 Solanum chacoense DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.

5	CAA70575.1 Y09423 Nepeta racemosa DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP71A5.
	CAA71517.1 Y10493 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
10	AAD47832.1 AF166332 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.
15	AAK38084.1 AF321860 Lolium rigidum DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
20	AAB94584.1 AF022157 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: capable of catalyzing the metabolism of phenylurea herbicides. CYP71A10. CYP71A10. cytochrome P450 monooxygenase.
25	AAF27282.1 AF122821 Capsicum annuum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. PepCYP.
30	AAK38083.1 AF321859 Lolium rigidum DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
	CAA50312.1 X70981 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: P450 hydroxylase. CYPEG2.
35	CAB56503.1 AJ238612 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.
40	AAB61964.1 U48434 Solanum chacoense DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
45	AAK38087.1 AF321863 Lolium rigidum DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.

	CAA71514.1 Y10490 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
5	CAA50645.1 X71654 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: P450 hydroxylase.
10	BAA03635.1 D14990 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: Cytochrome P-450EG4.
15	AAD44151.1 AF124816 Mentha x piperita DESCRIPTION: cytochrome p450 isoform PM17.
20	AAD44152.1 AF124817 Mentha x piperita DESCRIPTION: cytochrome p450 isoform PM2.
	CAA83941.1 Z33875 Mentha x piperita DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450 oxidase.
25	AAD44150.1 AF124815 Mentha spicata DESCRIPTION: cytochrome p450.
30	AAB69644.1 AF000403 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450. LjNP450.
35	BAB40322.1 AB036772 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. N-1.
40	CAC27827.1 AJ295719 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: geraniol hydroxylase. cytochrome P450. cyp71.
	AAG44132.1 AF218296 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. P450 isolog.
45	AAD56282.1 AF155332 Petunia x hybrida

	DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3'-hydroxylase. Ht1. cytochrome P450; CYP75B2.
5	AAG14963.1 AF214009 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: cytochrome p450-dependent monooxygenase. BNF5H3.
10	AAD37433.1 AF150881 Lycopersicon esculentum x Lycopersicon peruvianum DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the hydroxylation of ferulic acid to 5-hydroxyferulic acid. ferulate-5-hydroxylase. CYP84. cytochrome P450-dependent monooxygenase; F5H; FAH1.
15	BAB39252.1 AP002968 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450. P0416G11.1.
20	AAK38088.1 AF321864 Lolium rigidum DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
	CAA65580.1 X96784 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. hsr515.
25	AAG14961.1 AF214007 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: cytochrome p450-dependent monooxygenase. BNF5H1.
30	AAG14962.1 AF214008 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: cytochrome p450-dependent monooxygenase. BNF5H2.
25	AAB17562.1 U72654 Eustoma grandiflorum DESCRIPTION: Florencid 2151 by drawless E215111, cytochroma P450; CVP75

35

DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3'5'-hydroxylase. F3'5'H. cytochrome P450; CYP75.

279

Nicotiana tabacum AAA34122.1 M84466 DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia lyase. tpa1. 40

BAA22948.1 AB008200 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. palB.

AAA34176.1	M90692	Lycopersicon esculentum
DESCRIPT	TION: pheny	lalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL5

5	AAF40224.1	AF237955	Rubus idaeus
	DESCRIP	ΓΙΟΝ: pheny	lalanine ammonia-lyase 2. PAL2. PAL
	phenylpropan	oid;	
	multigene;	flavonoid.	

CAA37129.1 X52953 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL1.

- 15 CAA68036.1 X99705 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL.
- AAA33389.1 M29232 Ipomoea batatas 20 DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
- AAA34179.2 M83314 Lycopersicon esculentum
 DESCRIPTION: deamination of phenylalanine to coumarate. phenylalanine
 ammonia lyase. pal.
 - BAA21643.1 D30656 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.

30

AAB67733.1 U43338 Citrus limon DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. pal6.

- BAA95629.1 AB042520 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia lyase.
- 40 BAA05643.1 D26596 Camellia sinensis DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
- CAA73065.1 Y12461 Helianthus annuus
 45 DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia lyase. PAL.

5	BAA24928.1 D83075 Lithospermum erythrorhizon DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
10	BAA00885.1 D10001 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
15	AAA84889.1 U39792 Pinus taeda DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. lpPAL.
20	CAA61198.1 X87946 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. ZB8.
	CAA41169.1 X58180 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL.
25	BAA00887.1 D10003 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL2.
30	BAA00886.1 D10002 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL1.
35	AAA17993.1 M91192 Trifolium subterraneum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL1.
40	AAA33805.1 L11747 Populus x generosa DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia lyase. PAL.
	AAC78457.1 AF036948 Prunus avium DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL1.
45	BAA23367.1 D85850 Daucus carota
	- 777 -

BAA24929.1 D83076 Lithospermum erythrorhizon DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.

5	CAB42793.1 AJ238753 Citrus clementina x Citrus reticulata DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine-ammonia lyase. pal1.
10	AAA99500.1 L36822 Stylosanthes humilis DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia lyase. PAL17.1.
	CAA55075.1 X78269 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
15	BAA22963.1 D17467 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. TOBPAL1.
20	BAA22947.1 AB008199 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. palA.
25	CAA57057.1 X81159 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase 3. PAL3. tetramere subunit.
30	AAG49585.1 AF325496 Ipomoea nil DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
	CAA57056.1 X81158 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase 2. PAL2. deaminase subunit
35	CAB42794.1 AJ238754 Citrus clementina x Citrus reticulata DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine-ammonia lyase. pal2.
40	CAA05251.1 AJ002221 Digitalis lanata DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia lyase.

DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. gDcPAL1.

AA07860.1 D43802 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.

BAA07860.1 D43802

5	CAA68256.1 X99997 Bromheadia finlaysoniana DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. pal.
10	AAK15640.1 AF326116 Agastache rugosa DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. PAL.
15	CAA34226.1 X16099 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
20	AAF40223.1 AF237954 Rubus idaeus DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase 1. PAL1. PAL; phenylpropanoid; multigene; flavonoid.
25	BAA11459.1 D78640 Ipomoea batatas DESCRIPTION: Phenylalanine Ammonia-Lyase.
30	BAA06337.1 D30657 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
	AAD45384.1 AF165998 Vigna unguiculata DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
35	CAA53733.1 X76130 Cucumis melo DESCRIPTION: phenylanaline ammonia-lyase. pal.
40	AAA51873.1 U16130 Persea americana DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia lyase. PAL.
	BAB19128.1 AB041361 Dianthus caryophyllus

Cicer arietinum

DESCRIPTION: phenylpropanoid pathway. phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. pal.

CAB60719.1 AJ250836

DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase. Dcpall.

	CAA34715.1 X16772 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase (AA 137 - 716) (1 is 3rd base in codon).
5	codon).
	BAA07861.1 D43803 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
10	280
15	AAG43550.1 AF211532 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 132. ACRE132. similar to RING finger proteins.
	AAK00436.1 AC060755 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative zinc finger protein. OSJNBa0003O19.23.
20 25	BAA78746.1 AB023482 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana RING-H2 finger protein RHX1a mRNA, partial cds.(AF079184).
	CAA74911.1 Y14573 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: ring finger protein. putative.
30	AAG46117.1 AC073166 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative ring finger protein. OSJNBb0064P21.7.
35	BAA96875.1 AB045121 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: RING finger 1. RRF1.
40	BAA90357.1 AP001080 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EST AU070319(S10788) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to RING-H2 finger protein RHA2b (AC006200).
45	BAA90806.1 AP001168 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C26000(C11448),AU082130(C11448) correspond to a region

of the predicted gene.; Similar to mRNA for zinc-finger protein (Z36749).

	286
5	AAG14454.1 AF283706 Tulipa gesneriana DESCRIPTION: auxin-induced protein TGSAUR12. SAUR12. small auxin upregulated RNA.
10	AAG14456.1 AF283708 Tulipa gesneriana DESCRIPTION: auxin-induced protein TGSAUR22. SAUR22. small auxin upregulated RNA.
15	AAG14455.1 AF283707 Tulipa gesneriana DESCRIPTION: auxin-induced protein TGSAUR21. SAUR21. small auxin upregulated RNA.
20	AAC08401.1 AF053564 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: auxin-induced protein. similar to auxin-induced proteins from soybean.
25	290
25	AAB65498.1 U73856 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: carbonic anhydrase, alpha type. CAH3.
30	AAC49983.1 U40871 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: intracellular carbonic anhydrase, alpha type. CAH3.
35	AAF04292.2 AF190735 Dunaliella salina DESCRIPTION: carbonic anhydrase. CA.
40	AAC49378.1 U53811 Dunaliella salina DESCRIPTION: carbonic anhydrase. dca.
	AAF22644.1 AF183939 Dunaliella salina DESCRIPTION: duplicated carbonic anhydrase. DCA1. DCA; carbonic anhydrase
45	gene family member; salt-inducible; intra-duplicated.

	DESCRIPTION: putative carbonic anhydrase 2. CA2. AaCA2.
5	AAD51634.1 AF170174 Acetabularia acetabulum DESCRIPTION: putative carbonic anhydrase 1. CA1. AaCA1.
10	AAD51635.1 AF170175 Acetabularia acetabulum DESCRIPTION: putative carbonic anhydrase 1. CA1. AaCA1.
15	BAA14232.1 D90206 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: carbonic anhydrase.
20	BAA28217.1 AB013804 Chlorella sorokiniana DESCRIPTION: soluble carbonic anhydrase precursor. CAH1.
25	AAG03089.2 AC073405 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: similar to an Arabidopsis putative P-type transporting ATPase (AC010926).
30	BAA89544.1 AP001072 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to chromaffin granule ATPase II homolog. (U75321).
	BAA88191.1 AP000836 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to chromaffin granule ATPase II homolog (U75321).
35	BAA90510.2 AP001111 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: rice EST AU030811, similar to rice Ca+2-ATPase (U82966).
40	AAD11618.1 AF050496 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: Ca2+-ATPase. LCA1B; alternative transcript.
45	AAA34138.1 M96324 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: The calcium ATPase is a calcium ion pump. Ca2+-ATPase. LCA1.

AAD51633.1 AF170173 Acetabularia acetabulum

5	AAD11617.1 AF050495 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: Ca2+-ATPase. LCA1A; alternative transcript.
	AAF73985.1 AF096871 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: calcium pump. calcium ATPase. cap1.
10	AAD31896.1 AF145478 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: calcium ATPase.
15	AAG28436.1 AF195029 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane Ca2+-ATPase. SCA2.
20	CAA63790.1 X93592 Dunaliella bioculata DESCRIPTION: P-type ATPase. ca1. calcium pumping; CA1.
25	AAG28435.1 AF195028 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane Ca2+-ATPase. SCA1.
	CAA68234.1 X99972 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: calmodulin-stimulated calcium-ATPase.
30	AAB58910.1 U82966 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Ca2+-ATPase.
35	CAB69824.1 AJ271439 Prunus persica DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane H+ ATPase. PPA1.
40	AAB60276.1 U09989 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: H(+)-transporting ATPase. Mha1.
45	BAA01058.1 D10207 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: H-ATPase. OSA1.

35

CAC29435.1	AJ310523	Vicia faba			
DESCRIP?	ΓΙΟΝ: P-type	H+-ATPase. vl	ha4. predominantly	expressed in f	lowers

- 5 AAD20330.1 AF110268 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane proton-ATPase gene OSA3.
- AAA34098.1 M80490 Nicotiana plumbaginifolia
 10 DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane H+ ATPase. pma3.
 - AAB84203.1 AF029257 Kosteletzkya virginica DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane H+-ATPase.

CAC28224.1 AJ286749 Sesbania rostrata DESCRIPTION: p-type H+-ATPase. ha5.

20
AAD46188.1 AF156691 Nicotiana plumbaginifolia
DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane proton ATPase. pma9.

- 25 AAA34173.1 M60166 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: H+-ATPase. LHA1.
- AAA34094.1 M80489 Nicotiana plumbaginifolia
 30 DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane H+ ATPase. pma1.
 - AAA34052.1 M27888 Nicotiana plumbaginifolia DESCRIPTION: H+-translocating ATPase.
 - CAC28221.1 AJ286746 Sesbania rostrata DESCRIPTION: p-type H+-ATPase. ha2.
- 40 CAA54045.1 X76535 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: H(+)-transporting ATPase. PHA2.
- 45 BAA06629.1 D31843 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane H+-ATPase. OSA2.

5	CAA64406.1 X94936 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: H(+)-transporting ATPase. BHA-2.
	AAF98344.1 AF275745 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane H+-ATPase. LHA2. P-type ion pump
10	AAD55399.1 AF179442 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane H+-ATPase isoform LHA2. LHA2.
15	CAA54046.1 X76536 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: H(+)-transporting ATPase. PHA1.
	302
20	CAA70575.1 Y09423 Nepeta racemosa DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP71A5.
25	CAA70576.1 Y09424 Nepeta racemosa DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP71A6.
30	CAA50312.1 X70981 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: P450 hydroxylase. CYPEG2.
	AAA32913.1 M32885 Persea americana DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450LXXIA1 (cyp71A1).
35	BAA03635.1 D14990 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: Cytochrome P-450EG4.
40	CAA50645.1 X71654 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: P450 hydroxylase.
45	CAA83941.1 Z33875 Mentha x piperita DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450 oxidase

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5	AAB94584.1 AF022157 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: capable of catalyzing the metabolism of phenylurea herbicides. CYP71A10. CYP71A10. cytochrome P450 monooxygenase.
10	AAB61965.1 U48435 Solanum chacoense DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
15	AAB69644.1 AF000403 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450. LjNP450.
20	BAB40324.1 AB037245 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. ASPI-2.
25	AAD47832.1 AF166332 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.
	AAB61964.1 U48434 Solanum chacoense DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
30	BAB40323.1 AB037244 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. ASPI-1.
35	CAA71514.1 Y10490 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
40	AAB94588.1 AF022459 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: CYP71D10p. CYP71D10. cytochrome P450 monooxygenase
45	AAF27282.1 AF122821 Capsicum annuum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. PepCYP.

CAA71513.1 Y10489 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.

CAA50313.1	X70982	Solanum me	elongena
DESCRIPT	rion: P45	0 hydroxylase.	CYPEG3.

- 5 AAA19701.1 L24438 Thlaspi arvense DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.
- BAA12159.1 D83968 Glycine max 10 DESCRIPTION: Cytochrome P-450 (CYP93A1).
 - AAK38082.1 AF321858 Lolium rigidum DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.

BAB40322.1 AB036772 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. N-1.

20

- CAA71516.1 Y10492 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
- 25 CAA65580.1 X96784 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. hsr515.
- AAK38083.1 AF321859 Lolium rigidum
 30 DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.
 - AAK38084.1 AF321860 Lolium rigidum DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.

35

CAA71517.1 Y10493 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.

- CAA72196.1 Y11368 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: cytochrome p450. cyp71c4.
- 45 CAA57425.1 X81831 Zea mays

DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP71C4. family CYP71, subfamily CYP71C.

5 AAC39318.1 AF029858 Sorghum bicolor

DESCRIPTION: second multifunctional cytochrome P450 in the biosynthetic pathway of the cyanogenic glucoside dhurrin. Catalyzes the conversion of p-hydroxyphenylacetaldoxime to p-hydroxymandelonitrile. cytochrome P450 CYP71E1. CYP71E1. No EST#s identified.

10

AAD56282.1 AF155332 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3'-hydroxylase. Ht1. cytochrome P450; CYP75B2.

15

CAB56503.1 AJ238612 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450.

20 AAK38087.1 AF321863 Lolium rigidum

DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.

CAA57421.1 X81827 Zea mays

DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP71C1. family CYP71, subfamily CYP71C.

CAA57422.1 X81828 Zea mays

30 DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP71C1. family CYP71, subfamily CYP71C.

BAB39252.1 AP002968 Oryza sativa

35 DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450. P0416G11.1.

BAA13076.1 D86351 Glycine max

DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P-450 (CYP93A2).

40

AAB94589.1 AF022460 Glycine max

DESCRIPTION: CYP83D1p. CYP83D1. cytochrome P450 monooxygenase.

45

AAD38930.1 AF135485 Glycine max

DESCRIPTION:	cytochrome P450	monooxygenaseC	YP93D1, CYP9.	3E1.

CAA57423.1 X81829 Zea mays

DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. CYP71C2. family CYP71, subfamily CYP71C.

CAA72208.1 Y11404 Zea mays
DESCRIPTION: cytochrome p450. cyp71c2.

AAG44132.1 AF218296 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. P450 isolog.

15

AAK38088.1 AF321864 Lolium rigidum DESCRIPTION: putative cytochrome P450.

20

CAA64635.1 X95342 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome P450. hsr515. hypersensitivity-related gene.

303

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AAC49826.1 U71604 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: involved in the second to last step in vindoline biosynthesis. desacetoxyvindoline 4-hydroxylase. CRSD4H. 2-oxoglutarate dependent dioxygenase.

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AAB97311.1 AF008597 Catharanthus roseus

DESCRIPTION: desacetoxyvindoline-4-hydroxylase. CRSD4H. 2-oxoglutarate dependent dioxygenase; involved in the second to last step in vindoline bioxymthesis

35 biosynthesis.

AAC49827.1 U71605 Catharanthus roseus

DESCRIPTION: involved in the second to last step in vindoline biosynthesis. desacetoxyvindoline 4-hydroxylase. CRSD4H. 2-oxoglutarate dependent dioxygenase.

BAA95828.1 AP002069 Oryza sativa
45 DESCRIPTION: ESTs D47168(S12332),D46350(S10967) correspond to a region of

the predicted gene. Similar to Prunus armeniaca ethylene-forming-enzyme-like dioxygenase. (U97530).

- 5 BAA37127.1 AB012203 Lactuca sativa
 DESCRIPTION: 2-oxoglutarate-dependent dioxygenase. gibberelin 20-oxidase.
 Ls20ox1.
- 10 CAA54557.1 X77368 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: dioxygenase. DIOX.
- BAA81862.1 AB026295 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: Similar to leucoanthocyanidin dioxygenase.(AI440611).

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A A E C 1 C A T 1 A E 1 O O C 2 A Nicotione Ashany

AAF61647.1 AF190634 Nicotiana tabacum

DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:salicylic acid glucosyltransferase. SA-GTase.

BAA89009.1 AB027455 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: anthocyanin 5-O-glucosyltransferase. PH1.

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AAF17077.1 AF199453 Sorghum bicolor DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose glucosyltransferase. UDP-glucose:p-hydroxymandelonitrile-o- glucosyltransferase.

30

AAF98390.1 AF287143 Brassica napus
DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the transfer of glucose from UDP-glucose to sinapate and some other hydroxycinnamates (4-coumarate, caffeate, ferulate). UDP-glucose:sinapate glucosyltransferase. SGT1. SGT.

BAA36423.1 AB013598 Verbena x hybrida DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:anthocyanin 5-O-glucosyltransferase. HGT8.

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AAK16181.1 AC079887 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glucosyltransferase. OSJNBa0040E01.16.

45

BAA36421.1 AB013596 Perilla frutescens

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	DESCRIPTION: UDF-glucose:anthocysmn 5-0-glucosyltransiciase. FF3R4.
5	BAB07962.1 AP002524 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative anthocyanin 5-O-glucosyltransferase. P0406H10.16. contains ESTs AU067881(C10481),AU067882(C10481).
10	AAK16178.1 AC079887 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glucosyltransferase. OSJNBa0040E01.5.
15	BAA93039.1 AB033758 Citrus unshiu DESCRIPTION: limonoid UDP-glucosyltransferase. LGTase.

AAK16172.1 AC079887 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glucosyltransferase. OSJNBa0040E01.14.

20
BAA36422.1 AB013597 Perilla frutescens
DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:anthocyanin 5-O-glucosyltransferase homologue.
PF3R6.

BAB17182.1 AP002843 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: putative UTP-glucose glucosyltransferase. P0407B12.19.

30 BAA12737.1 D85186 Gentiana triflora DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid-3-glucosyltransferase.

AAG25643.1 AF303396 Phaseolus vulgaris
DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucosyltransferase HRA25. putative; defense associated.

AAB48444.1 U82367 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose glucosyltransferase.

BAA19659.1 AB002818 Perilla frutescens DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. UDP glucose.

CAA54612.1 X77462 Manihot esculenta

_	BAA89008.1 AB027454 Petunia x hybrida
5	DESCRIPTION: anthocyanidin 3-O-glucosyltransferase. PGT8.
10	AAK16175.1 AC079887 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glucosyltransferase. OSJNBa0040E01.15.
15	BAA83484.1 AB031274 Scutellaria baicalensis DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose: flavonoid 7-O-glucosyltransferase. ufgt.
15	AAB36652.1 U32643 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: immediate-early salicylate-induced glucosyltransferase. IS10a.
20	AAK28304.1 AF346432 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: phenylpropanoid:glucosyltransferase 2. togt2. glucosyltransferase.
25	AAB36653.1 U32644 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: immediate-early salicylate-induced glucosyltransferase. IS5a.
30	AAD04166.1 AF101972 Phaseolus lunatus DESCRIPTION: catalyzes formation of O-glucosylzeatin from zeatin and UDPG; catalyzes formation of O-xylosylzeatin from zeatin and UDPX. zeatin O-glucosyltransferase. ZOG1. cytokinin O-glucosyltransferase.
35 40	AAD21086.1 AF127218 Forsythia x intermedia DESCRIPTION: adds glucose residue to position 3 of flavonoid compounds flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. UFGT.
	CAA54611.1 X77461 Manihot esculenta DESCRIPTION: UTP-glucose glucosyltransferase. CGT2.

DESCRIPTION: UTP-glucose glucosyltransferase. CGT5.

AAK28303.1 AF346431 Nicotiana tabacum

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DESCRIPTION: phenylpropanoid:glucosyltransferase 1. togt1. glucosyltransferase.

- 5 CAA54609.1 X77459 Manihot esculenta
 DESCRIPTION: UTP-glucose glucosyltransferase. CGT1.
- CAA54613.1 X77463 Manihot esculenta

 DESCRIPTION: UTP-glucose glucosyltransferase. CGT6.
 - BAB41026.1 AB047099 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. FlUFGT2.
 - BAB41024.1 AB047097 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. AlUFGT2.
- 20
 BAB41022.1 AB047095 Vitis vinifera
 DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. RuUFGT2.
- BAB41017.1 AB047090 Vitis labrusca x Vitis vinifera
 DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. KyUFGT1.

 The
 gene was derived from one of the parents V. labruscana cv. Ishiharawase.
- BAB41020.1 AB047093 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. ItUFGT2.
- 35 CAA59450.1 X85138 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: twi1. homologous to glucosyltransferases.
- BAB41025.1 AB047098 Vitis vinifera
 40 DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. FlUFGT1.
 - BAB41023.1 AB047096 Vitis vinifera
 DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. AlUFGT1.

5	BAB41018.1 AB047091 Vitis labrusca x Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. KyUFGT2. The gene originated in one of the parents V. vinifera cv. Centennial.
)	306
)	AAB06458.1 U64806 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein PR1. Ypr1.
	AAB01666.1 U21849 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: PR-1a. LSC94.
5	AAB09587.1 U70666 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein PR1. Ypr1.
)	CAA47374.1 X66942 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: prb-1b. PRB-1B.
	AAK30143.1 AF348141 Capsicum annuum DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein PR-1 precursor.
	CAA36790.1 X52555 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: PR-1 protein (AA 1-184).
	CAA35666.1 X17681 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein 1b (AA 1-168).
	CAA31010.1 X12487 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: PR1c preprotein.
	CAA29023.1 X05454 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: PR-1c protein.
	CAA32228.1 X14065 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: PRP 1 precursor (AA -23 to 154).

	DESCRIPTION: PR1a protein precursor.
5	CAA31233.1 X12737 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: PR-1a protein (AA 1 - 168).
10	CAA29392.1 X05959 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: PR-1a precursor (AA -30 to 138).
15	CAA29660.1 X06361 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: PR1a precursor (AA -30 to -1).
20	CAA09671.1 AJ011520 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein PR1a (P4). pr1a (P4).
	AAA03615.1 M69247 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein P4. P4.
25	CAA30017.1 X06930 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: PR-1a protein (AA 1 - 168).
30	CAA31008.1 X12485 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: PR1a preprotein.
35	CAA52893.1 X74939 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: PR-1a pathogenesis related protein (Hv-1a).
40	CAB58263.1 AJ250136 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis related protein PR-1. pr1-1.
45	AAB49685.1 U89895 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein class 1. PR-1. induced by pathogen attack in plants.

Nicotiana tabacum

BAA14220.1 D90196

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CAA27183.1	X03465	Nicotiana tabacum	
DESCRIPT	TION: PR-	1b precursor; (aa -30-13	8).

- 5 CAA35665.1 X17680 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein 1b (AA 1-168).
- BAA14221.1 D90197 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: PR1b protein precursor.
 - CAA48672.1 X68738 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: P1(p14) protein. pTE28.1.

CAA81229.1 Z26320 Hordeum vulgare
DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein. pathogenesis-related protein.

AAA03616.1 M69248 Lycopersicon esculentum
DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein P6. P6.

- 25 CAA70042.1 Y08804 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: PR protein. PR1b1.
- AAB05225.1 U49241 Nicotiana glutinosa DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein-1.
 - CAA31009.1 X12486 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: PR1b preprotein.

AAC25629.1 U82200 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis related protein-1. PR-1.

40
AAF78528.1 AF195237 Pyrus pyrifolia
DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein. PR-1b.

45 AAD33696.1 AF136636 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: PR1a precursor. PR1a.

5	CAA79703.1 Z21494 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: Pathogenesis-related protein 1.
	CAA52894.1 X74940 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: PR-1b pathogenesis related protein (Hv-8).
10	CAA81234.1 Z26333 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein. pathogenesis-related protein.
15	CAA81230.1 Z26321 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein. pathogenesis-related protein.
20	CAA04881.1 AJ001627 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein. PR1d.
25	CAA07473.1 AJ007348 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: pathogenisis-related protein 1.1. PR-1.1.
	CAA07474.1 AJ007349 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: pathogenisis-related protein 1.2. PR-1.2.
30	CAA50596.1 X71592 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: PR-1a1.
35	CAA70070.1 Y08844 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: PR protein. PR1a2.
40	CAA38223.1 X54325 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related protein. PRms.
45	AAF78527.1 AF195236 Pyrus pyrifolia DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related proteins. PR-1a.

CAC03571.1 AJ278436 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: defence response. PR1a protein. Pr1a.

- 5 AAG44566.1 AF251277 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: acidic PR-1 type pathogenesis-related protein PR-1a. PR-1a. induced by pathogen attack.
- 10 AAC06244.1 AF053343 Capsicum annuum DESCRIPTION: PR-1 protein precursor. pathogen-induced PR1 protein.
- CAA56174.1 X79778 Medicago truncatula DESCRIPTION: PR-1.

307

AAF06347.1 AF195654 Vitis vinifera
20 DESCRIPTION: SCUTL2. thaumatin-like protein.

BAA28872.1 AB006009 Pyrus pyrifolia DESCRIPTION: thaumatin-like protein precursor. PsTL1.

25

AAB38064.1 U32440 Prunus avium DESCRIPTION: thaumatin-like protein precursor.

30

- BAA95017.1 AB031870 Cestrum elegans DESCRIPTION: thaumatin-like protein. CETLP.
- 35 BAA74546.2 AB000834 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: thaumatin-like protein SE39b.
- AAC36740.1 AF090143 Malus x domestica
 40 DESCRIPTION: thaumatin-like protein precursor Mdtl1. MDTL1. pathogenesis-related.
- CAC10270.1 AJ243427 Malus x domestica
 DESCRIPTION: thaumatin-like protein. tl. allergen, pathogenesis-related.

5	AAB95118.1 U71244 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related group 5 protein. BFTP. thaumatin-like protein; PR-5.
	CAC09477.1 AL442113 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: thaumatin-like protein. H0806H05.10.
10	CAB62167.1 AJ242828 Castanea sativa DESCRIPTION: antifungal. thaumatin-like protein. tl1.
15	CAA06927.1 AJ006233 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: putative thaumatin-like protein precursor.
20	AAF06346.1 AF195653 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: SCUTL1. thaumatin-like protein.
25	AAB02259.1 U57787 Avena sativa DESCRIPTION: permatin precursor. thaumatin-like protein.
	AAD55090.1 AF178653 Vitis riparia DESCRIPTION: thaumatin. osmotin; pathogenesis-related protein.
30	CAA10492.1 AJ131731 Pseudotsuga menziesii DESCRIPTION: Thaumatin-like protein. 5A1A.16.
35	CAA09228.1 AJ010501 Cicer arietinum DESCRIPTION: thaumatin-like protein PR-5b.
40	BAA95165.1 AB029918 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: pistil transmitting tissue specific thaumatin (SE39b)-like protein. SE39b.
45	AAF82264.1 AF227324 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: thaumatin-like protein.

5	AAB53368.1 U77657 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related thaumatin-like protein.
10	AAB61590.1 AF003007 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: VVTL1. osmotin-like protein, PR-5 protein; thaumatin-like protein.
15	AAB53367.1 U77656 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: pathogenesis-related thaumatin-like protein.
20	CAB85637.1 AJ237999 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: putative thaumatin-like protein. Tl1. alternative name grip 51.
	308
25	BAA14143.1 D90115 Armoracia rusticana DESCRIPTION: peroxidase isozyme.
30	BAA14144.1 D90116 Armoracia rusticana DESCRIPTION: peroxidase isozyme.
35	BAA11853.1 D83225 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
	CAA66035.1 X97349 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
40	CAA66036.1 X97350 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
45	BAA11852.1 D83224 Populus nigra DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.

CAB85636.1 AJ237998 Vitis vinifera

DESCRIPTION: putative thaumatin-like protein. Tl2.

5	CAA66034.1 X97348 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
	CAA66037.1 X97351 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa DESCRIPTION: signal for ER. peroxidase.
10	BAA07241.1 D38051 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. prxA4a.
15	AAB47602.1 L07554 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. FLXPER1.
20	BAA06334.1 D30652 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
25	AAC98519.1 AF007211 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: peroxidase precursor. GMIPER1. pathogen-induced.
30	AAB97734.1 AF014502 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: seed coat peroxidase precursor. Ep. H2O2 oxidoreductase class III plant peroxidase.
	BAA06335.1 D30653 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
35	AAD37427.1 AF149277 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: peroxidase 1 precursor. FBP1. secretory peroxidase.
40	CAA62226.1 X90693 Medicago sativa. DESCRIPTION: peroxidase1B. prx1B.
45	CAA62227.1 X90694 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase1C, prx1C.

5	AAB41811.1 L36157 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. pxdC. amino acid feature: conserved domains, aa 123 129, 191 198; amino acid feature: heme-binding domain, aa 68 73.
10	CAA62225.1 X90692 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase1A. prx1A.
15	AAB41810.1 L36156 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. pxdA. amino acid feature: conserved motifs, aa 181 188; amino acid feature: heme-binding domain, aa 60 65.
	AAD37430.1 AF149280 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: peroxidase 5 precursor. FBP5. secretory peroxidase.
20	CAB94692.1 AJ242742 Ipomoea batatas DESCRIPTION: Removal of H2O2, oxidation of toxic reductants, defence response toward wounding. peroxidase. pod.
25	AAA34108.1 J02979 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: lignin-forming peroxidase precursor (EC 1.11.1.7).
30	CAA40796.1 X57564 Armoracia rusticana DESCRIPTION: peroxidase peroxidase precursor.
35	BAA01877.1 D11102 Populus kitakamiensis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. prxA1.
40	BAA01992.1 D11396 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: 'peroxidase'.
	CAB67121.1 Y19023 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. cevi-1.
45	CAA50597.1 X71593 Lycopersicon esculentum

DESCRIPTION: po	eroxidase. CEVI-1
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	AAD43561.1	AF155124	Gossypium hirsutum		
5	DESCRIPT	ION: bacteria	al-induced peroxidase precursor.	Perx	Goshiko

BAA92500.1 AP001383 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: ESTs D39300(R3292),AU030751(E60187) correspond to a
region
of the predicted gene. Similar to peroxidase ATP6a. (X98774).

AAF63027.1 AF244924 Spinacia oleracea

DESCRIPTION: hydrogen peroxide catabolism. peroxidase prx15 precursor. type III peroxidase.

AAB02554.1 L37790 Stylosanthes humilis DESCRIPTION: cationic peroxidase.

AAB06183.1 M37636 Arachis hypogaea DESCRIPTION: cationic peroxidase. PNC1.

25

CAA59487.1 X85230 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. pox4.

30

BAA94962.1 AB042103 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. AspPOX1.

- 35 AAF63026.1 AF244923 Spinacia oleracea

 DESCRIPTION: hydrogen peroxide catabolism. peroxidase prx14 precursor. type III peroxidase.
- 40 CAB99487.1 AJ276227 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: defence against plant pathogens. peroxidase. prx8.
- CAA71492.1 Y10466 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. prxr5.

5	AAA33121.1 M32742 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: peroxidase (CuPer2).
10	CAA39486.1 X56011 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase.
15	BAA92422.1 AP001366 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU081576(R0541),AU032412(R4029) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to A.thaliana mRNA for peroxidase ATP18a. (X98804).
20 25	BAA92497.1 AP001383 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU081576(R0541),AU032412(R4029) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to peroxidase ATP18a. (X98804).
	CAA59485.1 X85228 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. POX2.
30	CAA76680.1 Y17192 Cucurbita pepo DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. aprx. type III peroxidase.
35	BAA85400.1 AP000615 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: similar to OsMlo-h1. (Z95353).
40	CAB06083.1 Z83834 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: Mlo. Mlo.
45	CAA74909.1 Y14573 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: Mlo protein. Mlo.

CAB65334.1 AJ250121 Picea abies

DESCRIPTION: peroxidase. SPI2 protein. spi2.

CAA06487.1 AJ005341 Linum usitatissimum DESCRIPTION: MLO. homolog.
310
AAC63113.1 AF000307 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: steroid sulfotransferase 3. BnST3.
AAC63112.1 AF000306 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: steroid sulfotransferase 2. BnST2.
AAC63111.1 AF000305 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: steroid sulfotransferase 1. BnST1.
AAA61638.1 U10275 Flaveria bidentis DESCRIPTION: O-sulfation of position 3 of flavonols. flavonol 3-sulfotransferase.
AAA33342.2 M84135 Flaveria chloraefolia DESCRIPTION: flavonol 3-sulfotransferase.
AAA87399.1 U10277 Flaveria bidentis DESCRIPTION: transfers sulfate group into flavonol. sulfotransferase-like flavonol.
AAA33343.1 M84136 Flaveria chloraefolia DESCRIPTION: O-sulfation of position 4' of flavonol. flavonol 4'-sulfotransferase.
312

precursor	encoded by	Celibalik	Accession	Number	AC0023	43.

	DESCRIPTION: putative trehalase. OSJNBb0018B10.19.
(CAB50901.1 AJ238651 Medicago truncatula DESCRIPTION: trehalase. TRE1 protein. tre1.
	313
	BAA19928.1 AB003491 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: tryptophan synthase B. trpB.
	AAA33491.1 M76685 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: tryptophan synthase beta-subunit. TSB2.
	AAB97526.1 AF042321 Camptotheca acuminata DESCRIPTION: tryptophan synthase beta. TSB.
	AAB97087.1 AF042320 Camptotheca acuminata DESCRIPTION: tryptophan synthase beta subunit.
	AAA33490.1 M76684 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: tryptophan synthase beta-subunit. TSB1.
	AAC25986.1 AF047024 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: tryptophan synthase beta. MAA7.
	314
	AAG42689.1 AF271384 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: putative tryptophan synthase alpha. TSAlike
	CAA54131.1 X76713 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: tryptophan synthase, alpha subunit. trpA.
	AAG42688.1 AF271383 Zea mays

DESCRIPTION: putative tryptophan synthase aipha. 18A
315
AAB97526.1 AF042321 Camptotheca acuminata DESCRIPTION: tryptophan synthase beta. TSB.
AAB97087.1 AF042320 Camptotheca acuminata DESCRIPTION: tryptophan synthase beta subunit.
BAA19928.1 AB003491 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: tryptophan synthase B. trpB.
AAA33491.1 M76685 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: tryptophan synthase beta-subunit. TSB2.
AAA33490.1 M76684 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: tryptophan synthase beta-subunit. TSB1
AAC25986.1 AF047024 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: tryptophan synthase beta. MAA7.
316
AAA33967.1 M76981 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: vegetative storage protein. vspA.
BAA23563.1 D50094 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: pod storage protein.
BAA19152.1 AB000585 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: pod storage protein. PSP.
AAA34020.1 M20037 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: vegetative storage protein.

Glycine max

AAA34022.1 M76980

DESCRIPTION: vegetative storage protein. vspB.

321
BAA87043.1 AB035183 Ipomoea batatas DESCRIPTION: N-hydroxycinnamoyl/benzoyltransferase. hcbt.
CAB06427.1 Z84383 Dianthus caryophyllus DESCRIPTION: phytoalexin biosynthesis. anthranilate N-hydroxycinnamoyl/benzoyltransferase.
CAB06429.1 Z84385 Dianthus caryophyllus DESCRIPTION: phytoalexin biosynthesis. anthranilate N-hydroxycinnamoyl/benzoyltransferase.
CAB06430.1 Z84386 Dianthus caryophyllus DESCRIPTION: phytoalexin biosynthesis. anthranilate N-hydroxycinnamoyl/benzoyltransferase.
CAB11466.1 Z98758 Dianthus caryophyllus DESCRIPTION: carnation phytoalexin biosynthesis. anthranilat N-hydroxycinnamoyl/benzoyltransferase.
CAB06538.1 Z84571 Dianthus caryophyllus DESCRIPTION: phytoalexin biosynthesis. anthranilate N-hydroxycinnamoyl/benzoyltransferase.
CAB06428.1 Z84384 Dianthus caryophyllus DESCRIPTION: phytoalexin biosynthesis. anthranilate N-hydroxycinnamoyl/benzoyltransferase.
323

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BAB03447.1 AP002817 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C96615(C10106),C26336(C12127),D21959(C10106)
correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana DNA chromosome 4, BAC clone T6K21; NAM (no apical meristem) - like protein (AL021889).
BAA92400.1 AP001366 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C96615(C10106),C26336(C12127),D21959(C10106) correspond
to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to NAM (AL021889).
BAB16335.1 AP002818 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: putative NAM protein. P0436E04.18. contains ESTs E10793(C19698),E10793(C99379).
BAB16328.1 AP002818 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative NAM protein. P0436E04.11. contains ESTs R4069(AU032425),R4069(AU082730).
CAA63102.2 X92205 Petunia x hybrida
DESCRIPTION: apical meristem formation. NAM.
CAA63101.1 X92204 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: apical meristem formation. NAM.
AAK13151.1 AC078829 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: putative NAM (no apical meristem) protein. OSJNBa0026O12.6.
BAB19365.1 AP002542 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative NAM (no apical meristem) protein. P0679C08.4.
BAA84803.1 AP000559 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to NAM like protein (AC005310).

	320
5	CAB51836.1 AJ243961 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putitive Ser/Thr protein kinase. 11332.7.
10	BAB18292.1 AP002860 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative receptor-like protein kinase. P0409B08.19.
15	BAB39873.1 AP002882 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0439B06.8. contains ESTs AU056701(S20808),AU056702(S20808).
20	BAB21240.1 AP002953 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. P0426D06.20. contains ESTs C22359(C11461),C22360(C11461).
	AAA33000.1 M76647 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase. SKR6.
25	CAA74661.1 Y14285 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: SFR1. extracellular S domain: 8-1342; transmembrane domain 1343-1411; intracellular kinase domain: 1412-2554.
30	CAB89179.1 AJ245479 Brassica napus subsp. napus DESCRIPTION: ser /thr kinase. S-locus receptor kinase. srk.
35	AAA33008.1 M97667 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: serine/threonine kinase receptor.
40	AAA62232.1 U00443 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase. protein contains an immunoglobulin-like domain.
45	BAA87853.1 AP000816 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EST AU030604(E51294) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to putative NAK-like Ser/Thr protein kinase.

	(AF001308).
5	CAA73134.1 Y12531 DESCRIPTION: ser

Y12531 Brassica oleracea
ON: serine/threonine kinase. BRLK.

BAA92836.1 AB032473 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: S18 S-locus receptor kinase. SRK18.

10

AAK21965.1 AY028699 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase PERK1.

15

BAA23676.1 AB000970 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: receptor kinase 1. BcRK1.

20 CAA73133.1 Y12530 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: serine /threonine kinase. ARLK.

CAA67145.1 X98520 Brassica oleracea
DESCRIPTION: receptor-like kinase. SFR2.

AAK00425.1 AC069324 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0071K19.11.

30

AAG03090.1 AC073405 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to an Arabidopsis somatic embryogenesis receptor-like kinase (AC007504).

35

CAB41878.1 Y18259 Brassica oleracea
DESCRIPTION: SRK5 protein. SRK5. receptor-like kinase.

40

AAD21872.1 AF078082 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: receptor-like protein kinase homolog RK20-1.

45 BAA21132.1 D88193 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase. SRK9 (B.c).

5	BAA06285.1 D30049 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase SRK9.
	AAB61708.1 U93048 Daucus carota DESCRIPTION: somatic embryogenesis receptor-like kinase. SERK.
10	BAB16871.1 AP002537 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase APK1AArabidopsis thaliana. P0001B06.24. contains ESTs C22608(R3192),D25110(R3192).
15	AAC23542.1 U20948 Ipomoea trifida DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase. IRK1.
20	CAB41879.1 Y18260 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: SRK15 protein. SRK15. receptor-like kinase.
25	AAB93834.1 U82481 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: KI domain interacting kinase 1. KIK1. receptor-like protein kinase; serine/threonine protein kinase.
30	BAB39409.1 AP002901 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0456F08.9. contains EST C23560(R0290).
35	CAA74662.1 Y14286 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: SFR3. extracellular S domain: 123-1346; transmembrane domain: 1347-1412; intracellular kinase domain: from 1413.
40	CAA79355.1 Z18921 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: S-receptor kinase-like protein.
45	BAA92837.1 AB032474 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: S60 S-locus receptor kinase. SRK60.

BAA07577.2	D38564	Brassica rapa	
DESCRIPT	TION: rece	ptor protein kinase SRK1	2.

- 5 BAA07576.1 D38563 Brassica rapa
 DESCRIPTION: receptor protein kinase SRK8.
- AAG59657.1 AC084319 Oryza sativa
 10 DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. OSJNBa0004B24.20.
- BAB03429.1 AP002817 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: EST C22619(S11214) corresponds to a region of the predicted
 gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 2, BAC clone T17D12;
 putative protein kinase (AC006587).
- BAB07999.1 AP002525 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative protein kinase. P0462H08.22. contains EST C22619(S11214).

327

25 AAC04717.1 AF034131 Gossypium hirsutum

DESCRIPTION: putative MYB-like transcription factor. MYB-like DNA-binding

domain protein. Cmy-G. similar to MYB A encoded by GenBank Accession Number L04497.

BAA23340.1 D88620 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: transfactor. OSMYB4. Osmyb4.

AAK19611.1 AF336278 Gossypium hirsutum
DESCRIPTION: BNLGHi233. bnlghi6233. similar to myb.

- 40 AAA33482.1 M37153 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: c1 locus myb homologue; putative.
- AAK09326.1 AF320613 Zea mays

 DESCRIPTION: activates anthocyanin transcription. anthocyanin regulatory
 C1. c1. transcription factor.

5	AAK09327.1 AF320614 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: activates anthocyanin transcription. anthocyanin regulatory C1. c1. transcription factor.
10	AAA82943.1 U39448 Picea mariana DESCRIPTION: MYB-like transcriptional factor MBF1. putative DNA binding region highly similar to the maize C1.
15	AAK19618.1 AF336285 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: GHMYB38. ghmyb38. similar to myb.
	CAA64614.1 X95296 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. THM27. myb-related.
20	AAK19619.1 AF336286 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: GHMYB9. ghmyb9. similar to myb.
30	AAC04720.1 AF034134 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: putative MYB-like transcription factor. MYB-like DNA- binding domain protein. Cmy-O. similar to MYB A encoded by GenBank Accession Number L04497.
35	AAC04718.1 AF034132 Gossypium hirsutum DESCRIPTION: putative MYB-like transcription factor. MYB-like DNA- binding domain protein. Cmy-J. similar to MYB A encoded by GenBank Accession Number L04497.
	329
40	CAB93939.1 AJ238739 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca1.

AAF76898.1 AF274033 Atriplex hortensis DESCRIPTION: apetala2 domain-containing protein.

5	AAG43545.1 AF211527 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 1. ACRE1. similar to EREBP transcription factors.
10	CAC12822.1 AJ299252 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: AP2 domain-containing transcription factor. ap2.
15	BAA78738.1 AB023482 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EST AU055776(S20048) corresponds to a region of the predicted gene.; Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana AP2 domain containing protein RAP2.10 mRNA, partial cds.(AF003103).
20	AAC14323.1 AF058827 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: TSI1. Tsi1. contains putative AP2 DNA-binding domain; similar to Pti6.
25	BAA97122.1 AB016264 Nicotiana sylvestris DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf2.
30	CAB93940.1 AJ238740 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: putative transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca2.
35	BAA76734.1 AB024575 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: ethylene responsive element binding factor.
40	CAB96900.1 AJ251250 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca3.
45	CAB96899.1 AJ251249 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. AP2-domain DNA-binding protein. orca3.
/1 3	

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum

AAF63205.1 AF245119

DESCRIPTION: AP2-related transcription factor. CDBP. stress induced transcription factor.

5 AAC24587.1 AF071893 Prunus armeniaca DESCRIPTION: AP2 domain containing protein. AP2DCP.

BAA94514.2 AP001800 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome 4, BAC clone F9D16; putative Ap2 domain protein (AL035394).

BAA97124.1 AB016266 Nicotiana sylvestris

- DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf4.
- 20 BAA07321.1 D38123 Nicotiana tabacum

 DESCRIPTION: ERF1. ethylene-responsive transcription factor.

BAB16083.1 AB036883 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: transcriptional repressor. osERF3. osERF3. ERF protein family ERF3 associated repression domain.

BAB03248.1 AB037183 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: ERF protein transcriptional repressor. ethylene responsive element binding factor3. osERF3.

BAA97123.1 AB016265 Nicotiana sylvestris

- DESCRIPTION: ERF (EREBP); ethylene-responsive element binding factor for basic PR (Pathogenesis-related) gene of higher plant. ethylene-responsive element binding factor. nserf3.
- 40 AAF23899.1 AF193803 Oryza sativa

 DESCRIPTION: transcription factor EREBP1. EREBP/AP2-like transcription factor.
- 45 AAK31271.1 AC079890 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative transcriptional factor. OSJNBb0089A17.22.

5	AAC62619.1 AF057373 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: transcription factor. ethylene response element binding protein 1. EREBP1.
10	AAG43548.1 AF211530 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 111A. ACRE111A. similar to EREBP transcription factors.
15	BAA90812.1 AP001168 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to mRNA for DREB1A (AB007787).
20	AAG43549.1 AF211531 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: Avr9/Cf-9 rapidly elicited protein 111B. ACRE111B. similar to EREBP transcription factors.
25	BAA99376.1 AP002526 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU093391(E60370),AU091593(C60458), AU093392(E60370) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana BAC F21J9; AP2 domain protein. (AC000103).
30	AAK01089.1 AF298231 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: CBF3-like protein BCBF3. BCBF3. AP2 domain protein; DRE binding factor.
35	AAG59618.1 AF239616 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: CRT/DRE-binding factor. CBF.
40	AAG59619.1 AF243384 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: CRT/DRE binding factor. CBF. DREB.
45	AAK01088.1 AF298230 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: CBF1-like protein BCBF1. BCBF1. AP2 domain protein; putative DRE binding factor.

AAC49567.1	U41466	Zea mays		
DESCRIPT	ION: Gloss	y15. Glossy15.	AP2 DNA-binding	domain protein
similar				

to the Arabidopsis floral homeotic gene APETALA2; maize AP2-domain regulator of leaf epidermal traits; homeotic regulator of leaf epidermal cell identity; allele: W64A; putative transcription factor.

330

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AAC67571.1 AF060884 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: desiccation protein. Cdes. induced by dehydration.

- 15 AAA61564.1 U08108 Glycine max
 DESCRIPTION: putative desiccation protectant protein, homolog of Lea14,
 GenBank Accession Number M88321.
- AAA18543.1 M88322 Gossypium hirsutum
 DESCRIPTION: probable desiccation protectant. Group 4 late embryogenesis-abundant protein. Lea14-A. This CDS is colinear and 66% identical with that in cDNA clone pcC27-45 from Craterostigma plantagineum desiccated leaves (Piatkowski et al., 1990, Plant Physiol. 94:

 1682-1688).; putative.
- AAA18542.1 M88321 Gossypium hirsutum
 -DESCRIPTION: probable desiccation protectant. Group 4 late embryogenesis-abundant protein. Lea14-A. putative.

AAD25354.1 AF115314 Glycine max

DESCRIPTION: possible desiccation protectant. seed maturation protein
PM22. PM22. similar to desiccation protectant protein encoded by GenBank
Accession Number U08108; late embryogenesis abundant protein; LEA protein.

AAF64451.1 AF239929 Euphorbia esula

DESCRIPTION: late-embryogenesis abundant protein. similar to desiccation protectant protein and late-embryogenesis abundant protein LEA14.

AAB96796.1 U77719 Lycopersicon esculentum

DESCRIPTION: ethylene-responsive late embryogenesis-like protein. ER5. LEA-like protein; drought-inducible; ABA-inducible; putative desiccation

protectant protein; similar to cotton Lea14A product encoded by GenBank Accession Number M88321.

5	345
J	AAF61647.1 AF190634 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:salicylic acid glucosyltransferase. SA-GTase.
10	BAA36423.1 AB013598 Verbena x hybrida DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:anthocyanin 5-O-glucosyltransferase. HGT8.
15	BAA89009.1 AB027455 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: anthocyanin 5-O-glucosyltransferase. PH1.
20	BAA36421.1 AB013596 Perilla frutescens DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:anthocysnin 5-O-glucosyltransferase.PF3R4.
	BAA93039.1 AB033758 Citrus unshiu DESCRIPTION: limonoid UDP-glucosyltransferase. LGTase.
25	BAA36422.1 AB013597 Perilla frutescens DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:anthocyanin 5-O-glucosyltransferase homologue. PF3R6.
30	AAF98390.1 AF287143 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the transfer of glucose from UDP-glucose to sinapate and some other hydroxycinnamates (4-coumarate, caffeate, ferulate). UDP-glucose:sinapate glucosyltransferase. SGT1. SGT.
3540	BAB07962.1 AP002524 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative anthocyanin 5-O-glucosyltransferase. P0406H10.16. contains ESTs AU067881(C10481), AU067882(C10481).
45	AAF17077.1 AF199453 Sorghum bicolor DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose glucosyltransferase. UDP-glucose:p-hydroxymandelonitrile-o- glucosyltransferase.

AAK16172.1	AC079887	Oryza sativa	
DESCRIPT	ION: putativ	e glucosyltransferase.	OSJNBa0040E01.14

- 5 AAB36653.1 U32644 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: immediate-early salicylate-induced glucosyltransferase. IS5a.
- 10 AAK28303.1 AF346431 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: phenylpropanoid:glucosyltransferase 1. togt1. glucosyltransferase.
- 15 BAA83484.1 AB031274 Scutellaria baicalensis
 DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose: flavonoid 7-O-glucosyltransferase. ufgt.
- AAK16181.1 AC079887 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: putative glucosyltransferase. OSJNBa0040E01.16.
- AAD21086.1 AF127218 Forsythia x intermedia
 DESCRIPTION: adds glucose residue to position 3 of flavonoid compounds.
 flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. UFGT.
- AAB36652.1 U32643 Nicotiana tabacum

 DESCRIPTION: immediate-early salicylate-induced glucosyltransferase.

 30 IS10a.
- AAK28304.1 AF346432 Nicotiana tabacum
 DESCRIPTION: phenylpropanoid:glucosyltransferase 2. togt2.

 glucosyltransferase.
 - CAA59450.1 X85138 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: twi1. homologous to glucosyltransferases.
 - AAK16178.1 AC079887 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glucosyltransferase. OSJNBa0040E01.5.
- 45 AAK16175.1 AC079887 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative	e glucosyltransferase. OSJNBa0040E01.15.
AAK16180.1 AC079887	Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: putative	e glucosyltransferase. OSJNBa0040E01.21.

CAB56231.1 Y18871 Dorotheanthus bellidiformis DESCRIPTION: betanidin-5-O-glucosyltransferase.

10

5

BAA12737.1 D85186 Gentiana triflora DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid-3-glucosyltransferase.

15

- AAG25643.1 AF303396 Phaseolus vulgaris
 DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucosyltransferase HRA25. putative; defense associated.
- BAB41017.1 AB047090 Vitis labrusca x Vitis vinifera
 DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. KyUFGT1.

 The
 gene was derived from one of the parents V. labruscana cv. Ishiharawase.

25

- AAB81683.1 AF000372 Vitis vinifera
 DESCRIPTION: UDP glucose:flavonoid 3-o-glucosyltransferase.
- 30 BAB41020.1 AB047093 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. ItUFGT2.
- BAB41022.1 AB047095 Vitis vinifera

 DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. RuUFGT2.
 - BAB41019.1 AB047092 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. ItUFGT1.

40

AAB81682.1 AF000371 Vitis vinifera
DESCRIPTION: UDP glucose:flavonoid 3-o-glucosyltransferase.

45

BAB41025.1 AB047098 Vitis vinifera

5	DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. AlUFGT1.
10	BAB41021.1 AB047094 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. RuUFGT1.
	BAB41026.1 AB047099 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. FlUFGT2.
15	BAB41024.1 AB047097 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. AlUFGT2.
20	BAB41018.1 AB047091 Vitis labrusca x Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. KyUFGT2. The gene originated in one of the parents V. vinifera cv. Centennial.
25	BAB17182.1 AP002843 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative UTP-glucose glucosyltransferase. P0407B12.19.
30	BAA19659.1 AB002818 Perilla frutescens DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. UDP glucose.
35	BAA89008.1 AB027454 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: anthocyanidin 3-O-glucosyltransferase. PGT8.
40	BAB17176.1 AP002843 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative UTP-glucose glucosyltransferase. P0407B12.13.
	AAB86473.1 AF028237 Ipomoea purpurea DESCRIPTION: UDP glucose: flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. UF3GT-FL1.
45	350

DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. FlUFGT1.

CAA44216.1	X62343	Nicotiana tabacum	
DESCRIPT	TION: cinna	myl-alcohol dehydrogenase. (CAD14

- 5 BAA03099.1 D13991 Aralia cordata
 DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cadac1.
- CAA79622.1 Z19568 Populus deltoides

 DESCRIPTION: lignin biosynthesis. cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase.
- CAC07423.1 AJ295837 Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa
 DESCRIPTION: lignin monomer biosynthesis. cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase.
 cad.
 - AAF43140.1 AF217957 Populus tremuloides DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
 - CAA44217.1 X62344 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD19.
- CAA79625.1 Z19573 Medicago sativa
 DESCRIPTION: lignin biosynthesis. cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase.
- 30 AAC35845.1 AF083332 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. MsaCad2.
- AAC07987.1 AF038561 Eucalyptus globulus

 DESCRIPTION: catalyses the reduction of cinnamaldehydes to the corresponding cinnamyl alcohols as the last step in the production of lignin monomers. cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
- 40 CAA46585.1 X65631 Eucalyptus gunnii DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. cad.
- AAG15553.1 AF294793 Eucalyptus saligna
 DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cad. CAD.

	CAA53211.1 X75480 Eucalyptus gunnii DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
5	AAB70908.1 AF010290 Lolium perenne DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
10	CAA74070.1 Y13733 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cad.
15	CAA06687.1 AJ005702 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cad.
20	CAA13177.1 AJ231135 Saccharum officinarum DESCRIPTION: lignin biosynthesis. cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cad.
	BAA19487.1 D86590 Zinnia elegans DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. ZCAD1.
25	CAA51226.1 X72675 Picea abies DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase.
30	CAA05097.1 AJ001926 Picea abies DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cad8.
35	CAA05096.1 AJ001925 Picea abies DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cad7.
40	CAA05095.1 AJ001924 Picea abies DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. cad2.
	AAB38774.1 U62394 Pinus radiata DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
45	AAC31166.1 AF060491 Pinus radiata

number unassigned; MTD.

5	CAA86073.1 Z37992 Pinus taeda DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase.
10	CAA86072.1 Z37991 Pinus taeda DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase.
	BAA04046.1 D16624 Eucalyptus botryoides DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. Cad1:Eb:1.
15	AAD10327.1 U63534 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the reduction of cinnamylaldehydes leading to monolignols. cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD. involved with lignin
20	biosynthesis.
25	AAK28509.1 AF320110 Fragaria x ananassa DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase.
25	AAB38503.1 U79770 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase Eli3.
30	AAC35846.1 AF083333 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. MsaCad1.
35	AAA74882.1 L36823 Stylosanthes humilis DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD1.
40	AAF23409.1 AF207552 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CADa-1.
	AAC15467.1 U24561 Apium graveolens

DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.

DESCRIPTION: converts mannitol to mannose. mannitol dehydrogenase. Mtd.

defense gene ELI3 in Arabidopsis thaliana, PIR Accession Number S28044; EC

1-oxidoreductase; induced with sodium salicylate; similar to the plant

5	AAF23411.1 AF207554 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CADa.
	AAF23412.1 AF207555 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CADa.
10	AAC61854.1 AF067082 Apium graveolens DESCRIPTION: oxidizes mannitol to mannose. mannitol dehydrogenase. Mtd mannitol 1-oxidoreductase.
15	AAF23410.1 AF207553 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CADa-2.
20	AAA74883.1 L36456 Stylosanthes humilis DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD3.
25	AAD18000.1 AF109157 Eucalyptus globulus DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
30	AAF72100.1 AF146691 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: ELI3. Eli3. similar] to cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase.
	CAA63410.1 X92754 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CAD.
35	AAF23416.1 AF207559 Brassica rapa DESCRIPTION: cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. CADb.
40	351
40	AAB71227.1 AF004809 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: Ca+2-binding EF hand protein. GmPM13. encodes EF-hand motifs.
45	AAF13743 1 AF109921 Sesamum indicum

BAA01394.1 D10524

5	CAA61981.1 X89891 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: EFA27 for EF hand, abscisic acid, 27kD. efa27.
10	CAB71337.1 AJ250283 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: putative calcium binding EF-hand protein. bci-4.
	CAB42585.1 AJ238627 Chlorella protothecoides DESCRIPTION: putative Ca++ binding protein. deel 12.
15	353
	AAF60316.1 AF236108 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: putative purple acid phosphatase precursor. PAP. type 5 acid phosphatase.
20	• •
25	AAF60315.1 AF236107 Ipomoea batatas DESCRIPTION: putative purple acid phosphatase precursor. PAP. type 5 acid phosphatase.
	AAF60317.1 AF236109 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: putative purple acid phosphatase precursor. PAP. type 5 acid phosphatase.
30	359
25	CAA55039.1 X78203 Hyoscyamus muticus DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase.
35	AAB65163.1 AF002692 Solanum commersonii
40	DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase, class-phi. GST1. low temperature induced.
40	
	CAA96431.1 Z71749 Nicotiana plumbaginifolia DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase.

DESCRIPTION: caleosin. 27 kDa calcium-binding protein.

Nicotiana tabacum

	DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase, parB.
5	AAA33930.1 M84968 Silene vulgaris DESCRIPTION: glutathione-S-transferase.
10	AAA33931.1 M84969 Silene vulgaris DESCRIPTION: glutathione-S-transferase.
	AAF65767.1 AF242309 Euphorbia esula DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. putative auxin-binding GST.
15	AAF61392.1 AF133894 Persea americana DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. GTH.
20	CAB38119.1 AJ010296 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: Glutathione transferase III(b). gst3b.
25	CAB38118.1 AJ010295 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: Glutathione transferase III(a). gst3a.
30	BAB39935.1 AP002914 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase. P0493G01.17.
	AAG34811.1 AF243376 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 21.

BAB39941.1 AP002914 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase. P0493G01.23.

- 40 CAA09190.1 AJ010451 Alopecurus myosuroides DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. GST2a.
- CAA09192.1 AJ010453 Alopecurus myosuroides 45 DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. GST2c.

	CAA09193.1 AJ010454 Alopecurus myosuroides DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. GST2d.
5	AAG34814.1 AF243379 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 24.
10	CAA09191.1 AJ010452 Alopecurus myosuroides DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. GST2b.
15	BAB39939.1 AP002914 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase. P0493G01.21.
20	AAG32476.1 AF309383 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase OsGSTF4.
	AAG34812.1 AF243377 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 22.
25	BAB39929.1 AP002914 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione transferase. P0493G01.7.
30	CAA39487.1 X56012 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. gstA1.
35	AAD56395.1 AF184059 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. GST1.
40	BAB39940.1 AP002914 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase. P0493G01.22.
45	CAA68993.1 Y07721 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: conjugates glutathione to anthocyanin to facilitate transport to the vacuole. glutathione S-transferase. an9 locus.

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AAA33469.1	M169	902	Zea mays	
DESCRIPT	TION:	glutatl	nione S-tra	nsferase I

- 5 AAG32477.1 AF309384 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase OsGSTF3.
- AAA33470.1 M16901 Zea mays
 10 DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase I.
 - AAA20585.1 U12679 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase IV. GSTIV.

CAA56047.1 X79515 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. GST27.

CAA39480.1 X56004 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: glutathione transferase. gstA2.

- 25 AAC64007.1 AF062403 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase II.
- BAB39927.1 AP002914 Oryza sativa
 30 DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase. P0493G01.1. contains
 ESTs AU031696(R0596),C97559(C60386),C28218(C60386), D28287(R0596).
- AAG32475.1 AF309382 Oryza sativa subsp. japonica
 35 DESCRIPTION: putative glutathione S-transferase OsGSTF5.
 - AAG34823.1 AF244680 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 15.
 - AAG34817.1 AF244674 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 9.
- 45 CAA05354.1 AJ002380 Oryza sativa

5	AAG34820.1 AF244677 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 11.
10	AAG34821.1 AF244678 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 13.
	CAB66333.1 AJ279691 Betula pendula DESCRIPTION: glutathione-S-transferase. gst.
15	AAG34818.1 AF244675 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 10.
20	AAG34816.1 AF244673 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 8.
25	AAG34822.1 AF244679 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase GST 14.
30	CAA05355.1 AJ002381 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. Rgst II.
50	360
35	AAA33710.1 L16977 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: glutamate decarboxylase. gad.
	AAA33709.1 L16797 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: glutamate decarboxylase. gad.
40	AAC24195.1 AF020425 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: calmodulin binding protein. glutamate decarboxylase isozyme 1. NtGAD1. calcium-calmodulin-dependent enzyme.
45	AAB40608.1 U54774 Nicotiana tabacum

DESCRIPTION: glutathione S-transferase. Rgst I.

DESCRIPTION: glutamate decarboxylase. NtGAD1. calmodulin regulated enzyme; calmodulin-binding protein.

5 AAK18620.1 AF352732 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: converts glutamate to gamma-aminobutyric acid. glutamate decarboxylase isozyme 3. GAD; GAD3; NtGAD3; calcium/calmodulindependent enzyme. 10 AAC39483.1 AF020424 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: glutamate decarboxylase isozyme 2. NtGAD2. calcium-calmodulin-dependent enzyme. 15 BAB32870.1 AB056062 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: glutamate decarboxylase. GAD. 20 BAB32868.1 AB056060 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: glutamate decarboxylase. GAD. 25 BAB32869.1 AB056061 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: glutamate decarboxylase. GAD. BAB32871.1 AB056063 Oryza sativa 30 DESCRIPTION: glutamate decarboxylase. GAD. CAA56812.1 X80840 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: homology to pyroxidal-5'-phosphate-dependant glutamate 35 decarboxylases; putative start codon. Lycopersicon esculentum CAA50719.1 X71900 DESCRIPTION: histidine decarboxylase. hdc. pyridoxal 5'-phosphate 40 dependant. 362 AAG13467.1 AC026758 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative proline oxidase. OSJNBa0015J15.31.

30	63
Α	AA33967.1 M76981 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: vegetative storage protein. vspA.
A	AA34022.1 M76980 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: vegetative storage protein. vspB.
Α	AA34021.1 M20038 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: vegetative storage protein.
В	AA23563.1 D50094 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: pod storage protein.
В	AA19152.1 AB000585 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: pod storage protein. PSP.
A	AA34020.1 M20037 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: vegetative storage protein.
30	64
 A	AB86939.1 AF030387 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: NOI protein.
A	AC03022.1 AF045033 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: nitrate-induced NOI protein.
A	AB86937.1 AF030385 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: nitrate-induced NOI protein.
	66

AAD48490.1 AF171226 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: proline dehydrogenase. pdh.

LCA1.

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5	AAC32448.1 U76296 Spinacia oleracea DESCRIPTION: plantacyanin. member of a strictly plant-specific family of mononuclear blue copper proteins known as phytocyanins, which are further classified into three distinct subfamilies: Uclacyanins, Stellacyanins, and Plantacyanins; member of the subfamily of Plantacyanins; non-glycosylated.
10	
	AAC32421.1 U65511 Cucumis sativus DESCRIPTION: putative oxygen activation and/or lignin formation. stellacyanin. member of a strictly plant-specific family of mononuclear blue copper proteins known as phytocyanins, which are further classified
15	into three distinct subfamilies: Uclacyanins, Stellacyanins, and Plantacyanins; member of the subfamily of Stellacyanins; similar to Rhus vernicifera stellacyanin: SwissProt Accession Number P00302; similar to umecyanin: SwissProt Accession Number P42849; similar to mavicyanin;
20	SwissProt Accession Number P80728; similar to BCB encoded by GenBank Accession Number Z15058; similar to F18A8.9, encoded by GenBank Accession Number AC003105; similar to F7F1.27 encoded by GenBank Accession Number AC004669; similar to F9D12.16 encoded by GenBank Accession Number AF077407; glycoprotein.
25	AAF66243.1 AF243181 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: plantacyanin. naturally occurring cupredoxin with a Val residue in the position of the axial ligand Met; member of the plantacyanin subfamily of a strictly plant-specific family of mononuclear
30	blue copper proteins known as phytocyanins.
25	BAA90481.1 AB035146 Ipomoea nil DESCRIPTION: phytocyanin-related protein.
35	367
40	AAD11617.1 AF050495 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: Ca2+-ATPase. LCA1A; alternative transcript.
	AAA34138.1 M96324 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: The calcium ATPase is a calcium ion pump. Ca2+-ATPase.

- 834 -

AAD11618.1 AF050496 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: Ca2+-ATPase. LCA1B; alternative transcript.

- 5 CAA63790.1 X93592 Dunaliella bioculata
 DESCRIPTION: P-type ATPase. ca1. calcium pumping; CA1.
- AAF73985.1 AF096871 Zea mays
 DESCRIPTION: calcium pump. calcium ATPase. cap1.
 - AAB58910.1 U82966 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Ca2+-ATPase.

AAG28435.1 AF195028 Glycine max

DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane Ca2+-ATPase. SCA1.

AAG28436.1 AF195029 Glycine max
DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane Ca2+-ATPase. SCA2.

- 25 AAB49042.1 U54690 Dunaliella acidophila DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane proton ATPase. dha1. DaDHA1; proton pump.
- 30 AAB35314.2 S79323 Vicia faba

 DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane H(+)-ATPase precursor. plasma membrane H(+)-ATPase. This sequence comes from Fig. 1; conceptual translation presented here differs from translation in publication.

35
CAB85495.1 AJ132892 Medicago truncatula
DESCRIPTION: proton pump. H+-ATPase. ha1.

- 40 CAB85494.1 AJ132891 Medicago truncatula DESCRIPTION: proton pump. H+-ATPase. ha1.
- AAB17186.1 U72148 Lycopersicon esculentum
 45 DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane H+-ATPase. LHA4. plasma membrane proton

pumping ATPase.

	CAC29436.1	AJ310524	Vicia faba
5	DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: P-type	e H+-ATPase. ha5. predominantly expressed in guard
	cells and fl	owers	

AAB41898.1 U84891 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum

DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane proton pump. H+-transporting ATPase.
PMA.

CAC29435.1 AJ310523 Vicia faba
DESCRIPTION: P-type H+-ATPase. vha4. predominantly expressed in flowers.

AAF98344.1 AF275745 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: plasma membrane H+-ATPase. LHA2. P-type ion pump.

369

BAB17726.1 AB050900 Raphanus sativus DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase. Asn1.

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CAA59138.1 X84448 Brassica oleracea

DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthase (glutamine-hydrolysing).

30

AAC16325.1 AF061740 Elaeagnus umbellata DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase. AS.

- 35 CAA08913.1 AJ009952 Phaseolus vulgaris
 DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthesis. asparagine synthetase type II. as2.
- AAF02775.1 AF190728 Helianthus annuus DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase. HAS1.
- AAC49613.1 U77678 Glycine max
 DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the ATP-dependent transfer of the amide group of
 glutamine to aspartate producing asparagine and glutamate. asparagine
 synthetase 2. AS2.

5	AAB81011.1 U89923 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase.
	AAC09952.1 U55874 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase.
10	AAB48058.1 L40327 Medicago sativa DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase.
15	CAA61589.1 X89409 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthase (glutamine-hydrolysing). AS.
20	CAA67889.1 X99552 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase.
25	AAF74755.1 AF263432 Helianthus annuus DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase. HAS1.1.
	AAD05035.1 AF014057 Triphysaria versicolor DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase. AS. glutamine-hydrolyzing.
30	AAD05034.1 AF014056 Triphysaria versicolor DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase. AS. glutamine-hydrolyzing.
35	AAD05033.1 AF014055 Triphysaria versicolor DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase. AS. glutamine-hydrolyzing.
40	CAA96526.1 Z72354 Vicia faba DESCRIPTION: synthesis of asparagine from aspartate and glutamine. asparagine synthetase. VfAS1.
45	CAA48141.1 X67958 Asparagus officinalis DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthase (glutamine-hydrolysing).

	CAA61590.1 X89410 Lotus japonicus DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthase (glutamine-hydrolysing). AS.
5	CAA36429.1 X52179 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthase (glutamine-hydrolysing).
10	BAA96252.1 AB035248 Astragalus sinicus DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase. AsAS2.
15	CAA36430.1 X52180 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthase (glutamine-hydrolysing).
20	BAA96251.1 AB035247 Astragalus sinicus DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase. AsAS1.
	CAB57292.1 AJ133522 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase (type-I). as1.
30	AAC49614.1 U77679 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the ATP-dependent transfer of the amide group of glutamine to aspartate producing asparagine and glutamate. asparagine synthetase 1. AS1.
	BAA18951.1 D83378 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase.
35	AAB03991.1 U55873 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase.
40	AAF02776.1 AF190729 Helianthus annuus DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase. HAS2.
45	AAB71532.1 AF005724 Sandersonia aurantiaca DESCRIPTION: role in flower senescence. asparagine synthetase. SAND1.

	CAA58052.1 X82849 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: asparragine synthetase. AS.
5	AAB91481.1 AF037363 Helianthus annuus DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase.
10	CAA73762.1 Y13321 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase 1. AS1.
15	CAA73763.1 Y13322 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase 2. AS2.
20	BAA96452.1 AB021793 Pyrus pyrifolia DESCRIPTION: asparagine synthetase. PPFRU32.
25	AAA73943.1 L23833 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: production of phosphoribosylamine using glutamine and phosphoribosylpyrophosphate as substrates. glutamine phosphoribosylpyrophosphate amidotransferase.
	370
30	AAG21985.1 AF271636 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: lysine ketoglutarate reductase/saccharopine dehydrogenase. LKRSDH. bifunctional enzyme; LKR/SDH; lysine 2-oxoglutarate reductase/saccharopine dehydrogenase.
35	AAC18622.2 AF003551 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: lysine-ketoglutarate reductase/saccharopine dehydrogenase bifunctional enzyme.
40	AAG28387.1 AF191667 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: lysine-ketoglutarate reductase/saccharopine dehydrogenase.

AG28386.1 AF191666 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: lysine-ketoglutarate reductase/saccharopine dehydrogenase.

AAG28386.1 AF191666

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DESCRIPT	ION: lysine-	ketoglutarate reductase/saccharopine dehydrogenase.
AAG14462.1 DESCRIPT		Brassica napus -ketoglutarate reductase. LKR.
371		
	AJ012583 TON: pseudo	Hevea brasiliensis o-hevein.
		Hevea brasiliensis (HEV1) precursor.
	ION: N-acet	Hevea brasiliensis syl-D-glucosamine/N-acetyl-D-neuraminic acid binding
DESCRIPT		Pisum sativum vein-like protein. PHLP. stress-induced; the coding 5' end.
372		
	AF196966 TON: hexoki	Citrus sinensis inase.
AAF18584.1 DESCRIPT		Spinacia oleracea plast outer envelope hexokinase 1. Hxk1.
		Nicotiana tabacum plast outer envelope hexokinase 1. Hxk1.
	AF106068 ION: hexoki	Solanum tuberosum inase 2.
AAG35735 1	AF208543	Lycopersicon esculentum

Brassica napus

AAB97685.1 AF042184

DESCRIPTION: hexokinase. Hxk

	CAA63966.1	X9430)2 Solan	um tuberosum
5	DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟN: I	hexokinase.	hxk.

BAA99425.1 AP002743 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: putative chloroplast outer envelope hexokinase 1.
P0710E05.10.

374

AAC83688.2 AF083343 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: 101 kDa heat shock protein. HSP101.

AAF01280.1 AF174433 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 101. HSP101. ClpB family member.

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AAD33606.1 AF133840 Zea mays
DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein HSP101. HSP101. 101 kDa protein.

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AAD25223.1 AF077337 Zea mays
DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 101. HSP101. ClpB/Hsp100 protein homolog;

101 kDa heat shock protein.

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AAF91178.1 AF203700 Phaseolus lunatus DESCRIPTION: ClpB. clpB. heat shock protein HSP100.

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AAD22629.1 AF097363 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: heat shock protein 101. Hsp101a.

40 AAC83689.2 AF083344 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: 101 kDa heat shock protein. HSP101.

AAD26530.1 AF083327 Zea mays

DESCRIPTION: 101 kDa heat shock protein. HSP101. similar to HSP100/ClpB; HSP104.

CAA04611.1 AJ001208 Brassica juncea DESCRIPTION: APS reductase. apsr8. putative mitochondrial or plastidic transit peptide.
CAA04610.1 AJ001207 Brassica juncea DESCRIPTION: APS reductase. apsr2. putative mitochondrial or plastidic transit peptide.
AAB05871.2 U63784 Catharanthus roseus DESCRIPTION: reduction of adenylyl sulfate (APS). PAPS-reductase-like protein. par2neu.
CAB65911.1 AJ249831 Lemna minor DESCRIPTION: APR reducing enzyme, sulphur assimilation. adenosine 5'-phosphosulphate reductase. lapr.
AAF18999.1 AF212155 Allium cepa DESCRIPTION: APS-reductase.
AAC26855.1 AF069951 Enteromorpha intestinalis DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the formation of sulfite and 5'-AMP from APS and reduced glutathione. 5'-adenylylsulfate reductase. EAPR1; sulfate assimilation enzyme; similar to Escherichia coli 3'-phosphoadenosine, 5'-phosphosulfate (PAPS) reductase encoded by cysH.
AAD02069.1 AF036939 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: redox-regulator of 5'UTR psbA mRNA binding complex and translation. protein disulfide isomerase. localized to ER and chloroplast.
AAC49896.1 AF027727 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii DESCRIPTION: involved in the redox-regulated binding of chloroplast poly(A)-binding protein to the 5'-UTR of psbA mRNA; regulates chloroplast translational activation. protein disulfide isomerase RB60. PDI.
376

	AAC62017.1 AF077547 Brassica juncea DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase.
5	AAF26434.1 AF220097 Brassica juncea DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase.
10	AAF26435.1 AF220098 Brassica juncea DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase.
15	AAB60880.1 AF002017 Dianthus caryophyllus DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. gCARADC8.
	AAF42972.1 AF127241 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase 2. ADC2.
20	BAA25685.1 AB012873 Nicotiana sylvestris DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. NsADC-1.
25	CAA85773.1 Z37540 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase.
30	CAB64599.1 AJ251898 Datura stramonium DESCRIPTION: polyamine biosynthesis. arginine decarboxylase 1. adc1
35	AAD09204.1 U35367 Glycine max DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase.
	BAA84799.1 AP000559 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs C99670(E21043) C99671(E21043)

AU078262(R10938),AU078261(R10938),D15282(C0402) correspond to a

region of 40

the predicted gene.; Similar to arginine decarboxylase (U52851).

AAB67887.1 U63832 Dianthus caryophyllus 45 DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. ADC.

	DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase 1. ADC1.
5	AAF42970.1 AF127239 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase 1. ADC1.
10	AAC68511.1 AF045666 Theobroma cacao DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
15	CAA65585.1 X96791 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. ADC.
20	AAA61347.1 L16582 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: decarboxylation of L-arginine. arginine decarboxylase.
	AAC68530.1 AF045685 Arabidopsis arenosa DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
25	AAC68529.1 AF045684 Capsella bursa-pastoris DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
30	AAC68525.1 AF045680 Arabis drummondii DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
35	AAC68526.1 AF045681 Barbarea vulgaris DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
40	AAC68535.1 AF045690 Nasturtium officinale DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
	AAC68534.1 AF045689 Thellungiella salsuginea DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
45	AAC68533.1 AF045688 Thlaspi arvense

AAF42971.1 AF127240 Nicotiana tabacum

5	AAC68532.1 AF045687 Stanleya pinnata DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
10	AAC68531.1 AF045686 Sisymbrium altissimum DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
	AAC68510.1 AF045665 Aethionema grandiflora DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
15	AAC68528.1 AF045683 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
20	AAC68519.1 AF045674 Arabidopsis arenosa DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
25	AAC68527.1 AF045682 Brassica nigra DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
30	AAC68523.1 AF045678 Thellungiella salsuginea DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
	AAC68514.1 AF045669 Arabis drummondii DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
35	AAC68524.1 AF045679 Nasturtium officinale DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
40	AAC68522.1 AF045677 Thlaspi arvense DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
45	AAC68513.1 AF045668 Polanisia dodecandra DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.

DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.

	AAC68518.1 AF045673 Capsella bursa-pastoris DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
5	AAC68515.1 AF045670 Barbarea vulgaris DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
10	AAC68521.1 AF045676 Stanleya pinnata DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
15	AAC68520.1 AF045675 Sisymbrium altissimum DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
20	AAC68517.1 AF045672 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
	AAC68516.1 AF045671 Brassica nigra DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
25	AAC68512.1 AF045667 Carica papaya DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe2.
30	CAA40137.1 X56802 Avena sativa DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. spe1.
35	AAD24801.1 AF132498 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. ADC.
40	BAA21617.1 AB005880 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase.
	AAB82607.1 AF026809 Ipomoea nil DESCRIPTION: arginine decarboxylase. adc.
45	377

AAG22606.1 AF258809 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: aldehyde oxidase. AO2. molybdenum cofactor-binding enzyme.
BAA23226.1 D88451 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: aldehyde oxidase. zmAO-1.

- 10 AAG22607.1 AF258810 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: aldehyde oxidase. AO3. molybdenum cofactor-binding enzyme.
- 15 AAG22605.1 AF258808 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: aldehyde oxidase. AO1. molybdenum cofactor-binding enzyme.
- 20 BAA23227.1 D88452 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: aldehyde oxidase-2. zmAO-2. putative.
- AAB41742.1 U82559 Lycopersicon esculentum

 DESCRIPTION: aldehyde oxidase 1 homolog. TAO1. has sequence properties of the molybdenum cofactor containing the hydroxylase genes aldehyde oxidase and xanthine dehydrogenase; belongs to a multigene family.
- AAG22608.1 AF259793 Lycopersicon esculentum

 DESCRIPTION: aldehyde oxidase. AO1. molybdenum cofactor-binding enzyme.
- AAB41741.1 U82558 Lycopersicon esculentum

 DESCRIPTION: aldehyde oxidase 1 homolog. TAO1. has sequence properties of
- the molybdenum cofactor containing the hydroxylase genes aldehyde oxidase and xanthine dehydrogenase; belongs to a multigene family.

378
-----BAB21211.1 AP002913 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPTION: putative DNA binding protein RAV2. P0480E02.17.

	BAB21218.1 AP002913 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative DNA binding protein RAV2. P0480E02.24.
5	BAA90643.1 AP001129 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome II BAC F11F19 genomic sequence, putative DNA-binding protein RAV2. (AC007017).
10	BAA85426.1 AP000616 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: similar to putative DNA-binding protein RAV2 (AC007017)
15	380
15	CAB65369.1 AJ250832 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein. ger1.
20	AAF03355.1 AF132671 Nicotiana plumbaginifolia DESCRIPTION: nectarin I precursor. NEC1. germin-like protein.
25	AAD38298.1 AC007789 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative oxalate oxidase (germin protein). OSJNBa0049B20.25.
30	BAB18339.1 AP002865 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative germin protein. P0034C11.30. contains EST C97263(C53484).
35	BAA25197.1 AB012138 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: adaptation to Mn-deficiency. germin-like protein. Mdip1.
40	AAC78470.1 AF067731 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein. OXAOXA. similar to oxalate oxidase.
	AAC04835.1 AF032974 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein 4. GER4. similar to wheat and barley oxalate oxidase.

5	BAB39965.1 AP003018 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: probable germin protein 4. OSJNBa0004B13.19. contains ESTs AU101991(S4037),AU070167(R0031).
15	AAC04833.1 AF032972 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein 2. GER2. similar to wheat and barley oxalate oxidase.
20	AAG00425.1 AF250933 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: germin A. GerA. apoplastic protein; contains prepeptide for targeting into the cell wall.
25	AAD43972.1 AF141879 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein 2 precursor. RGLP2. similar to barley epidermis/papilla-specific oxalate oxidase-like protein.
30	AAD43973.1 AF141880 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein 1 precursor. RGLP1. similar to barley epidermis/papilla-specific oxalate oxidase-like protein.
35	AAD43971.1 AF141878 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein 1 precursor. RGLP1. similar to barley epidermis/papilla-specific oxalate oxidase-like protein.
	CAB55559.1 AJ237943 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein. glp2b.
40	CAB55558.1 AJ237942 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein. glp2a.
45	AAC04837.1 AF032976 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein 6. GER6. similar to wheat and barley

DESCRIPTION: probable germin protein 4. P0498A12.8. contains ESTs AU101991(S4037),AU070167(R0031).

BAB39980.1 AP003020 Oryza sativa

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oxalate oxidase.

	AAC04832.1 AF03	2971 Oryza sati	va	
5	DESCRIPTION:	germin-like protei	in 1. GER1. similar	to wheat and barley
	oxalate oxidase.			

CAA63659.1 X93171 Hordeum vulgare

DESCRIPTION: oxalate oxidase-like protein or germin-like protein.

CAB55394.1 AL117264 Oryza sativa
DESCRIPTION: zwh0010.1. similar to Arabidopsis germin-like protein 6
(AF032976); Method: conceptual translation with partial peptide sequencing.

AAB97470.1 AF042489 Oryza sativa 20 DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein 16. glp16.

AAC25777.1 AF072694 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein 7. GER7. similar to wheat and barley oxalate oxidase.

AAG00427.1 AF250935 Hordeum vulgare
DESCRIPTION: germin F. GerF. apoplastic protein; contains prepeptide for targeting into the cell wall.

AAG00426.1 AF250934 Hordeum vulgare
DESCRIPTION: germin B. GerB. apoplastic protein; contains prepeptide for targeting into the cell wall.

BAA78563.1 AB024338 Atriplex lentiformis DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein.

AAA20245.1 U01963 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: germin subunit.

AAG00428.1 AF250936 Hordeum vulgare

40

DESCRIPTION: germin D. GerD. apoplastic protein; contains prepeptide for targeting into the cell wall.

- 5 AAC99473.1 AF039201 Pinus caribaea DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein. PcGER1.
- AAC04834.1 AF032973 Oryza sativa
 DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein 3. GER3. similar to wheat and barley oxalate oxidase.
- AAA34271.1 M63224 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: germin. germin 9f-3.8.
 - AAC05146.1 AF049065 Pinus radiata DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein. PRGer1.

AAA34268.1 M21962 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: germin protein precursor.

- AAA34270.1 M63223 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: germin. germin 9f-2.8.
- 30 CAA71052.1 Y09917 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: germin homolog. pSBGer3.
- AAG00429.1 AF250937 Hordeum vulgare
 35 DESCRIPTION: germin E. GerE. apoplastic protein.
 - BAA86880.1 AB028454 Barbula unguiculata DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein.
 - CAB65370.1 AJ250833 Pisum sativum
 DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein. ger2a. 1st variant of this clone.
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 AAA33030.1 M93041 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum

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5	CAB65371.1 AJ250834 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein. ger2b. 2nd variant of the clone PsGER2.
10	CAA71050.1 Y09915 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: germin homolog. pSBGer1.
	CAA71051.1 Y09916 Triticum aestivum DESCRIPTION: germin homolog. pSBGer2.
15	AAA86365.1 U21743 Brassica napus DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein. similar to product encoded by GenBank Accession Number X84786.
20	CAC34417.1 AJ311624 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: Germin-like protein. glp3.
25	389
23	CAA04703.1 AJ001370 Olea europaea DESCRIPTION: cytochome b5. cytb5-2.
30	AAA32990.1 M87514 Brassica oleracea DESCRIPTION: cytochrome b-5. cytochrome b-5.
35	CAA50575.1 X71441 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome b5.
	CAA53366.1 X75670 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: cytochrome b5

DESCRIPTION: germin-like protein. germin-like protein.

AAA62621.1 L22209 Cuscuta reflexa

CAA04702.1 AJ001369

AA04702.1 AJ001369 Olea europaea DESCRIPTION: cytochrome b5. cytb5-1.

DESCRIPTION: associated with cytokinin-induced haustoria formation in Cuscuta reflexa. cytochrome b5.

- . 5 AAC49701.1 U79011 Borago officinalis DESCRIPTION: haem-binding protein. cytochrome b5.
- CAA56318.1 X80008 Nicotiana tabacum 10 DESCRIPTION: cytochrome b5.
 - CAA48240.1 X68140 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: cytochrome b5.

AAD10774.1 AF098510 Petunia x hybrida

> DESCRIPTION: involved in anthocyganin biosynthesis. cytochrome b5 DIF-F. diff. required for full activity of flavonoid 3',5' hydroxylase.

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AAF60299.1 AF233640 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: involved in anthocyganin biosynthesis. cytochrome b5 DIF-F. difF.

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CAA11033.1 AJ222981 Physcomitrella patens

DESCRIPTION: delta6-acyl-lipid desaturase. des6. des6 represents a fusion between a C-terminal desaturase with a cytochrome b5-related part and a

30 N-terminal extension.

- AAK28303.1 AF346431 Nicotiana tabacum
- 35 DESCRIPTION: phenylpropanoid:glucosyltransferase 1. togt1. glucosyltransferase.
 - AAB36653.1 U32644 Nicotiana tabacum
- DESCRIPTION: immediate-early salicylate-induced glucosyltransferase. 40 IS5a.
 - BAB17061.1 AP002523 Oryza sativa
- DESCRIPTION: putative glucosyl transferase. P0013F10.7. contains EST 45 C73149(E2992).

5	AAB36652.1 U32643 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: immediate-early salicylate-induced glucosyltransferase IS10a.
10	AAK28304.1 AF346432 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: phenylpropanoid:glucosyltransferase 2. togt2. glucosyltransferase.
15	BAB17059:1 AP002523 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glucosyl transferase. P0013F10.5.
	BAB17060.1 AP002523 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glucosyl transferase. P0013F10.6.
20	CAA59450.1 X85138 Lycopersicon esculentum DESCRIPTION: twi1. homologous to glucosyltransferases.
25	CAB56231.1 Y18871 Dorotheanthus bellidiformis DESCRIPTION: betanidin-5-O-glucosyltransferase.
30	BAA83484.1 AB031274 Scutellaria baicalensis DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose: flavonoid 7-O-glucosyltransferase. ufgt.
35	AAB48444.1 U82367 Solanum tuberosum DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose glucosyltransferase.
	BAA36410.1 AB012114 Vigna mungo DESCRIPTION: UDP-glycose:flavonoid glycosyltransferase.UFGlyT.
40	CAA54610.1 X77460 Manihot esculenta DESCRIPTION: UTP-glucose glucosyltransferase. CGT4.
45	CAB88666.1 AJ400861 Cicer arietinum

DESCRIPTION: flavonoid glycosyltransferase. putative UDP-glycose.

5	AAK16180.1 AC079887 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glucosyltransferase. OSJNBa0040E01.21.
10	AAD51778.1 AF116858 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: utilizes UDPX as the sugar donor and catalyzes the formation of O-xylosylzeatin from zeatin. zeatin O-xylosyltransferase. ZOX1.
15	AAD04166.1 AF101972 Phaseolus lunatus DESCRIPTION: catalyzes formation of O-glucosylzeatin from zeatin and UDPG; catalyzes formation of O-xylosylzeatin from zeatin and UDPX. zeatin O-glucosyltransferase. ZOG1. cytokinin O-glucosyltransferase.
20	BAA89009.1 AB027455 Petunia x hybrida DESCRIPTION: anthocyanin 5-O-glucosyltransferase. PH1.
	CAC09351.1 AL442007 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glucosyltransferase. H0212B02.7.
25	AAB62270.1 AF006081 Solanum berthaultii DESCRIPTION: UDPG glucosyltransferase. PLGT.
30	AAK16172.1 AC079887 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glucosyltransferase. OSJNBa0040E01.14.
35	AAF61647.1 AF190634 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:salicylic acid glucosyltransferase. SA-GTase.
40	CAA54612.1 X77462 Manihot esculenta DESCRIPTION: UTP-glucose glucosyltransferase. CGT5.
	AAK16181.1 AC079887 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glucosyltransferase. OSJNBa0040E01.16.
45	AAK16178.1 AC079887 Oryza sativa

DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ: putativ	ve glucosyltransferase. OSJNBa0040E01.5.
BAA36412.1	AB012116	Vigna mungo

DESCRIPTION: UDP-glycose:flavonoid glycosyltransferase.UFGlyT.

AAK16175.1 AC079887 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative glucosyltransferase. OSJNBa0040E01.15.

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AAF98390.1 AF287143 Brassica napus
DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the transfer of glucose from UDP-glucose to sinapate and some other hydroxycinnamates (4-coumarate, caffeate, ferulate). UDP-glucose:sinapate glucosyltransferase. SGT1. SGT.

BAA36423.1 AB013598 Verbena x hybrida DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:anthocyanin 5-O-glucosyltransferase. HGT8.

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AAF17077.1 AF199453 Sorghum bicolor DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose glucosyltransferase. UDP-glucose:p-hydroxymandelonitrile-o- glucosyltransferase.

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BAA93039.1 AB033758 Citrus unshiu DESCRIPTION: limonoid UDP-glucosyltransferase. LGTase.

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BAB17176.1 AP002843 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative UTP-glucose glucosyltransferase. P0407B12.13.

35 BAB17182.1 AP002843 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: putative UTP-glucose glucosyltransferase. P0407B12.19.

BAA89008.1 AB027454 Petunia x hybrida 40 DESCRIPTION: anthocyanidin 3-O-glucosyltransferase. PGT8.

CAA54558.1 X77369 Solanum melongena DESCRIPTION: glycosyl transferase. GT.

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CAA54611.1	X77461	Manihot esculenta	
DESCRIPT	TION: UTP-	glucose glucosyltransferase. C	GT2.

5 CAA54609.1 X77459 Manihot esculenta DESCRIPTION: UTP-glucose glucosyltransferase. CGT1.

BAA12737.1 D85186 Gentiana triflora
DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid-3-glucosyltransferase.

AAD21086.1 AF127218 Forsythia x intermedia DESCRIPTION: adds glucose residue to position 3 of flavonoid compounds. flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. UFGT.

AAG25643.1 AF303396 Phaseolus vulgaris DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucosyltransferase HRA25. putative; defense associated.

BAA36411.1 AB012115 Vigna mungo DESCRIPTION: UDP-glycose:flavonoid glycosyltransferase. UFGlyT.

BAA19155.1 AB000623 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: glucosyl transferase. JIGT.

30 AAD55985.1 AF165148 Petunia x hybrida
DESCRIPTION: catalyzes the penultimate step of flavonol
glucosylgalactoside biosynthesis from UDP-galactose and flavonol aglycones
in petunia pollen. UDP-galactose:flavonol 3-O-galactosyltransferase.
F3galtase.

CAA54613.1 X77463 Manihot esculenta DESCRIPTION: UTP-glucose glucosyltransferase. CGT6.

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BAA36421.1 AB013596 Perilla frutescens
DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:anthocysnin 5-O-glucosyltransferase. PF3R4.

45 BAA19659.1 AB002818 Perilla frutescens
DESCRIPTION: flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. UDP glucose.

5	AAB81683.1 AF000372 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: UDP glucose:flavonoid 3-o-glucosyltransferase.
	BAB41025.1 AB047098 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. FlUFGT1.
10	BAB41023.1 AB047096 Vitis vinifera DESCRIPTION: UDP-glucose:flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase. AlUFGT1.
1.7	393
15	CAB56756.1 AJ011589 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase: 5,10-methenyltetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase. bifunctional enzyme.
2025	AAD01907.1 AF030516 Pisum sativum DESCRIPTION: 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase-5,10-methenyltetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase. bifunctional protein; 31.3 kDa protein.
20	AAG48834.1 AC084218 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: similar to Pisum sativum methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase (NADP+) (EC 1.5.1.5) (AF030516).
30	406
35	AAD46491.1 AF135014 Zea mays DESCRIPTION: dihydrolipoamide S-acetyltransferase. pyruvate dehydrogenase complex E2 subunit.
40	BAA90623.1 AP001129 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU033004(S0924),C74754(E50863) correspond to a region of the predicted gene.; Similar to Rat mRNA for dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase. (D10655).
45	BAA77024.1 AB026124 Lithospermum erythrorhizon DESCRIPTION: dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase.

5	AAF69017.1 AF261654 Dianthus caryophyllus DESCRIPTION: ethylene-insensitive 3-like protein 1. EIL1. EIN3-like protein.
10	CAC09582.1 AJ298994 Fagus sylvatica DESCRIPTION: gibberellic acid (GA3)-induced. ethylene insensitive (EIN3/EIL)-like transcription regulator. einl1.
15	AAG00419.1 AF247568 Nicotiana tabacum DESCRIPTION: EIN3. component in ethylene signal transduction pathway.
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20	AAC15870.1 AF002016 Cucurbita sp. DESCRIPTION: acyl CoA oxidase homolog.
25	AAF14635.1 AF202987 Petroselinum crispum DESCRIPTION: acyl-CoA oxidase. ACO. peroxisomal acyl-CoA oxidase.
	AAB67883.1 U66299 Phalaenopsis sp. 'True Lady' DESCRIPTION: acyl-CoA oxidase homolog.
30	AAC32108.1 AF051203 Picea mariana DESCRIPTION: acyl-CoA oxidase homolog. Sb06. similar to Phalaenopsis sp. acyl-CoA oxidase homolog encoded by GenBank Accession Number U66299.
35	CAA04688.1 AJ001341 Hordeum vulgare DESCRIPTION: putative acyl-CoA oxidase.
40	BAB08201.1 AP002539 Oryza sativa DESCRIPTION: ESTs AU056822(S20908),C26441(C12328), C28477(C61243) correspond to a region of the predicted gene. Similar to Arabidopsis thaliana putative acyl-coA dehydrogenase (AF049236).
45	BAA96762.1 AP002521 Oryza sativa

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